

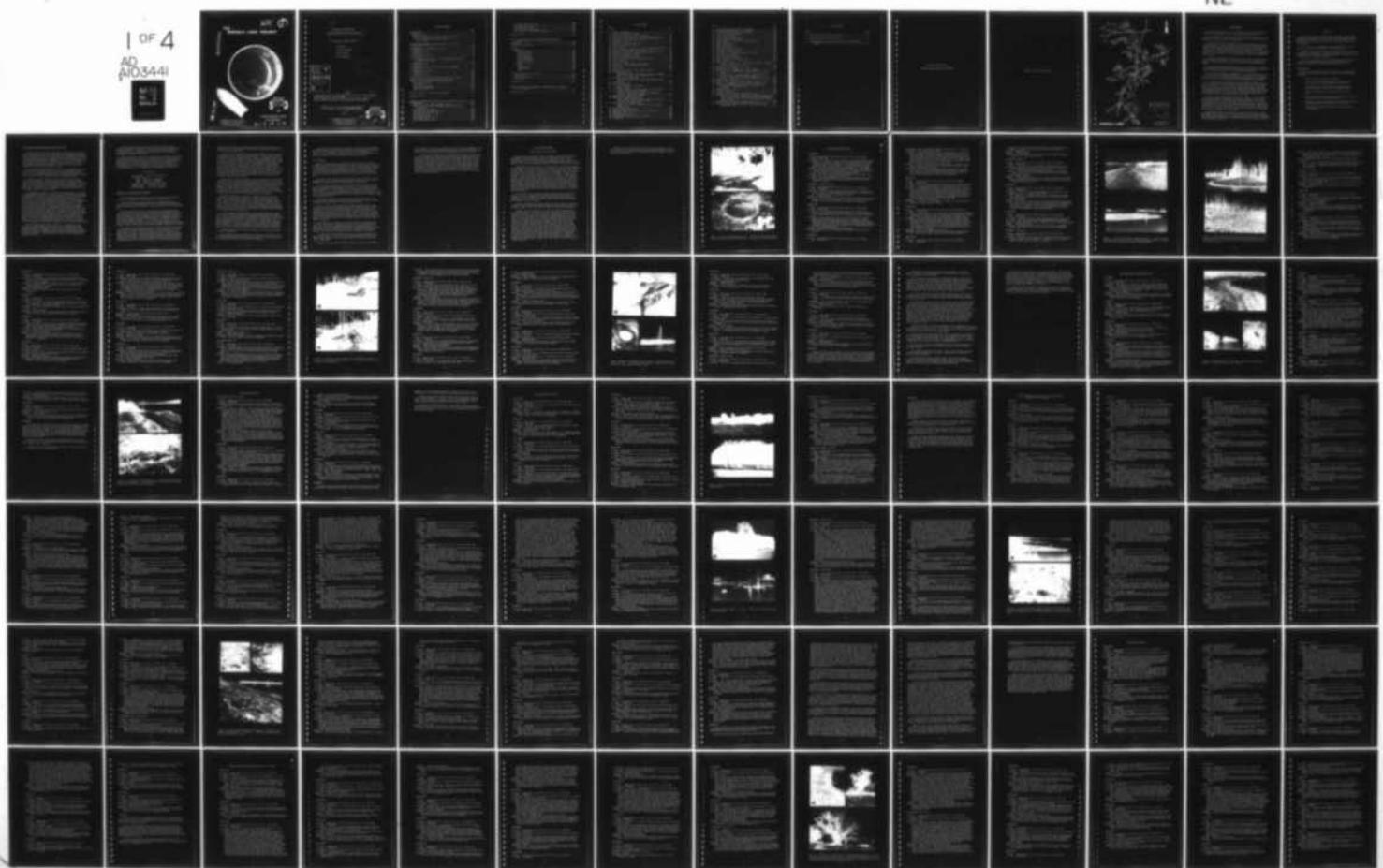
AD-A103 441 MUSEUM OF THE RED RIVER IDABEL OK
THE EUFAULA LAKE PROJECT. A CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY AND ASSESS--ETC(U)
1980 G PERINO, J CAFFEY, M E GOOD, M GETTYS DACW56-79-C-0254

UNCLASSIFIED

F/G 5/6

NL

1 OF 4
AD-A103441





LEVEL IV



The
EUFAULA LAKE PROJECT

AD A 103 441

DTIC FILE COPY



DTIC
SELECTED
S D
AUG 28 1981
D

A Cultural Resource Survey
and Assessment

81 7 17 114

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A

Approved for public release
Distribution Unlimited

6
THE EUFAULA LAKE PROJECT,
A CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT

10
Gregory Perino and Jerry Caffey

Sections by:

Mary Elizabeth Good

Marshall Gettys

Paul W. Parmalee

10/1980

12348

Accession For	
NTIS GRA&I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DTIC TAB	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unannounced	<input type="checkbox"/>
Justification	
By Per Hr. on file	
Distribution/	
Availability Codes	
Dist	Avail and/or Special
A	

New OK
Gregory Perino and Jerry Caffey, Museum of the Red River, Idabel, Oklahoma
Mary Elizabeth Good, Tulsa, Oklahoma
Marshall Gettys, Fort Towson Historical Site, Fort Towson, Oklahoma
Paul W. Parmalee, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee

Prepared for the Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District
in fulfillment of Contract No. DACW56-79-C-0254

15
1980

DTIC
ELECTED
S AUG 28 1981 D

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A
Approved for public release
Distribution Unlimited

New
412509. P

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Acknowledgements	4
Introduction	5
Research design	5
Previous archaeological research in the project area	6
Summary of survey and laboratory methods	7
Survey problems	9
 THE LAKE EUFAULA SURVEY by Gregory Perino and Jerry Caffey	11
The Deep Fork River Section	14
Discussion	28
The Duchess Creek and Mud Creek Sections	31
Discussion	34
The Brooken Cove Section	36
Discussion	37
The Carr Creek Cove Section	39
Discussion	43
The South Canadian River (east of U.S. 69 Highway) and the North Canadian River Section	44
Discussion	69
The Mill Creek Section	73
Discussion	77
The South Canadian River Section (west of U.S. 69 Highway)	78
Discussion	95
The Longtown Creek Section	97
Discussion	104
The Gaines Creek Section	106
Discussion	127
Sites in the Lake Eufaula area reported prior to the survey	129
Average daily pool elevation during the 1979 survey	132
Chert and flint types used in the Lake Eufaula area	134
Dart points and knives	136
Arrow points	150
Other chipped implements	153
Stone tools and ornaments	156
Historic artifacts	162
 Summary of answers to research design questions	165
References Cited	167
 HISTORY OF THE EUFAULA LAKE AREA FROM 1719 by Mary Elizabeth Good	169
Acknowledgements	170
Exploration, trade, and the westward movement	171
The Texas Road, its early settlements, and activities in the Creek Nation	187
Missionaries to the Creeks	197
The Creeks and the "White Man's War"	199
The Creek Nation after the war	202
Choctaws in the area	215
The Choctaws and the Civil War	223
The Choctaws rebuild	223
The railroad brings change	224

	Page
Coal mines bring more change	226
Government takes a count	229
In the Cherokee Nation	230
Other towns in the lake region	233
Sites eligible for the National Register	250
 References Cited	253
 PS-212, AN HISTORIC TRASH PIT AND CEMETERY ON EUFAULA LAKE	
by Marshall Gettys	257
Introduction	259
Archaeological background	259
 Trash Pit	
Introduction	264
Artifact descriptions	264
Food procurement	264
Hardware and tools	286
Horse trappings	299
Personal adornment	301
Recreational items	308
Miscellaneous metal	311
Conclusions	314
Dating	314
Economic status	315
Ethnic identity	317
Summary	317
 Cemetery area and surface collection	319
Introduction	319
Artifact descriptions	319
Conclusions	327
 References Cited	329
 NOTES ON THE ANIMAL FOOD RESOURCES OF A CHOCTAW FAMILY IN OKLAHOMA	
by Paul W. Parmalee	333
 References Cited	341

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page
1. Plan of Lake Eufaula	3
2. Site at Fountainhead State Park	13
3. Two sites at the mouth of Gentry Creek Cove	17
4. Sites on the north bank of the Deep Fork River section	18
5. Twin sites on the north bank of the Deep Fork River section	23
6. Features of the Deep Fork River section	26
7. Sites near the dam	32
8. Site HS-139 at Brooken Creek Cove	35
9. Two sites on Carr Creek Cove	41
10. Sites on islands	55
11. A site on Mill Creek and one in the North Canadian River section .	58
12. Sites in the South Canadian River section	64
13. Features on the west end of the South Canadian River section	84
14. Sites near the mouth of Longtown Creek	91
15. Historic cemetery and log cabin	93
16. Sites in the Longtown Creek section	98
17. Sites in the central section along Gaines Creek	110
18. Bedrock features	114
19. Site on Fish Creek	116
20. Sites in the central Gaines Creek section	118
21. Features in the lower Gaines Creek section	124
22. Site PS-237	126
23. Site PS-238	126
24. Frequency distribution of chert and flint chips	133
25. Dart and knife points Agate Basin, Bulverde, Cache River, Carrollton, Edgewood, Enson, Clovis, Ellis, Kent, Langtry-like	137
26. Dart points, knives and a tool Calf Creek, Cossatot River, corner-notched point, small biface tool	138
27. Dalton points	140
28. Dart and knife points Gary, Graham Cave, Harahey knife	141
29. Dart and point types Johnson, Marshall, round-based knife, Rice Lobed points	143
30. Knife and dart point types, and ornaments San Patrice, Scottsbluff, Uvalde, square-based knife, Williams, chipped chert ornaments	145
31. Unnamed early to middle Archaic points	147
32. Miscellaneous dart and knife points Clovis, unidentified type, Dalton, Meserve, San Patrice, Calf Creek, Rice Lobed, Dalton preform	148
33. Miscellaneous dart and knife points Cossatot River, Enson, Langtry-like, Ellis, Bulverde, Marshall, Gary	149
34. Arrow and point types	151
35. Hoes and ground stone objects	154
36. Cupstones, edge-preparation tools, and a striped slab	157
37. Manos and mortars	160
38. Miscellaneous metal objects	163
39. Miscellaneous ceramic ware, glass, and shell	164
40. Standing Rock	176

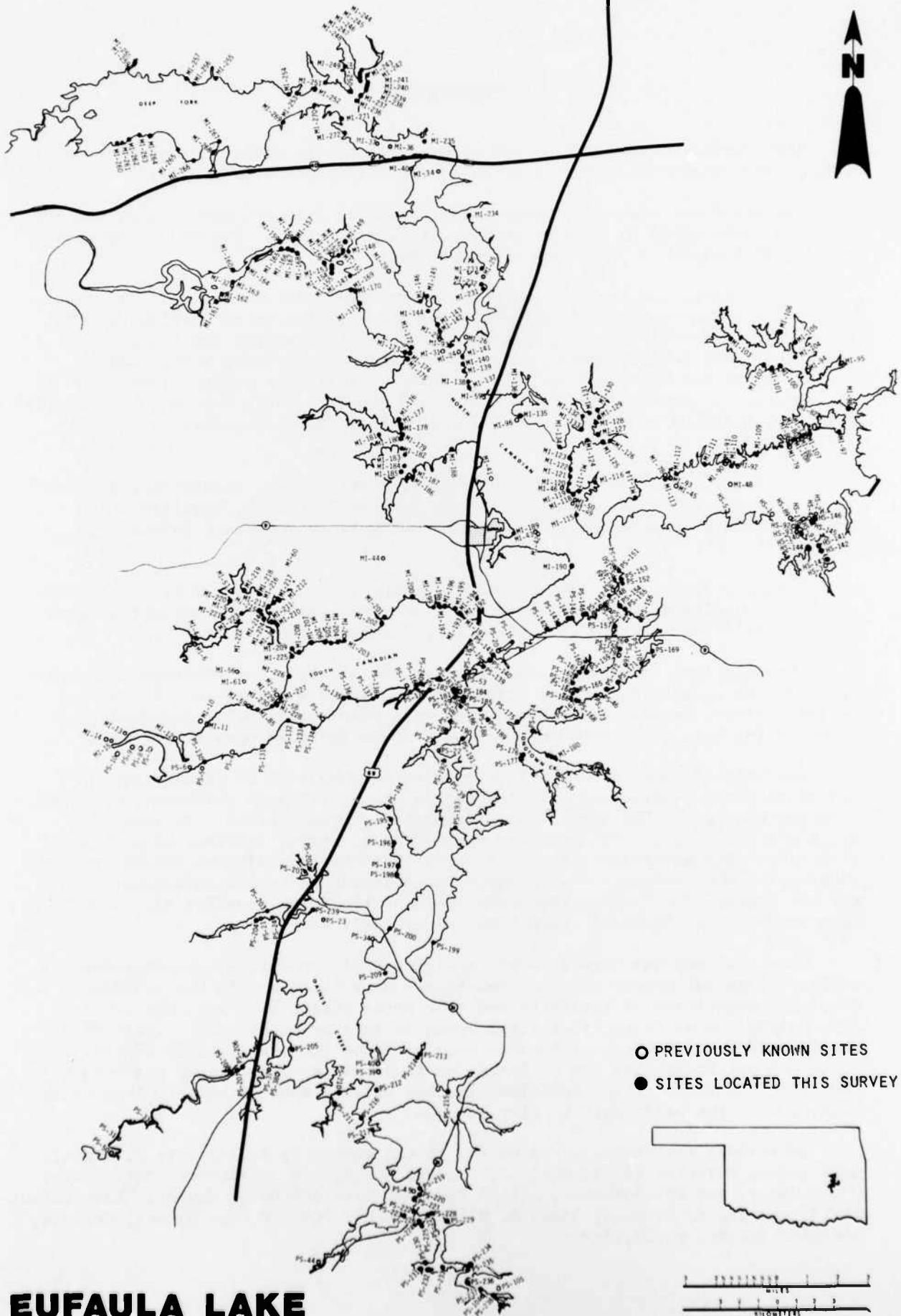
Figure	Page
41. Choctaw/Chickasaw boundaries from 1830-1855	183
42. Choctaw/Chickasaw boundaries from 1855-1907	183
43. Map of the Eufaula Lake area prior to 1872	186
44. A Creek Indian woman spinning	193
45. Plat of North Fork Town	203
46. Asbury Industrial School in 1872	205
47. Forest Hotel, North Fork Town	206
48. Indian Missionary Conference, 1874, North Fork Town	207
49. Manley Cemetery	210
50. Washie Lewis Cemetery	211
51. Typical Creek house	212
52. Creek women making sof-ky	213
53. Locations of Creek tribal towns	217
54. Eufaula Lake area after 1872	225
55. Coal miners at No. 9 Mine near McAlester in 1902	228
56. Post office at Canadian	237
57. Eureka Drug Store, Canadian	239
58. Juanita Trading Co. about 1897	244
59. Ruins of the Bolling house near Crowder	247-248
60. Jones Academy	261
61. Arrow points, patch-box door, trigger guard, lead shot, flintlock, gunflints, fishhook	266
62. Table forks, table knives, butcher knife	270
63. Serving spoons, teaspoons	271
64. Hand-painted ware, spongeware, cast iron cookware	276
65. Undecorated ware, harness buckle, center-shank buckle, slotted wedges	278
66. Unglazed stoneware, salt-glazed stoneware, tortoise shell ware, container glass, aqua bottle, shell-edged ware	279
67. Striped ware, transferware, hand-painted ware, yellow glaze ware ..	282
68. Flow blue ware, annular ware	284
69. Handle, swivel, metal disc, washer, chain, clevis bolt, nuts	288
70. Padlocks, bell clapper, key, lock escutcheon, padlock	290
71. Forged eye, unidentified metal objects, bone handle, clip, candlestick, straight pins, hoes	292
72. Holding wedges	294
73. Clasp knives, axe, gimlets	295
74. Scissors, thimbles	297
75. Horseshoe, spur, bridle bits, bag clip, "O" ring	302
76. Metal buttons, bone buttons, uniform buttons, pewter buttons, glass buttons, shell buttons, garment rivets, suspender buckle, trade beads, decorative silver, "D" buckle, finger rings, polished stone, shoe heel	304
77. Smoking pipes, gaming piece, harmonica, marbles	309
78. Decorative glass, transferware, annular ware, appliqued ware, copper lustre ware	328

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1. Identified vessels from PS-212 trash pit	316
2. Ceramic types from five Oklahoma sites	323
3. Vertebrate remains from a Choctaw house pit, Pittsburg County, Oklahoma	340

THE EUFAULA LAKE PROJECT,
A CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT

Figure 1. Plan of Lake Eufaula.



EUFALU LAKE

Acknowledgements

The results of this survey can be credited to the efforts of a number of individuals, beginning with the seven survey participants themselves.

Ron Cloud and his wife, Sunny, older students from Sherman, Texas, who are studying archaeology at a local college, formed one crew. Ron Cloud served as supervisor because of his years of experience.

Jerry Caffey and Pat Neel formed a second crew with Caffey as supervisor. Caffey's experience includes the Museum of the Red River's excavations at the Riden Site, McCurtain County, Oklahoma (report forthcoming); the Bob Williams Site, Red River County, Texas (excavation still in progress); survey and excavation at the Gillham Lake Site, a Corps of Engineers project (Perino 1976); excavations at the Mahaffey Site (Perino and Bennett 1978); and an archaeological survey of 8,903.09 ha of U.S. Forest Service land in southwestern Oklahoma in 1978 and 1979.

Tom Bianchi and Randall Murray formed the third crew, Bianchi being supervisor because of his experience in survey work at Fort Polk, Louisiana, and projects in New Mexico under the auspices of Southern Methodist University, Dallas.

Neel and Murray were archaeological students at the University of Oklahoma and had participated in the Clayton Lake Reservoir survey and excavations near Clayton, Oklahoma, shortly before the Lake Eufaula survey began.

The principal investigator accompanied one of the crews throughout the survey in order to gain first hand information on sites and terrain. At the end of the project, he and Caffey spent two weeks resurveying major archaeological areas on the Deep Fork, South Canadian and North Canadian arms of the lake.

Six collectors in the Lake Eufaula area were helpful in permitting the survey to study hundreds of dart points and other artifacts primarily recovered from the beaches in the first years after the lake was formed. In locations where now only burnt rock and a few chert flakes remain, findings would have been relatively meaningless had this report been written without benefit of the information thus gained. Most collectors preferred to remain anonymous; Mike and Roy Milsap, who live on the north shore of the North Canadian River and have extensive collections, permitted use of their names.

When the lake was formed, Mike, a high school student, became engrossed in collecting as bulldozers cleared timber from many sites and in the process, disclosed quantities of artifacts and some Creek Indian burials. His cousin, Roy, helped him at first, then later began collecting on his own. Their finds are important to this report because many of these sites now are inundated, they recovered artifacts that can no longer be found on the lake shore, and because they are able to describe conditions as they existed soon after the waves began washing away the sandy soil to clay hardpan.

Additional assistance was provided to the survey by Bill Anderson, Krebs; Opal Burns, Eufaula; Lee T. Good, J.M. Davis Gun Museum, Claremore; Mary Goure, Donna Hance, and Bob Johnston, all of Eufaula; Dale and Donna Mayhar, "Lake Eufaula World" newspaper, Eufaula; James F. Malone, Tulsa; Jim and Gloria Rhea, Eufaula; and Dave Wright, Paris, Texas.

INTRODUCTION

The Museum of the Red River conducted a seven-member archaeological investigation of 20,850.25 ha of Eufaula Lake property located in central Oklahoma, in 455 man/days. Previously known sites and additional sites of consequence to the survey were evaluated as to state of preservation and significance.

In order to provide a framework for understanding and evaluating the area's past, a report on its history from 1719 is included.

Permission was extended by the sponsoring agency, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District, to excavate a reported historic trash pit as the exception to the otherwise surface reconnaissance. Analysis of faunal, floral and cultural material is presented.

Four new projectile points of Early and Middle Archaic horizons are identified. Significant and previously unreported Archaic cultural resources from the project area are identified and discussed.

Research Design

Explicit and fundamental objectives structured by the scope of work requirements, background data, and spatial extent of the Eufaula Lake survey are:

1. In what localities do project sites occur?
2. What is the spatial/temporal extent of human utilization of the project area as is evidenced by the remains?
3. Of sites previously recorded within the project area and relocatable, what is their condition and significance?
4. Where will additional sites be found within the project area?
5. What significance can be assigned to each previously unrecorded site identified in the course of the survey?
6. Having been identified and evaluated, which sites merit further investigation and/or recommendation for preservation?
7. What types of lithic resource materials were utilized and to what degree?

Previous Archaeological Research in the Project Area

Three collections of artifacts dug from Eufaula Mound (MI-45) prompted Creek Indian Memorial Association sponsorship of professional excavations in 1940. Field work was carried out by WPA labor and supervised by Kenneth Orr under the direction of Dr. F.E. Clements, University of Oklahoma. Orr (1941), in interpreting the assemblage distribution as being without chronological significance, resorted to a five group materials' type classification. Each type subsequently was further categorized by form. In 1942, Orr wrote a dissertation supporting this formulation of the Spiro Focus with traits' comparisons of MI-45 burials with those of Spiro.

In 1948, David Wenner directed a survey of an area along the Deep Fork and North Fork of the Canadian River. Dr. Robert E. Bell noted in his review of state archaeological research for the 1946-1948 period that many of the 66 sites recorded in Wenner's survey contained historic Indian pottery similar to types of Creek Indian ware known in Georgia (Bell 1949).

A survey conducted in 1950 by Leonard Johnson covered the remaining slated reservoir property. Having located 38 sites in Pittsburg County, eight in McIntosh County, and two in Latimer County, he summarized his survey results as consisting primarily of sites exhibiting sparse debris. Johnson's final analysis consisted of a tentative ranking of the assemblages into 26 camp sites, 17 village sites, five villages or camp sites, one historic site, and an unclassified site (Johnson 1950).

Of the combined results of the Wenner and Johnson surveys, 11 locations were recommended for excavation. Charles Proctor in 1953 selected from these recommendations and tested or partially excavated MI-24, MI-27, MI-31, PS-18, PS-49, and HS-1. His report concluded that the most diagnostic debris constituted a small data base exhibiting limited traits. Proctor suggested that MI-24 and PS-18 were pre-ceramic in the lowest levels. On the basis of the recovery of plain ceramics from MI-27, PS-49, PS-18, and HS-1 during testing and salvage operations, Proctor concluded that Orr's recovery of Williams Plain type ware in the Gibson Aspect should support assignment of the four sites to that aspect. Shell-tempered sherds from MI-31, PS-18, and HS-1 were considered Fulton Aspect traits. Further, a round house pattern from the MI-31 excavation, interpreted as representative of early Fort Coffee Focus components, was cited by Proctor as support for his assigning the focus relation to all recovered shell-tempered ware. He credited Wenner with previously discovering unknown pottery types and relating them to historic Creek. In situ historic Creek material excavated by Proctor at PS-49 and PS-18, combined with an additional PS-18 report by C.J. Bareis (1951-1952), initiated recognition of the Historic Creek Horizon for the area (Proctor 1953).

The 1976 Oklahoma Archaeological Survey of U.S. Highway 69, and an excavation of MI-63 conducted in 1977, provide an extensive environmental background review for Pittsburg and McIntosh Counties respectively. David Lopez and Kenneth Keith addressed Pittsburg County regarding classification of lithics' resources, climatology, biotic districts, and geomorphic provinces (Lopez and Keith 1976). Like coverage for McIntosh County was reported by James Briscoe (1977).

The MI-63 site report (Briscoe 1977) includes an overview of the cultural prehistory of the area and a review of the regional research data of interpretive support. Overlapping in some respects, the survey report on U.S. Highway 69 (Lopez and Keith 1976) also provides cultural prehistory summarization required of this report.

However, a general summary of the respective cultural periods is outlined which may differ slightly. Some writers suggest that the historic period begins with the DeSoto dateline of 1541-1542; however, as the DeSoto Expedition was relatively brief, that it entered the area now known as Oklahoma is questionable, that no noticeable imprint was made on native cultures, and a considerable amount of time elapsed before Europeans again entered the area, it is suggested that an A.D. 1700 dateline is preferable for this study.

Cultural Periods

Paleo period: 12,000 B.C. to 8,000 B.C.

Archaic periods:

Early: 8,000 B.C. to 5,000 B.C.

Middle: 5,000 B.C. to 3,000 B.C.

Late: 3,000 B.C. to 1,000 B.C.

Woodland period: 1,000 B.C. to A.D. 800

Caddoan period: A.D. 800 to A.D. 1700

Historic period: A.D. 1700 to present

Summary of Survey and Laboratory Methods

Field and laboratory techniques utilized in the survey were developed to obtain a maximum amount of information in the allotted time.

Three boats with motors provided much of the transportation used to locate sites, the boats providing direct access to most of the survey areas. Cars and a pickup truck were employed to reach areas more than half a kilometer wide.

The survey, which required three months, was largely accomplished by assigning two people to each boat, with the principal investigator riding in one of the boats. Ideally, one person from each boat would begin a search for sites by walking the shoreline and adjoining Corps of Engineers property to the boundary stakes, proceeding forward for about one kilometer to the point where the boat had been brought by his companion. He would then take the boat forward another kilometer, tie it to a stump, then proceed on foot to survey the next section of shoreline while his companion worked his way towards the boat. Thus, by repetition of this process, progress was made in the survey.

At times, the crew encountered cliffs and rocky hillsides where sites had not been established by prehistoric peoples. If the cliffs were flat-topped and adjacent to the lake, they were searched for bedrock mortars. Six of these sites were found. If the rocky slopes were steep, survey markers were often visible just above the flood-stage level and the area could be visually surveyed from the boats. Survey investigators learned by experience and from talking with collectors, that sites were most often found on long, sloping, sandy hillsides or on flat, sandy-loam terraces. Those collectors and others

interested in the history and archaeology of the lake were interviewed and their collections studied along with site reports from earlier surveys in the lake area and surrounding area.

Locations containing physical evidence of the former presence of man were interpreted as sites. Those discussed by earlier surveys, if now accessible, were visited and their present conditions reported. Topography between the shoreline and the Corps property line was studied to determine the most likely locations of prehistoric and early historic occupations. Beaches were closely scrutinized for clues to sites that may have been washed away, inundated, or were in the process of becoming exposed. Bank profiles and clean hardpan features were checked for evidence of subfloor features. (A large historic Indian trash pit discovered this way was water-screened through fine wire mesh and an analysis of materials recovered is included later in this report.) Unexposed areas above the beaches were examined for small mounds covering burnt rock floors, and searched for evidence of early historic house sites, such as foundation supports, and the large, ancient bois d'arc trees which usually grew near early Creek Indian houses.

On Lake Eufaula, basically, there are two considerations as to what will constitute a site. One is the presence of burnt rock floors or concentrations. These may be small clusters of rock representing only a short-term occupation, or an area over 100 m long where burned rock entirely covers the beach. Because Indians from Middle Archaic to Late Woodland times used rock when building cooking fires and/or heating systems, these concentrations are found nearly everywhere on Lake Eufaula, except where sandstone outcrops to such an extent that no clear, level place was available for habitation. Ages of a site can be determined by the types of projectile points found in association.

The other consideration involved the presence of historic artifacts -- fragments of chinaware, glass, and iron -- and the relative ages of these items. The earliest historic settlements of consequence were made by the Creek, Choctaw, and Cherokee Indians in the 1830s. The Creeks were assigned to live north of the South Canadian River, the Choctaws to the south of the stream. A small section of the lake is in the old Cherokee Nation, beginning about 2 km east of Carr Creek Cove. The boundary line crosses the easternmost extremity and extends eastward on the north side of the South Canadian River to its confluence with the Arkansas River.

A small concentration of decorated chinaware sherds with blue or green rims or painted floral decorations would tend to mark historic Indian house sites. If, in addition, the artifact assemblage includes gunflints, lead rifle balls. Creek or Choctaw potsherds, or conical metal arrow points, the location may be considered an early site for these people. In some cases, Creek or Choctaw potsherds are found in an area where later-period glass and chinaware are also present. This usually indicates a later house has been constructed upon an earlier site; however, during the late 1800s and even into the early 1900s, some elderly Creek and Choctaw women were still making native pottery.

Cultural materials were collected in heavy-duty Kraft bags and labeled as to site and provenience.

Substantial and obvious features and sites such as rock shelters, burnt rock floors, bedrock mortars, old stone houses, log cabins, stone fences, grave pits, bridge pillars, and coal mines were photographed.

Laboratory techniques consisted of cleaning, identifying, and cataloguing each item recovered. Artifacts were identified by experienced museum personnel, utilizing personal knowledge, library research, and the employment of specialists -- one versed in the material cultural of the Creek and Choctaw of the area, a specialist in faunal identification, and an historian.

Survey problems:

Because the survey was made approximately 15 years after the lake was created, a number of problems occurred. As a rule, in most of the sites located by the survey, sandy soil had washed away to hardpan and imperishable items lost or discarded over the years and deposited at various ground levels were dumped on the beaches and any remaining chronology destroyed. A few vertically scattered artifacts now have become concentrated in a single level as surface deposits, giving the appearance the area was far more heavily occupied than it was.

The major area of erosion is a band of varying width and terrain along the periphery of the lake, ranging from zero where the cliffs are encountered, to beaches over 30 m wide where the shoreline slopes are extensive.

The main body of the lake is broad so that southerly and westerly winds build up large waves before breaking on the beaches. When winds are from the south, sand piles on east-west beaches and the clay hardpan is exposed, making artifacts easy to see. If the winds are out of the west, the sand shifts, covering much of the hardpan and concentrations of burnt rock to obliterate some sites. During these times, sand also fills small inlets and the shoreline becomes more regular in outline.

The resurvey conducted in several areas disclosed that some sites were larger than initially observed, while other sites where much evidence of human occupation had been noted were, by then, covered with sand.

After 15 years, the upper areas of the lake have become silted in and willow thickets grow on the mudflats while button bush and greenbrier, among other plants, thrive along the swampy shoreline. These conditions retard discovery of sites without extensive testing being done. The same is true of land bordering the upper areas of the creeks -- ground cover is so thick that extensive testing would be required to locate sites. In areas where the width of the lake is minimal and wave action subdued, shoreline erosion is almost absent. When the lake level drops 30 cm, higher portions of inundated terraces appear as islands.

Other problems in surveying the shoreline occurred in areas where shale outcrops on low terraces. Sometimes a thin layer of soil had overlain the shale, and a small site had been situated there. Subsequent wave action has washed away all soil to expose the shale which rapidly disintegrates into flaky particles and builds into drifts on the beaches. Artifacts can sometimes be found in and on these drifts although the site itself has been destroyed.

In other areas, the lake level may be just about the same height as the tops of low terraces. In this case, the terraces are washed away leaving the larger, heavier artifacts. Or, if the area is protected from the wind, the site is silted under.

Primarily, all that could be found by the survey were burnt rock deposits,

small fragments of chert, early chinaware, and Creek or Choctaw potsherds. Most of the artifacts and larger chert flakes are gone, as were the choice manos and mortars. For years, the sites have frequently been visited by collectors.

According to Mike Milsap, who has collected from the sites along the lake since it was formed, the first two years of hunting the shoreline were the most productive. Waves were breaking on what had once been blufftops and terraces where people were most likely to have lived. He reports that burials of prehistoric and later peoples he interpreted as being early settlers, fell out of the banks in many places. Habitation sites in the same areas were destroyed by the waves. During the first two years of their twice-weekly hunts, Mike and Roy Milsap report daily finds of over 250 dart points and other artifacts. After most of the soil had eroded away, the quantity recovered decreased dramatically until today usually no more than two or three points can be found along a 1 km stretch of beach.

THE LAKE EUFAULA SURVEY

Gregory Perino and Jerry Caffey

This survey was conducted to locate, describe, and evaluate the historic and prehistoric cultural resources within the Lake Eufaula project area consisting of 20,850.25 ha lying along the shoreline and up to or above the projected flood level, such as lands being designated by boundary markers. The lake is located in central Oklahoma, primarily in McIntosh and Pittsburg Counties.

Eufaula Reservoir's shoreline is about 966 km long. The lake was formed by the impounding of the waters of three river systems, a large creek and a number of smaller creeks. The principal stream is the South Canadian River, coming into the lake from the southwest. The Deep Fork of the Canadian flows into the North Fork from the north and west; the North Fork in turn enters the lake from the northwest, a short distance southwest of the town of Eufaula. Gaines Creek is the major watercourse forming the southern sector of the lake. Longtown Creek is east of Gaines Creek, with a small range of hills between them. Longtown and Gaines Creeks join the South Canadian just prior to its confluence with the North Canadian. Among the smaller creeks which have large archaeological sites on their banks and terraces is Duchess Creek northwest of the dam; Carr Creek which enters the lake at Belle Starr Park, flowing to the east of and merging with the North Canadian River; and Mill Creek southwest of Eufaula. Rock Creek, located southwest of Crowder, and Coal Creek, north of McAlester, join Gaines Creek from the west.

It will be noted that the major streams merge in the area of the town of Eufaula, creating a crossroads for both early man and the later historic emigrants. The creek Indians made some of their largest settlements in that region because of the wide, fertile bottomlands and sandy-loam terraces which were eminently suited for farming.

Prehistoric Caddoan groups settled there for the same reasons. Earlier prehistoric groups found hunting and gathering better in this area than in the narrower portions of the river valleys, so used the region more extensively.

Perhaps the most intriguing area is that once occupied extensively by Early Archaic peoples. For many years it was thought that early man had not occupied the Eufaula Lake area to any extent. Projectile points associated with early man sites were seldom found on the lower terraces and rich bottomlands. But with the advent of the lake water reaching high into the sandy blufftops and terraces northeast of the North Canadian River and in the lower sections of the North and South Canadian Rivers, erosion of those banks revealed two Clovis points, hundreds of Dalton points, other Early Archaic types, an assortment of Middle Archaic point types, as well as later types. The early point sites extend from just west of the dam where the bluffs are composed of sandy soil to a few kilometers west of Highway 69 where the lake level drops well below the blufftops. Sites are not ordinarily found on the south side of the South Canadian River above the dam and on the north side of the South Canadian River near its junction with the North Canadian because the bluffs in those areas are largely composed of sandstone. Prehistoric peoples in the area also had the advantage of being near the confluence of the Canadian and Arkansas Rivers, adding still another route for trade and travel if they desired it.

Because of the size of Eufaula Lake, sites are described by section, beginning at the north end of the reservoir and working southward. Divisions are by river and creek system. Conclusions and recommendations are made at the end of each section.



Figure 2. Site at Fountainhead State Park. A) MI-232, a bedrock outcrop with five mortar basins and a small milling cup. B) Closeup of the largest basin.

THE DEEP FORK RIVER SECTION

Site MI-231

Location: Checotah Quad. SE 1/4, SE 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 26, T11N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6519-2030

Description: This small site on top of the bluff in Fountainhead State Park and Marina is composed of sandy loam and was eroded from the dirt drive on the north side of the restrooms. One Creek house site and a small deposit of burnt rock were evident. It is likely three or four burnt rock floors could be found under the lawn adjacent to the restrooms.

Materials: A burnt rock deposit, two flakes of Boone chert, four flakes of a tan-colored chert, two rim sections from a blue shell-edged ware plate, four small sherds from a polychrome floral ware saucer.

Cultures: The site was occupied by Woodland and Late Archaic Indians and later by the first Creek Indians in the area.

Evaluation: The earlier portion of the site may extend onto the lawn west and south of the restrooms building and would be suitable for future study or excavation.

Site MI-232 (Figure 2A and 2B)

Location: Checotah Quad. NW 1/4, SE 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 26, T11N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6505-2042

Description: This is a large sandstone ledge on which are a cuplike mortar pit, and five mortar basins located on the bluff east of the marina. The site is situated so one can look upriver from it.

Culture: Probably Woodland.

Evaluation: The site is in the park on a low cliff-like eminence where people can walk out to it to view the lake. It is the only durable prehistoric monument in the park and can easily be enclosed in a small fence.

Site MI-233

Location: Checotah Quad. NE 1/4, SE 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 23, T11N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6520-2130

Description: This low sandy-loam terrace one-half of a kilometer long is located on the west side of the Deep Fork River. It is a wooded area in part of Fountainhead State Park (area 2) which people are not permitted to use.

Materials: Larger quantities of burnt rock litter the beach. Artifacts found were one broken ovoid mano; seven Boone chert flakes; 25 small unidentified flakes; an Agee A arrow point, two damaged Williams points, a Gary point and a utilized flake, all made of one of the several varieties of Boone chert; a McIntosh plain bowl sherd; and a chinaware sherd with a polychrome transferware pattern.

Culture: Early Archaic to early Creek Indian settler.

Evaluation: The site is well preserved and eminently suited for study in the future.

Site MI-234

Location: Checotah Quad. NW 1/4, SW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 14, T11N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6475-2362

Description: This very low sandy terrace with willows on it is located on the east side of the Deep Fork River.

Materials: A large flake of Boone chert, one large piece of an iron kettle having an angular handle and a large "H" between parallel lines on the body (Figure 38B), one McIntosh Roughened jar sherd, one sherd from an early blue shell-edged ware plate, two pre-1900 glass bottle necks, one post 1900 glass bottle neck, one white ceramic door knob fragment, eight assorted chinaware sherds of the late 1800s, and one early white ceramic button having four large holes and a raised edge.

Cultures: The chert flake indicated a brief prehistoric presence but the primary occupation was made by Creek Indians from near Civil War times into the early twentieth century.

Evaluation: The site is low and swampy and often under water. Scattered burnt rock and a chert flake indicated the presence of a prehistoric occupation but wave action has altered things so that no object is in situ. Further research on this site is not recommended.

Site MI-235

Location: Pierce Quad. SW 1/4, NW 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 33, T12N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6244-2798

Description: This long lower sandy-loam terrace now is an island with willows on it. The south edge was profusely covered with burnt rock for 30 m.

Materials: A large sandstone mano with a convex working surface on one side, a brown chert hammerstone, a sandstone cupstone with a cup in each face and one in each end, a small flat ovoid mano made of quartzitic sandstone having both surfaces smoothed from use, 20 Boone chert flakes, one Boone chert dart point tip, 12 flakes of an unidentified chert type, one stem from a dart point of the expanded-stem type made of Boone chert, and one flattened .38 caliber bullet of the late 1800s.

Cultures: Late Archaic and Woodland.

Evaluation: The site is low and swampy but extensive. If erosion does not continue, it might be worthy of study.

Site MI-236

Location: Pierce Quad. SW 1/4, SE 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 30, T12N, R16E.
UTM. 15-5894-2920

Description: This island is near the east bank of the lake below where Gentry Creek enters the valley. It was a low sandy terrace originally, but floods periodically. The southern edge is littered with burnt rock for 80 m.

Materials: A small eroded ovoid sandstone mano having a convex surface; a medium-sized hard sandstone mano almost square in cross-section having one smooth convex working surface and a flat working surface on the other side with a cup in it; two bottle necks of the early 1900s; two Boone chert flakes, one heat-treated red; a chinaware platter sherd having a blue transferware floral pattern; and two brass revolver shells, one .38 caliber and one .45 caliber.

Cultures: Late Archaic, Woodland, late historic.

Evaluation: This is an extensive site but low and swampy and often flooded. If it does not erode further, part of the site could be studied.

Site MI-237

Location: Pierce Quad. SW 1/4, NE 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 30, T12N, R16E.
UTM. 15-5898-2776

Description: This is a prominent point of land on a low sandstone bluff, having a low wooded knoll with a scattering of burnt rock on it.

Materials: Burnt rock.

Culture: Probably Woodland.

Evaluation: The site seems to be intact but small, probably occupied by one family for a short period of time.

Site MI-238 (Figure 3A)

Location: Pierce Quad. SE 1/4, SE 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 30, T12N, R16E.
UTM. 15-5913-3002

Description: This low rocky knoll southeast of the mouth of Gentry Creek Cove was originally on Grove Creek, on the eastern side of the cove. It has an extensive covering of burnt rock on it.

Materials: An ovoid sandstone mano polished on both faces, a triangular (in cross section) sandstone mano polished on both sides, and a tested Alibates flint cobble.

Culture: Probably Late Archaic.

Evaluation: Though extensive, most of the site has been moved by wave action, topsoil has washed away, and the site is covered with water periodically. It originally was a hilltop site.

Site MI-239

Location: Pierce Quad. SW 1/4, SW 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 30, T12N, R16E.
UTM. 15-5929-2014

Description: This formerly was a hilltop and now is a rocky knoll covered with burnt rock. It is periodically flooded.

Materials: Burnt rock, 12 flakes of Boone chert, two tip ends and a corner from stemmed dart points made of Boone chert, and nine chert flakes of unidentified types.

Culture: Late Archaic.

Evaluation: This site is now a low point of land and wave action has removed the topsoil, leaving a large amount of burnt rock exposed. Artifacts have been picked up by collectors so that an evaluation of the culture was based upon the nearby sites. As most cultural materials are exposed, it would not be feasible to study this site further.

Site MI-240

Location: Pierce Quad. NW 1/4, SW 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 30, T12N, R16E.
UTM. 15-5937-2023

Description: This site on the east bank of Gentry Creek Cove is now a point of land covered with burnt rock, the topsoil having been washed away.

Materials: Burnt rock and four flakes of Boone chert, two of them heat-treated.

Culture: Probably Late Archaic.

Evaluation: Originally, this was a hilltop site but now all the topsoil is washed away; therefore, future study of the site is not recommended.

Site MI-241 (Figure 3B)

Location: Pierce Quad. NE 1/4, SW 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 30, T12N, R16E.
UTM. 15-5947-3030

Description: This site is on the east bank of Gentry Creek Cove on the south side of a smaller cove and consists of a rocky knoll. The topsoil has washed away and burnt rock is piled on the site.



Figure 3. Two sites at the mouth of Gentry Creek Cove. A) MI-238, covered with burnt rock. B) MI-241, with a concentration of burnt rock. Both sites originally were hilltops, as were those in the background.



Figure 4. Sites on the north bank of the Deep Fork River section. A) MI-242 at the mouth of Gentry Creek Cove, with burnt rock on bedrock, the topsoil having washed away. B) MI-253 consists of an extensive layer of burnt rock eroded from the beach.

Materials: Four flakes of Boone chert, a small side-notched dart point having a convex basal edge made of an unidentified chert type, a brass .38 caliber shell casing, a .38 caliber bullet, a .30 caliber bullet, and a .22 caliber long rifle bullet.

Culture: Probably Woodland. The bullets undoubtedly were lost by later hunters.

Evaluation: The site originally was the top of a hill but now barely projects from the water. It is highly eroded and burnt rock is piled on the present surface. As there is no depth to the site, further study is not recommended.

Site MI-242 (Figure 4A)

Location: Pierce Quad. SE 1/4, NW 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 30, T12N, R16E.
UTM. 15-5950-3041

Description: The site is on a point of land on the east side of Gentry Creek Cove and on the north side of a small inlet. It is now a rocky knoll, the topsoil having washed away.

Materials: Burnt rock and a large tested cobble of light-colored Boone chert.

Culture: Probably Woodland.

Evaluation: Site materials are fully exposed so further work there is not recommended.

Site MI-243

Location: Pierce Quad. SE 1/4, NW 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 19, T12N, R16E.
UTM. 15-5948-3121

Description: The site is on a point of land on the east side of Gentry Creek Cove north of those previously mentioned. Originally, it was on a low hill but now is near water level.

Materials: A burnt rock deposit.

Culture: Probably Late Archaic.

Evaluation: This is a small site with a scattering of burnt rock on it and may represent the living area for only one family for a season. Because the site materials are totally exposed, further work there is not recommended.

Site MI-244

Location: Pierce Quad. SW 1/4, NW 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 19, T12N, R16E.
UTM. 15-5929-3121

Description: This low knoll on the wes. side of the Grove Creek section of Gentry Creek Cove is about 1/2 km from the entrance to the cove. It projects into the lake and was a ridge and hilltop originally but now is near water level.

Materials: The tip of a dart point made of an unidentified chert type, a preform section made of Ogallala chert, and the tip of a flake knife made of white Boone chert.

Culture: Probably Late Archaic.

Evaluation: The site is low, covered with water periodically and has a large amount of burnt rock on it. The topsoil has washed away; therefore, further study of the site is not recommended.

Site MI-245

Location: Pierce Quad. NW 1/4, SW 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 19, T12N, R16E.
UTM. 15-5929-3110

Description: The site is on the Grove Creek branch of Gentry Creek Cove and is a low ridge and knoll extending from the western shore. Originally the site was on a hilltop.

Materials: A utilized flake of Boone chert, the tip of a dart point made of heat-treated Boone chert, and a basal corner of a tool made of an unidentified variety of chert.

Culture: Probably Late Archaic.

Evaluation: The site has been so badly eroded that future work is not recommended.

Site MI-246

Location: Pierce Quad. SW 1/4, SW 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 19, T12N, R16E.
UTM. 15-5927-3093

Description: The site is on the Grove Creek branch of Gentry Creek Cove and is on a low knoll. The topsoil has washed away leaving a large concentration of burnt rock about 10 m in diameter.

Materials: Two pieces of light-colored Boone chert and a flake of unidentified chert.

Culture: Probably Woodland.

Evaluation: The site is low, floods periodically and the accumulated rock is exposed; therefore, little remains in situ for future study.

Site MI-247

Location: Pierce Quad. SW 1/4, SW 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 19, T12N, R16E.
UTM. 15-5933-3080

Description: The site is near the end of a peninsula dividing Gentry Creek and Grove Creek on the east side and consists of a low knoll covered with three groups of burnt rock indicating camp site locations.

Materials: Three flakes of gray mottled Boone chert and the expanded stem section of a dart point made of Boone chert.

Culture: Probably late Archaic.

Evaluation: All topsoil has washed away leaving large quantities of burnt rock exposed on a knoll which originally was a hilltop. It floods periodically and collections are made from the site so often that future study is not recommended.

Site MI-248

Location: Pierce Quad. NW 1/4, NW 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 30, T12N, R16E.
UTM. 15-5931-3062

Description: The site is low and on the end of a peninsula between Gentry Creek and Grove Creek.

Materials: Two small flakes of Boone chert, three small flakes of an unidentified chert type, and a .38 caliber bullet.

Culture: Probably Late Archaic.

Evaluation: The site is low, often flooded, and the topsoil has washed away leaving four groups of burnt rocks representing four short-term habitation sites. Further study is not recommended.

Site MI-249

Location: Pierce Quad. NW 1/4, SW 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 19, T12N, R16E.
UTM. 15-5845-3100

Description: The site is north of Gentry Creek Point at the base of the first high hill and consists of the edge of a terrace primarily under water. Burnt rock was scattered for about 65 m along the shoreline.

Materials: The tip end of a dart point made of Boone chert, the stem of a Gary point made of novaculite, two short straight stems from dart points made of an unidentified chert type, a slightly expanded stem section from a dart point having a concave basal edge made from Boone chert, three flakes of an unidentified chert type, and a flake made of white Boone chert.

Culture: Probably Late Archaic and Woodland.

Evaluation: A terrace abuts against the hill at this site, having many burnt rock deposits on it up to the base of the hill which is now eroded. The site was well protected from westerly winds but is now exposed and largely under water so further study is not recommended.

Site MI-250

Location: Pierce Quad. NW 1/4, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 30, T12N, R16E.
UTM. 15-5850-3065

Description: This site in Gentry Creek Cove Park is on a low knoll in the circle drive. It is a single camp site with burnt rock exposed on the surface.

Materials: A Williams point and a flake, both of Boone chert.

Culture: Probably Woodland.

Evaluation: The site is small and probably was occupied by only one family for a short period of time. It has no depth and because of the rocky knoll it is on, very little can be learned from studies of it.

Site MI-251

Location: Pierce Quad. SW 1/4, SE 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 24, T12N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5737-3084

Description: The single, short-term camp site is on a wooded, rocky knoll on the peninsula at the west end of Gentry Creek Cove Park.

Materials: Burnt rock scattered on the surface of a small knoll.

Culture: Probably Late Archaic.

Evaluation: This appears to have been an occupation of short duration by one family. As it is mostly surface scatter, associated artifacts would have been picked up long ago. Further study is not recommended.

Site MI-252

Location: Pierce Quad. NW 1/4, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 25, T12N, R.5E.
UTM. 15-5689-3060

Description: This low shoreline site on a point of land west of Gentry Creek Cove Park originally was the top of a low bluff. Scattered burnt rock from several habitation sites was found on the beach.

Materials: Six flakes of Boone chert and a small mid-section from a dart point made of an unidentified chert type.

Culture: Probably Woodland.

Evaluation: The site is thin with all habitation material lying on the surface; consequently, further study of it is not recommended.

Site MI 253 (Figure 4B)

Location: Pierce Quad. NE 1/4, SE 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 26, T12N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5595-3035

Description: This is an extensive site with burnt rock scattered for 50 m along the beach of 12 m in width.

Materials: An ovoid sandstone mano used on one side; a hard rectangular sandstone mano used on both sides, one side having a cup in the center; a fragment from a cherty cobble; a scraper made from cobble chert; five flakes made of Boone chert; a parallel-sided stem from a dart point made of Boone chert; and a fire-broken midsection of a dart point made of Boone chert.

Cultures: Late Archaic and Woodland.

Evaluation: The site was originally a sandy hilltop and continues beyond the shores into the field. Although it may be shallow, the site is recommended for future studies in order to identify the periods in which burnt rock floors were in use and by whom.

Site MI-254

Location: Pierce Quad. NE 1/4, SW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 26, T12N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5545-3036

Description: This site on a low sandy-clay shore is covered with drifted shale and scattered burnt rock.

Materials: A piece of an Alibates flint cobble, three flakes of Boone chert, and a large sandstone slab that had been used slightly as a mortar.

Culture: Probably Late Archaic.

Evaluation: The site is thin and the burnt rocks scattered. Further study is not recommended.

Site MI-255

Location: Pierce Quad. SE 1/4, SE 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 22, T12N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5425-3110

Description: This is a thin shoreline site near a small stream. Its location on a long slope far from the river, and sparse remains indicate it was a temporary site.

Materials: Three flakes of Boone chert.

Culture: Probably Late Archaic.

Evaluation: The site was sparsely occupied, probably by one family for a short period of time, so further study is not recommended.

Site MI-256 (Figure 5A)

Location: Pierce Quad. SW 1/4, NW 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 28, T12N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5294-3050

Description: This low sandy-clay terrace was originally a hilltop and the wide beach is covered with burnt rock for about 100 m, making this a massive site. Burnt rocks were seen well beyond the beach, up on the higher ground.

Materials: Because collectors had picked up so much of the artifact material only three broken ovoid manos, one complete amorphous mano, and an assortment of small flint chips derived from resharpening of dart points and knives were recovered. Twenty-five of the flakes were of varieties of Boone chert, and 13 were of unidentified chert varieties.

Cultures: Archaic and Woodland.

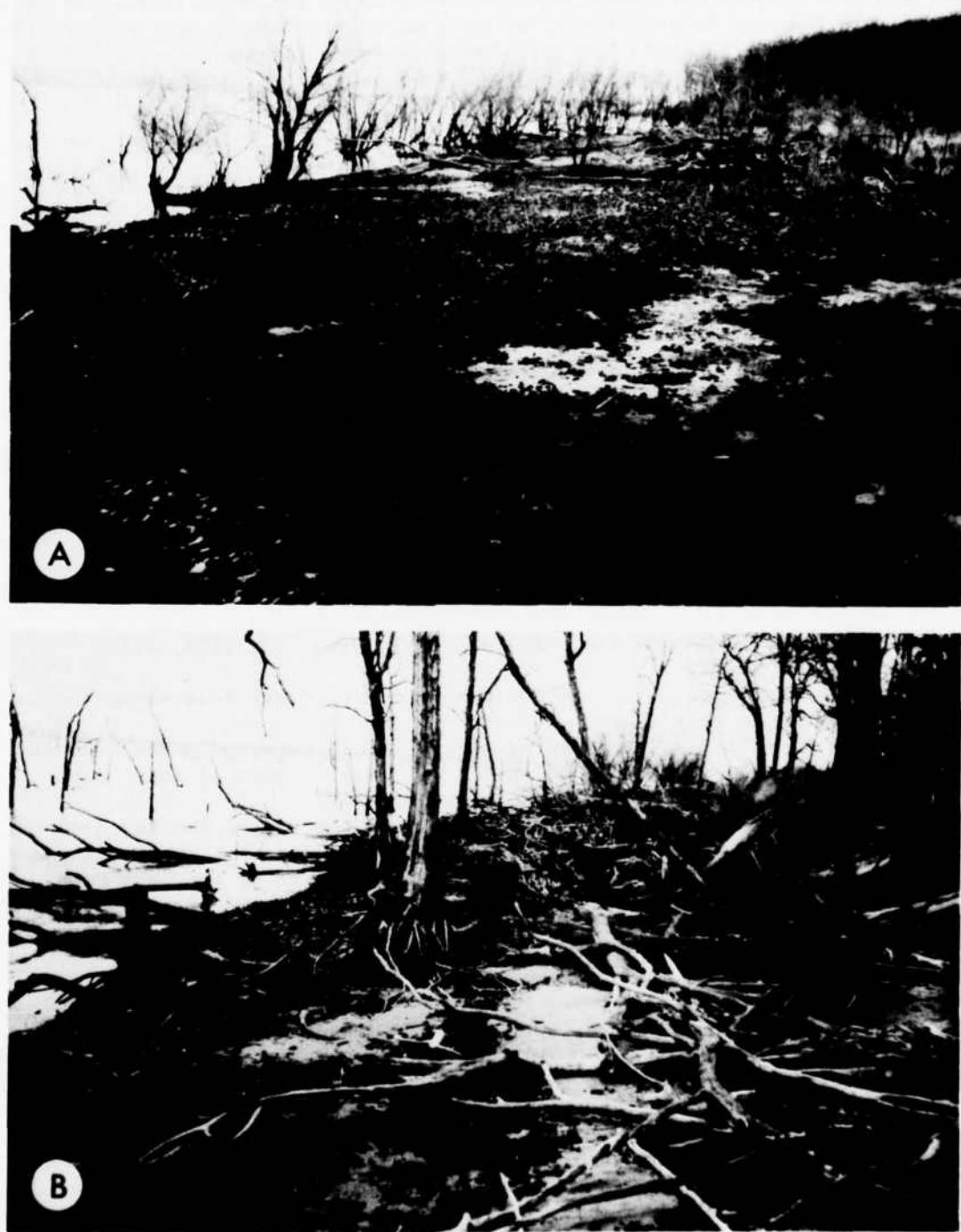


Figure 5. Twin sites on the north bank of the Deep Fork River section.
A) MI-256, with massive amounts of burnt rock. B) MI-257, groups and scatters
of burnt rock on the beach.

Evaluation: The site extends onto the field above the beach and after speaking to the man who farmed it before the lake was formed, it was learned that many projectile points had been found there during the years the site was cultivated. It is recommended that this site be investigated.

Site MI-257 (Figure 5B)

Location: Pierce Quad. SE 1/4, NE 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 28, T12N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5275-3060

Description: This low sandy-clay terrace about 100 m. long on the side of a low wooded hill is west of Site MI-256, across a small inlet.

Materials: A rectangular mano flat on one side and cupped on the other, an ovoid mano, a small cupstone cupped on both sides, a chert hammerstone, 22 flakes of Boone chert, three flakes of an unidentified variety of chert, two clay-tempered Williams Plain potsherds, and two pieces of knapped limonite similar to that used for making boatstones.

Cultures: Archaic and Woodland.

Evaluation: The site has nearly as much burnt rock on the beach as Site MI-256 located across a small inlet to the east but is situated on the side of a low hill. It originally was part of Site MI-256. Some burnt rock continued uphill into the woods but not as much as was seen on Site MI-256. If Site MI-256 is tested, this twin site should also be examined.

Site MI-258

Location: Morris Quad. SW 1/4, SE 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 13, T12N, R14E.
UTM. 15-4771-3273

Description: The site is on the terrace at Graves Creek boat ramp, and is exposed in the field road.

Materials: A small cluster of burnt rock, a small Edgewood point made of heat-treated Boone chert, and three very small flakes of Boone chert.

Culture: Late Archaic.

Evaluation: The site originally extended along the top of the terrace north and south. It is contained on the north by a large borrow pit, the soil having been used for bridge fill, and on the south by the boat ramp parking lot and U.S. Highway 266. What is left of the site is badly eroded so that further study is not recommended.

Site MI-259

Location: Morris Quad. NE 1/4, SW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 24, T12N, R14E.
UTM. 15-4758-3215

Description: The site is on a low wooded sandy-loam terrace on the west side of Graves Creek where the creek enters the Deep Fork River Valley.

Materials: Burnt rock under the forest floor.

Cultures: Probably Archaic and Woodland.

Evaluation: The site appears to have never been plowed so is recommended for study in order to learn about the functions of sites located on mouths of streams leading into the uplands.

Site MI-260

Location: Hoffman Quad. SE 1/4, NE 1/4, NE 1.4, Sec. 3, T11N, R14E.
UTM. 15-4547-2756

Description: This site on a low wooded sandy-clay ridge running parallel with the shoreline is on the south side of the lake.

Materials: Scattered burnt rock, an unidentified dart point, and two small flakes of Boone chert.

Culture: Probably Woodland.

Evaluation: The site consists of a single house or short-term work area that is badly eroded. Further study is not recommended.

Site MI-261

Location: Hoffman Quad. Se 1/4, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 2, T11N, R14E.
UTM. 15-4578-2765

Description: The site is on the east end of a low ridge parallel with the shoreline and consists of a group of burnt rock.

Materials: A hammerstone, a cupstone cupped on both sides, a Gary point made of Boone chert, three flakes of Boone chert, and the metal tip of an early singletree. Several large blocks of sandstone on the beach indicated that an early building once stood there but no other historic materials were found.

Cultures: Woodland and early settler.

Evaluation: The site is heavily eroded with most of the materials scattered on the beach, so this site is not a candidate for future study.

Site MI-262

Location: Hoffman Quad. SW 1/4, NW 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 36, T12N, R14E.
UTM. 15-4730-2830

Description: This low wooded terrace covered with shale is located on the south side of the lake.

Materials: Scattered burnt rock, a parallel-sided stem from a dart point made of Boone chert, and three small flakes of an unidentified variety of chert.

Cultures: Late Archaic and Woodland.

Evaluation: The site was lightly occupied and has eroded so much that all cultural materials are on the surface. Study is not recommended.

Site MI-263

Location: Hoffman Quad. SW 1/4, NW 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 36, T12N, R14E.
UTM. 15-4805-2840

Description: The site is on a low wooded slope and beach; the beach is covered with shale drifts.

Materials: Scattered burnt rock and a cupstone cupped on both sides.

Culture: Probably Woodland.

Evaluation: The site is on a slight bulge in the shoreline and was lightly inhabited. Future work there is not recommended.

Site MI-264

Location: Hoffman Quad. SW 1/4, NE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 36, T12N, R14E.
UTM. 15-4836-2837

Description: The site is on a low wooded slope on the beach, the beach being covered with shale drifts.

Materials: Scattered burnt rock and a cupstone with a cup on both sides.

Culture: Probably Woodland.

Evaluation: The site is on a slight bulge in the shoreline and is thin, the topsoil having eroded away leaving a small amount of cultural material exposed. Future work at the site is not recommended.

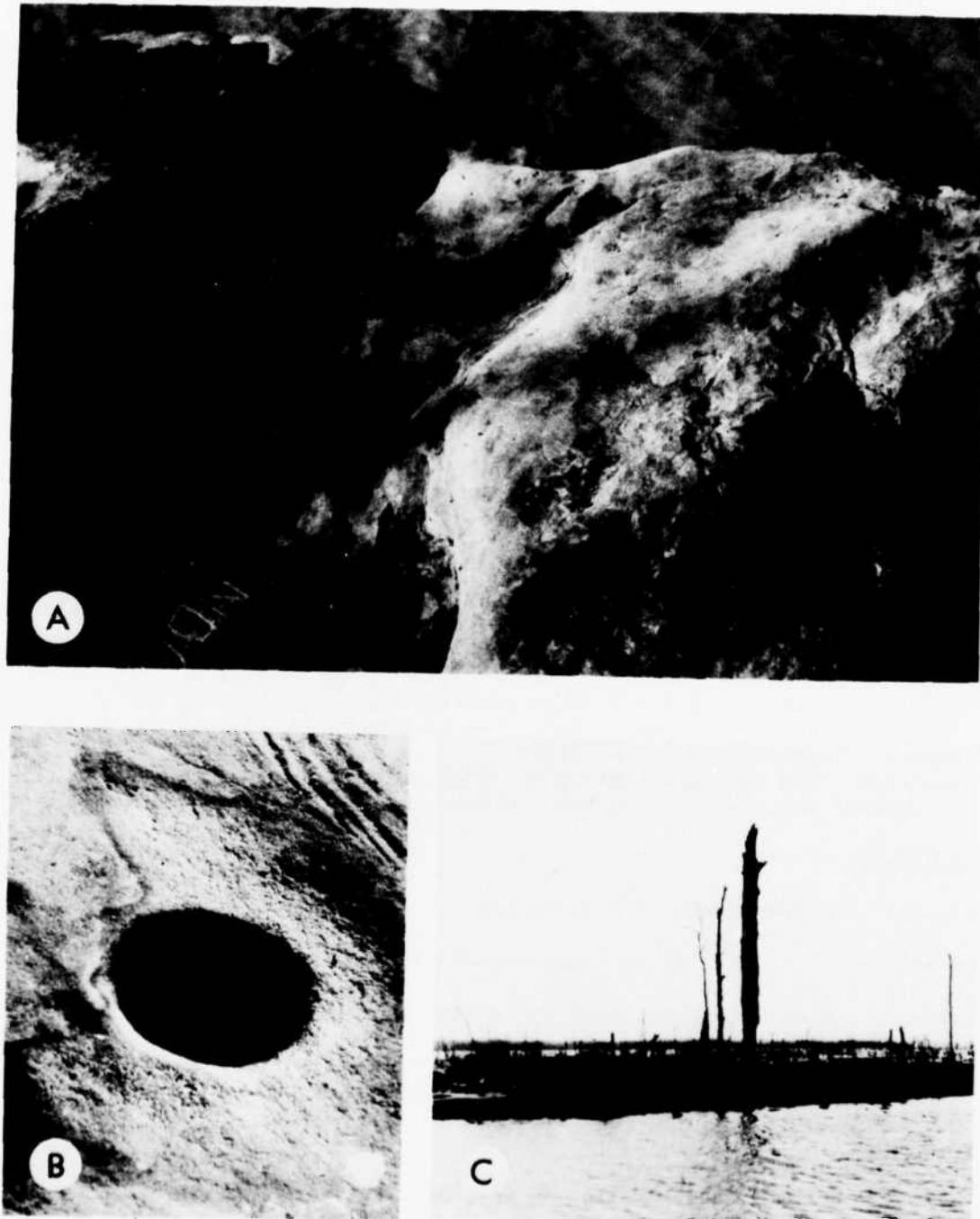


Figure 6. Features of the Deep Fork River section. A,B) Milling cups and basins at MI-269. C) Driftwood covers the natural levee on the north bank of the river near the mouth of Graves Creek.

Site MI-265

Location: Hoffman Quad. NW 1/4, NE 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 6, T11N, R15E.
UTM. 15-4991-2761

Description: This is a low, wet, wooded terrace covered with drifted shale
and is on a slight bulge in the shoreline.

Materials: Scattered burnt rock.

Culture: Probably Woodland.

Evaluation: This was a thinly occupied site with all cultural materials
exposed on the eroded surface. It is not recommended for study.

Site MI-266

Location: Pierce Quad. SE 1/4, SW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 5, T11N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5065-2707

Description: The site is on a wooded slope and along the beach.

Materials: Thinly scattered burnt rock, the stem of an unnotched knife made
of Boone chert, the corner of a side-notched dart point made of Boone
chert, two flakes of Boone chert, and a flake of Woodford chert.

Culture: Woodland and/or Late Archaic.

Evaluation: The site is small and probably was occupied briefly; consequently,
it is not recommended for future study.

Site MI-267

Location: Pierce Quad. NE 1/4, SE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 32, T12N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5185-2804

Description: The site is on a low sandy point of land about 1 h in extent, west
of Snake Creek.

Materials: Burnt rock scattered over 50 m of shoreline, two tested cobbles of
Boone chert, the base of a Clovis point made of Boone chert, and seven flakes
of Boone chert.

Culture: Paleo to Woodland.

Evaluation: The site may be more extensive even though much of it lies along the
shoreline. A portion is higher on the slope and some of the site is under
water. It is recommended that this site be considered for study.

Site MI-268

Location: Pierce Quad. NW 1/4, NE 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 5, T11N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5158-2753

Description: The site is on a low sandy-clay terrace on the west side of Snake
Creek, some of the site extending under water towards Snake Creek. Large
sandstone slabs from the foundation of an early settler's house are also
present.

Materials: Burnt rock concentrations and two flakes of Boone chert.

Culture: Archaic, Woodland, and early settler.

Evaluation: The part of the site presently available is badly eroded by wave
action so further study is not recommended.

Site MI-269 (Figure 6A, 6B)

Location: Pierce Quad. NE 1/4, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 35, T12N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5546-2918

Description: The site is a sandstone ledge about 2 m above water on the south

side of the lake. The ledge contains three cup-like mortars and three basin-shaped mortars. The area around the mortar basins is highly polished, indicating long usage.

Materials: A deposit of burnt rock is also present on the side of the slope.

Culture: Probably Woodland.

Evaluation: The site is being destroyed by fishermen building fires on the ledge on, in, and around the mortar basins. A short distance up the slope is an outcrop of burnt rock from early fires; these might be studied to determine who might have made and used the mortars.

Site MI-270

Location: Pierce Quad. SW 1/4, NW 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 25, T12N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5688-2975

Description: The site is on red clay hardpan with burnt rock scattered on the beach. It is almost under the power line that crosses the lake at this point.

Materials: A tip of a dart point made of Boone chert, a Gary point made of Boone chert, and two flakes of Boone chert.

Culture: Probably Woodland.

Evaluation: The site is small and eroded. Further work there is not recommended.

Site MI-271

Location: Pierce Quad. NW 1/4, NE 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 36, T12N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5815-2908

Description: The site is on a low sandy terrace with wide shoreline.

Materials: A cupstone cupped on one side and a modern .30 caliber bullet.

Culture: Probably Woodland.

Evaluation: The site was lightly occupied and the few burnt rocks seen were scattered widely on the beach. Because of the limited amount of material, it does not merit further recovery.

Site MI-272

Location: Pierce Quad. NW 1/4, NW 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 31, T12N, R16E.
UTM. 15-5839-2818

Description: The site is on a small point of land and on a clay knoll near an old road.

Materials: Scattered burnt rock.

Culture: Probably Woodland.

Evaluation: The site was very thinly occupied and only for a short period; therefore, further study is not recommended.

Discussion

The Deep Fork River flows westward to near the junction of U.S. Highway 69 and I-40 where it turns south and joins the North Canadian River near Fountainhead Lodge. Oklahoma 150 crosses it near the junction. A Creek Indian settlement was established at the mouth of the Deep Fork River and in the adjoining North Canadian River Valley shortly after this tribe removed to Indian Territory. Part of this Creek occupation extended as far as present Fountainhead State Park 3 km upriver.

Two prehistoric sites located in the park are important. The first, MI-232, consists of a sandstone ledge where six milling pits and basins were made and used by prehistoric peoples.

The other site, MI-233, consists of a sandy-clay terrace located at the north end of the park. Extensive burnt rock deposits remain from prehistoric cooking and fires. The terrace may also support sites of Early Archaic peoples. Except for this site, there are no high sandy terraces until north of I-40 where the river bends westward. The banks of the lake to the interstate highway are lined with rocky bluffs. Beyond that point the rocky banks continue for several kilometers on the south side, and on the north side only until the bend is completed. The north side then becomes a sandy-loam prairie.

Most sites are under water from the bend to Gentry Creek Cove except where parts of two terraces on the north side project slightly above water. These are Sites MI-235, and MI-236. Both are greatly eroded and have large quantities of burnt rock on them.

The highest concentration of sites on the lake as seen from slightly below normal pool level is near the confluence of Grove Creek and Gentry Creek at what is now the mouth of Gentry Creek Cove. There the creeks had low bluffs along their shores and these were covered with habitation sites from top to bottom. Now all that is visible are the blufftops, and they are barely above water. Wave action has eroded all topsoil from them leaving piles of burnt rock on each eminence. The tops of the bluffs on the east side of Grove Creek are listed as sites and are numbered MI-238 through MI-242. Sites on the west side of Grove Creek on what is now a narrow peninsula between the creeks are numbered MI-244 through MI-248. Grove Creek Park is largely composed of decomposed shale but north of it on the west side of Gentry Creek is Site MI-249, a large site nestled under a bluff with only the west edge showing; the rest is on the terrace beneath the lake.

Site MI-253 located on the north bank farther west of Gentry Creek is also on a low bluff that projects about 2 m above water. It is medium-size, but valuable for future study of burnt rock sites. It extends beyond the beach at grassroots level and into the water where it has been exposed.

The last large sites, MI-256 and MI-257, are also located on the north bank. These originally were one massive site but now are separated by a small inlet. Burnt rock literally covers the beaches for a total length of 200 m. In places it lies in drifts on the beach. Burnt rock concentrations extend up the slopes at grassroots level, and into the lake to an unknown distance.

Upstream, the size of the sites diminishes rapidly, probably because the lake level no longer reached to near blufftop levels, nor does it get below the lower terraces.

Sites found on Graves Creek were small. At this point the lake is low and the sites hidden by groundcover. Erosion no longer occurs. Instead silt begins to fill the marshes.

In and beyond the marshes are fallen trees. Then the area gradually changes from marsh to low-lying woods and meadows serving as a state hunting preserve. The bottoms here are relatively flat and areas near the bluffs where prehistoric sites may occur are hidden by massive groundcover.

Two sites on the south side of the lake merit attention. They are Sites MI-267, and MI-269. Site MI-267 is on a peninsula located near the confluence of Snake Creek and Sevenmile Slough. This site produced a broken Clovis preform broken during fluting of the point. The site is not extensive but might produce other early points and associated materials. Site MI-269 consists of a group of three milling basins and three milling pits on a sandstone ledge. Burnt rock occurs further up the slope. This part of the site is small, rocky, and shallow but may be worth studying in the future.

A range of cultures from Paleo or Early Archaic to historic occupied the bluffs and terraces. Late Archaic and Woodland groups had the largest populations and established large sites at strategic points such as the mouths of creeks or where the river came close to a bluff or terrace.

THE DUCHESS CREEK AND MUD CREEK SECTIONS

Site MI-98

Location: Forum Quad. NW 1/4, SE 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 14, T10N, R18E.
UTM. 15-8430-1358

Description: The site is on a low point of land in the fork of Mud Creek.

Materials: A small deposit of burnt rock; a Gary point stem made of Boone chert; four fragments of dart points made of Boone chert; a Boone chert flake used as a spokeshave; two preforms, one made of Boone chert and one made of an unidentified chert type.

Culture: Probably Woodland.

Evaluation: The site is small and topsoil has washed away leaving a scattering of burnt rock and other artifacts on the beach. Because the site is badly eroded further study is not recommended.

Site MI-99

Location: Texanna Quad. NE 1/4, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 9, T10N, R18E.
UTM. 15-8090-1570

Description: This site on a sandy slope on the south side of Duchess Creek is about 60 m long. Most of the cultural material is on the beach.

Materials: Scattered burnt rock, two flakes of Boone chert.

Culture: Probably Woodland.

Evaluation: The site, now exposed, was occupied briefly by several households, perhaps for only one season. For this reason the site is not recommended for future study.

Site MI-100

Location: Texanna Quad. NW 1/4, NE 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 8, T10N, R18E.
UTM. 15-8024-1556

Description: This site on a sandy slope of a low bluff on the south side of Duchess Creek extends for about 60 m along the beach.

Materials: Scattered burnt rock, and a flake of Boone chert.

Culture: Probably Woodland.

Evaluation: This was a short term site occupied by several families. As materials are scarce, it is not recommended for study.

Site MI-101

Location: Texanna Quad. NE 1/4, NW 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 8, T10N, R18E.
UTM. 15-8000-1576

Description: The site, consisting of two small groups of burnt sandstone, is on a broad sandy slope on the south side of Duchess Creek, and on the east side of Texanna Branch.

Materials: An Early Archaic point made of Boone chert and resembling the Graham Cave point, a glass bottle neck, a piece of an iron kettle, a sherd from a chinaware plate, and a piece of the base of a milk glass coal oil lamp. The bottle neck dates the historic materials to the World War I period.

Cultures: Early Archaic and early settler.

Evaluation: A scattering of burnt rock on the beach and the dart point indicate the prehistoric occupation is thin. Historic materials post-date 1900 but no house site was found. As all artifacts were on the eroded hardpan shoreline, this site is not recommended for study.



A



B



C

Figure 7. Sites near the dam. A) MI-104. B) Present Standing Rock; the original is underwater to the right. C) MI-134.

Site MI-102

Location: Texanna Quad. SE 1/4, SW 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 5, T10N, R18E.

UTM. 15-7924-1588

Description: The site is on a sandy slope of a low bluff on the south side of Duchess Creek and on the west side of Texanna Branch.

Materials: A group of burnt rock on the east slope and a group on the north slope of the point of land.

Culture: Probably Woodland.

Evaluation: The site was occupied briefly by two families or by one family at two different times for about one season. Wave action has washed away the topsoil leaving all cultural materials exposed; therefore, further study of the site is not recommended.

Site MI-103

Location: Warner Quad. NE 1/4, NE 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 6, T10N, R18E.

UTM. 15-7800-1746

Description: The site, about 1 h in extent, is on a low terrace or prairie near the end of Duchess Creek in the apex where it divides into two branches.

Materials: A few burnt rocks, a Calf Creek point made of Boone chert, a small Williams point converted into a scraper and made of Boone shert, a Cossatot River point made of an unidentified variety of chert, eight flakes of Boone chert, four flakes of an unidentified variety of chert, a glass bottle neck, a sherd from a white ceramic bowl, a sherd from a blue ceramic bowl, a sherd from a milk glass candy dish and a sherd from the bottom of a plate with a rose transfer motif marked: Edwin M. Knowles China Co. 42-6.

Cultures: Middle and Late Archaic and early settler.

Evaluation: Some interesting point types were recovered from the badly eroded shoreline but not enough prehistoric material was found to make this a significant location. Historic materials date to the post-1900 period but the house site was not located. This site is not recommended for future study.

Site MI-104 (Figure 7A)

Location: Texanna Quad. SE 1/4, NW 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 4, T10W, R18E.

UTM. 15-8160-1640

Description: The site, consisting of a single camp site, is on a low point of land or peninsula between Duchess Creek and Mud Creek.

Materials: Groups of burnt rock, a stem from a Bulverde point made of an unidentified chert, and a flake made of Boone chert.

Cultures: Late Archaic and Woodland.

Evaluation: The groups and scatterings of burnt rock indicate the presence of widely-spaced house sites in an area 100 m long. Some are exposed on the beach, some at grassroots level. Plowing had disturbed and scattered some rock. The site is low and inundated periodically, so it is not recommended for future research.

Site MI-105

Location: Texanna Quad. NE 1/4, NW 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 4, T10N, R18E.

UTM. 15-8168-1698

Description: The site is a single-occupation site of brief duration on a point of land north of Site MI-104.

Materials: A small group of burnt rock in the water at the end of the point, two flakes of Boone chert, and a flake of an unidentified chert type.

Culture: Probably Woodland.

Evaluation: This was a single house site for about a season and as it is exposed and partly inundated, further study of the site is not recommended.

Site MI-106

Location: Warner Quad. SE 1/4, SW 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 33, T11N, R18E.
UTM. 15-8162-1734

Description: The site is similar to Site MI-105, located on a point of land.

Materials: A small group of burnt rock.

Culture: Probably Woodland.

Evaluation: This probably represents one house site used for one season and as most of the cultural materials are lying exposed on the beach at the end of the lake, it is not recommended for future study.

Discussion

The Duchess Creek and Mud Creek area of the Eufaula Lake Complex is sizable compared to many lakes. Most of the sites are under water; consequently, only those sites that were at higher levels on the bluffs and terraces before the lake was formed could be reported. It was noted that there are more sites along the south bank of Duchess Creek. This was probably because low sandy bluffs existed there whereas much of the rest of the rest of the shoreline areas was prairie. Prehistoric peoples seem to like living on sandy hills and slopes where drainage was adequate.

The peninsula between Duchess Creek and Mud Creek probably contained the most habitation, since it was strategically placed where two creek valleys and their environs could be exploited.

A range of cultures from early Archaic to historic occupied the area but not as intensely as on the larger streams.

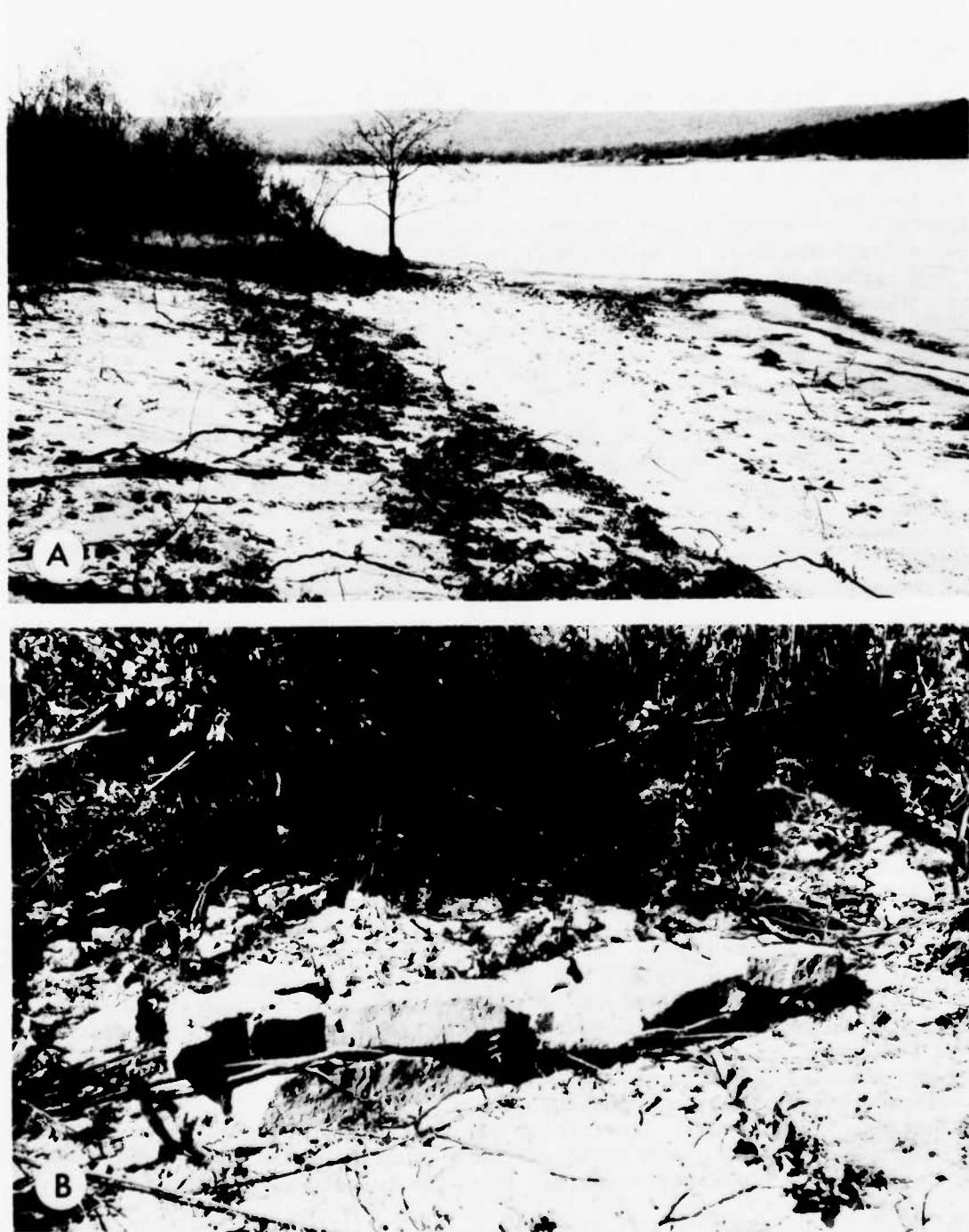


Figure 8. Site HS-139 at Brooken Creek Cove. A) Beach on a point of land with burnt rock deposits. B) Foundation stones of an historic Indian house located at the upper edge of the beach line.

THE BROOKEN COVE SECTION

Site HS-139 (Figures 8A and 8B)

Location: Texanna Quad. NE 1/4, SW 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. T9N, R18E.
UTM. 15-8150-0710

Description: This site on the first point of land southeast of Brooken Cove Park consists of a sandy blufftop where the lake is now only 1 or 2 m from the top.

Materials: Prehistoric artifacts: A Calf Creek point made of Boone chert, an Ellis point made of Boone chert, a Gary point made of quartzitic sandstone, a spokeshave made on a small flat cobble of Alibates flint, three biface fragments made of Boone chert, seven flakes of Boone chert, one flake of Alibates flint, and three flakes of an unidentified chert type.

Historic artifacts: A door keeper made from a file; two pieces from an iron kettle; a piece from an iron Dutch oven; a glass bottle neck; a piece of a spur; the stem from a plain stub pipe made at the Mount Pleasant, Ohio, pipe factory; five sherds from blue shell-edged ware plates; three sherds from polychrome floral ware saucers, one sherd from a transferware cup; three sherds from two transferware saucers; two sherds from a polychrome floral ware bowl; an early round lead muzzleloading rifle ball; and a late .45 caliber bullet.

Cultures: Middle Archaic, Woodland, and Choctaw or Creek Indian.

Evaluation: The site is interesting in that it has both prehistoric and early historic occupations on it. It has a heavy prehistoric occupation with burnt rock covering much of the beach and extending into the nearby field. Part of the stone foundation of an historic Indian house was still present. This is a grassroots depth site but has much material on it and should be considered for investigation.

Site HS-140

Location: Texanna Quad. NW 1/4, NE 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 3, T9N, R18E.
UTM. 15-8238-0670

Description: The site, originally on a sandy blufftop, now is on a low terrace on a point of land north of a small inlet.

Materials: Scattered burnt rock; two quartz hammerstones; two cupstones, one cupped on two sides (on one edge and on one end), the other cupped on both sides and both edges; a dart point similar to the Graham Cave point; and a flat sandstone slab having four red lines down one side. The lines are parallel and 12 to 15 mm wide and about 18 cm long. They are spaced about 5 mm apart and seem to have been deliberately created with a piece of hematite used as the marking tool.

Cultures: Early Archaic, Woodland.

Evaluation: The site is interesting but was thinly occupied by at least two groups of people. All artifacts were found on the eroded beach. Much of the site is now gone, therefore the site is not recommended for future study.

Site HS-141

Location: Texanna Quad. NE 1/4, SE 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 3, T9N, R18E.
UTM. 15-8260-0670

Description: This single, brief camp or house site is on a sandy terrace, originally a blufftop, and is on the east side of Brooken Cove. Like the

others, it is on an eroded shoreline.

Materials: Scattered burnt rock, a cupstone with broad cups on both sides, eight flakes of Boone chert, one flake of quartzitic sandstone, and one utilized flake made of Boone chert.

Culture: Archaic.

Evaluation: This was a short-term occupation with most of the cultural materials lying on the eroded beach; therefore, it is not recommended for study.

Site HS-142

Location: Texanna Quad. NW 1/4, NW 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 10, T9N, R18E.
UTM. 15-8278-0580

Description: This was a single, short-term camp or house site, now on a low sandy beach with willows.

Materials: A small group of burnt rock, two flakes of Boone chert, and a flake of an unidentified chert type.

Culture: Possibly Archaic.

Evaluation: The site is small and probably used by one family for a short period of time. It is badly eroded and the cultural materials are lying on the hardpan. It is not recommended for future study.

Site HS-143

Location: Texanna Quad. NW 1/4, SW 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 10, T9N, R18E.
UTM. 15-8290-0550

Description: The site is in a low, sandy but swampy area having a light prehistoric and an historic occupation on it. Originally it had been the top of a low hill.

Materials: The prehistoric occupation consisted of a few scattered burnt rock and three flakes of Boone chert. The historic house site was marked by a stone foundation for the house and a smaller out-building.

Cultures: Archaic and late historic.

Evaluation: The prehistoric occupation was very brief and the cultural materials were exposed on the beach. The historic house site dated from World War I to when the lake was impounded. Further study of this site is not recommended.

Site HS-144

Location: Texanna Quad. NE 1/4, SE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 4, T9N, R18E.
UTM. 15-8186-0634

Description: This consisted of burnt rock eroding from beneath a low mound on the end of a rocky peninsula, the peninsula extending from the western bank.

Materials: Burnt rock, a flake of quartzitic sandstone, a flake of Boone chert, and a flake of Woodford chert.

Cultures: Archaic and Woodland.

Evaluation: The site had one small mound about 3 m wide having about 30 cm of soil on a bed of burnt rock. Part of the mound had eroded away. Similar mounds were on the ridgetop of the peninsula but were not tested. It is recommended that the peninsula sites be studied.

Discussion

Brooken Creek was a small stream and many sites were found along the sandy eastern banks, originally the blufftops. Only one site was found on the west

side and it is on a peninsula that projects eastward. On the west side of Brooken Cove, it is rocky and mountainous; the east side is prairie-like.

Cultures range from Early Archaic to early Choctaw or Creek Indian, and a late historic house site is known. Two sites are recommended for future study: HS-139 and HS-144. Site HS-139 may be the more important, having a range of cultures from Middle Archaic to early historic times.

Site HS-140 is interesting because it had an Early Archaic point and a sandstone slab with four red lines on it. Site HS-144 is interesting and should be investigated further to see if any more burnt rock deposits can be found under low drift mounds.

THE CARR CREEK COVE SECTION

Site MI-124

Location: Eufaula Quad. NW 1/4, SE 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 20, T10N, R17E.
UTM. 15-7046-1234

Description: The site is on a long, low, swampy point of land on the east side of Carr Creek Cove.

Materials: A group of burnt rock.

Culture: Archaic.

Evaluation: The site consisted of a single living area occupied for a short period of time. Cultural materials have eroded out on the beach; therefore, further study of this site is not recommended.

Site MI-125

Location: Eufaula Quad. NE 1/4, SE 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 21, T10N, R17E.
UTM. 15-7146-1228

Description: The site is on a low sandy point of land located near the east end of the eastern branch of Carr Creek Cove.

Materials: Two small groups of burnt rock.

Culture: Possibly Archaic.

Evaluation: The site is small and of short duration. The topsoil has washed away leaving cultural materials on the beach; it is not likely anything was left in situ. Future work at the site is not recommended.

Site MI-126

Location: Eufaula Quad. SW 1/4, NW 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 21, T10N, R17E.
UTM. 15-7170-1236

Description: The site is on a low sandy point of land on the eastern branch of Carr Creek Cove.

Materials: A small group of burnt rock; two flakes of Boone chert; two cup-stones, one having a cup on one face, the other having a cup on both faces and both sides.

Culture: Woodland.

Evaluation: The site is small, having been a living area for a short period of time and the burnt rock floor is exposed on the beach. It is not recommended that this site be studied.

Site MI-127

Location: Eufaula Quad. NE 1/4, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 21, T10N, R17E.
UTM. 15-7100-1260

Description: The site is on a low sandy point of land on the eastern branch of Carr Creek Cove.

Materials: A small group of burnt rock, the stem of a Cossatot River point made of Boone chert, two flakes of Boone chert, a large piece of Woodford chert, two flakes of a white unidentified chert type, and two round lead buckshot of the type used by the historic Creek Indians.

Cultures: Middle Archaic and early Creek Indian settlers.

Evaluation: The site has been exposed by wave action so future study of it is not recommended.

Site MI-128

Location: Eufaula Quad. NE 1/4, NW 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 16, T10N, R17E.
UTM. 15-7108-1350

Description: The site is on what was originally a blufftop on the east side of Carr Creek. Today it is 1 to 2 m above the lake. The slopes are eroded to hardpan and cultural materials are exposed.

Materials: A Gary point made of Boone chert; two fragments of dart points, one made of Boone chert and the other of Peoria chert; six flakes of Boone chert; one flake of Ogallala chert; and one flake of an unidentified chert type.

Cultures: Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Woodland.

Evaluation: Materials collected from the shoreline were near scatterings of burnt rock but this part of the site is gone. There is considerable acreage on top of the terrace that should provide sites for future studies.

Site MI-129

Location: Eufaula Quad. NE 1/4, SW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 16, T10N, R17E.
UTM. 15-7106-1380

Description: The site was on the terrace on the east side of Carr Creek Cove and originally was a blufftop.

Materials: Burnt rock deposits, an Edgewood point made of gray Boone chert, three flakes of Boone chert, two rounded quartz hammerstones, a broken harness bit, and glass and chinaware fragments from an historic house site.

Cultures: Middle Archaic and late historic.

Evaluation: The part of the site collected was along the shoreline where cultural materials lay on the red clay hardpan; but on top where waves do not reach, there may be many hectares of site remaining for future investigation.

Site MI-130

Location: Eufaula Quad. NE 1/4, NE 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 16, T10N, R17E.
UTM. 15-7148-1420

Description: The site is on a low sandy terrace on the eastern shore of Carr Creek Cove.

Materials: A small group of burnt rock, a core-like section from a light brown unidentified chert type, a late .32 caliber, and a combination quartz hammerstone and platforming tool used in flint knapping.

Culture: Probably Woodland.

Evaluation: The site was occupied briefly by one family, according to the evidence on the beach; consequently, it is not recommended for future study.

Site MI-131

Location: Eufaula Quad. SW 1/4, SE 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 17, T10N, R17E.
UTM. 15-7050-1368

Description: The site is located on the low sandy terrace in the fork at the north end of Carr Creek Cove.

Materials: A few scattered burnt rock, a cupstone cupped on both sides, a sherd from a polychrome floral ware saucer.

Cultures: Woodland and early historic.

Evaluation: The site is low, swampy and partly eroded away; therefore, it is not recommended for study.



Figure 9. Two sites on Carr Creek Cove. A) MI-132. B) MI-134, the Belle Starr Park Site.

Site MI-132 (Figure 9A)

Location: Eufaula Quad. NW 1/4, SW 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 17, T10N, R17E.
UTM. 15-7006-1392

Description: The site is low and swampy and on the western side of Carr Creek Cove.

Materials: Scattered burnt rock; a quartz hammerstone; several foundation stones from an early Creek Indian house; a rim fragment from the bowl of a stub pipe made at the Mount Pleasant, Ohio, factory; and a flattened round lead rifle ball.

Cultures: Woodland and early Creek Indian settler.

Evaluation: The site is low and swampy and periodically inundated but may produce evidence as to the size of an Indian house and associated materials.

Site MI-133

Location: Eufaula Quad. SW 1/4, SW 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 17, T10N, R17E.
UTM. 15-7016-1284

Description: The site is on a low sandy hill northwest of Belle Starr Park.

Materials: Several scattered burnt rocks, three flakes of Boone chert, a potsherd from a McIntosh Roughened jar, the bottom of a ceramic ginger beer bottle, the neck from a glass bottle, a rimsherd from a plain white china cup, and a round .36 caliber lead rifle ball.

Cultures: Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, Creek Indian.

Evaluation: It is not known how much of the site has eroded away but all that supported the early Creek house is gone; the foundation rocks are lying on the beach. Dalton points and later types have been found on the beach by collectors; therefore, it is likely early point types might still be screened from the remaining terrace.

Site MI-134 (Figure 7C and 9B)

Location: Eufaula Quad. SE 1/4, SE 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 19, T10N, R17E.
UTM. 15-6900-1200

Description: The site is on a low sandy terrace located at the southeast corner of Belle Starr Park overlooking both the Carr Creek and the North Canadian Valleys.

Materials: Deposits and scatterings of burnt rock; a Gary point made of Boone chert; a Dalton point made of Boone chert; a thumb scraper made of Boone chert; ten flakes of Boone chert; two flakes of an unidentified chert variety; a small cube of hematite; a cupstone having a cup on each face, and one each on three of the four sides; a sherd from a McIntosh Roughened jar; a sherd from an incised Creek bowl; a sherd from an early painted china cup; and assorted late historic artifacts such as a brass drawer pull, a clay marble, and fragments of chinaware, milk glass, crockery, and iron.

Cultures: Paleo, Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Woodland, Caddoan, early historic Creek, and late historic.

Evaluation: The site is more impressive than is evident from the cultural materials recovered, for collectors have picked up points representative of all cultures. The evidence is so strong that it is recommended the site be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

Discussion

The Carr Creek Cove area is important in that it contains a large percentage of early Creek Indian sites. The area has all the attributes of having been an important center both for prehistoric as well as historic peoples, with Carr Creek probably supplying plenty of fresh water. The Belle Starr Park Site was well suited for such a center. In studying materials found at the site by just two local collectors, the number of early points recovered was impressive. These included two Paleo points; one is a large Ross County type, the other a stem of the standard Clovis Fluted variety. Of the Early Archaic points, nearly 200 represented at least six Dalton varieties; two were Scottsbluff, one an Agate Basin, several Graham Cave, one a Cache River, and some were unnamed Early Archaic types.

Middle Archaic points included a variety of Calf Creek forms, Cossatot River forms, and Johnson points. Late Archaic types consist primarily of Ellis, Bulverde, Uvalde, Edgewood, Marshall, and Williams points.

Woodland points included primarily several forms of the Gary type, these being the most numerous found. Other artifacts consisted of a winged banner-stone, boatstones, several celts, and a variety of hoes including the long double-bitted Caddoan stone hoes.

Dalton, Calf Creek, and Cossatot River points were found by the collectors in larger numbers than expected at sites MI-128, MI-129, and MI-133. It is evident that the sandy, terrace-like terrain of the Carr Creek Cove area was inviting to more early peoples than most other locations along the rivers and creeks in the Eufaula Lake Complex. Here were gentle sandy slopes with good drainage, water, access to large rivers and creeks, and plant and animal foods in great variety.

THE NORTH CANADIAN RIVER SECTION AND THE SOUTH CANADIAN
RIVER EAST OF U.S. 69 HIGHWAY

Site MI-97

Location: Texanna Quad. SE 1/4, SE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 15, T10N, R18E.
UTM. 15-8360-1241

Description: This site on the southeast corner of the large island is located at the mouth of Mud Creek northwest of the dam, and is a low sandy terrace.

Materials: A small cluster of burnt rock and a cupstone having a cup on both faces.

Culture: Probably Woodland.

Evaluation: The site appears to have been occupied briefly because sand covers so much of the physical evidence. Its situation at the mouth of a large creek indicates that more site is present than is visible; therefore, the site is recommended for testing.

Site MI-107

Location: Texanna Quad. NW 1/4, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 22, T,ON, R18E.
UTM. 15-8228-1222

Description: The site is on a sandy point of land west of the large island located northwest of the dam.

Materials: Scattered burnt rock. At this site in 1967, Mike Milsap of Onapa, found a cache of 20 large bipointed knives made of heat-treated Kay County chert ranging from 16 cm to 27 cm in length. They are of a type associated with a late Caddoan group and were worn out specimens kept perhaps for ceremonial reasons.

Cultures: Late Archaic, Woodland, Late Caddoan.

Evaluation: The site is situated so that wave action has largely eroded it away. Further work at the site is not recommended.

Site MI-108

Location: Texanna Quad. NW 1/4, SW 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 21, T10N, R18E.
UTM. 15-8140-1202

Description: The site is on a flat sandy blufftop originally, consisting of about 4.04 ha of land, all of which had washed away except a narrow strip of clay on the east edge.

Materials: Burnt rock, a fragment from a mano, a rim sherd from a blue shell-edged ware plate, two rim sherds from a spongeware bowl, a rim sherd from a spongeware cup having acorn and oak leaves sponged on the rim, two sherds from a polychrome floral ware cup, two sherds from a purple transferware plate having a Chinese motif, and three sherds from two mocha ware bowls. One has horizontal brown bands on a tan body; the other has horizontal white bands on a blue body.

Cultures: Woodland, Caddoan, Cherokee or Creek Indian.

Evaluation: The site was originally large but most of it was removed by wave action. Collectors found large numbers of notched Caddoan arrow points and celts at the site as it was eroding away. Now the shoreline is far removed from the original edge of the bluff and cultural materials are seldom found; therefore, this site is not recommended for future study.

Site MI-109

Location: Texanna Quad. SW 1/4, NW 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 20, T10N, R18E.
UTM. 15-7970-1144

Description: This site was in a swale on the east side of the bluff and extends for 50 m along the beach. Originally it was the location of several short-term house or camp sites.

Materials: A barbed Gary point made of Boone chert, an Uvalde point made of Boone chert, 14 flakes of assorted colors of Boone chert, seven flakes of an unidentified chert type, a white chert flake that has been polished in the claw of a turkey or other large bird, and a large sandstone mortar having a slight basin in one side and a flat abraded area on the other.

Cultures: Early Archaic to Woodland.

Evaluation: The site has produced Dalton points and Middle Archaic points as well as Late Archaic and Woodland materials, but artifacts were scattered over a wide area on the sandy hillside. Because the artifacts were found far apart, with no localized midden in evidence, it is not advisable to conduct future research there.

Site MI-110

Location: Texanna Quad. NW 1/4, NW 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 30, T10N, R18E.
UTM. 15-7846-1080

Description: The site was on a prominent sandy point of land eroded from the slope of the bluff. Artifacts lay on the beach.

Materials: Scattered burnt rock; the stem of a large Dalton point made of Woodford chert and completely worn down to a short drill-like object; two flakes of an unidentified chert type; a flake of Boone chert; a circular scraper made of fine-grained quartzitic sandstone; a small polyhedral core made of Peoria chert; and two slab mortars, one rectangular and slightly cupped on both faces, the other thin and broken but showing a shallow basin in both faces.

Cultures: Early Archaic to Woodland.

Evaluation: The site is sandy and on a ridge extending towards the valley. Wave action has truncated the ridge so that all soil has eroded away to clay hardpan. Artifacts have been found in numbers but are sparse compared to the number of cubic meters of soil to be screened; consequently, excavation is not recommended for the site.

Site MI-111

Location: Texanna Quad. NE 1/4, NW 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 25, T10N, R17E.
UTM. 15-7672-1092

Description: The site is on the end of a sandy peninsula-like bluff.

Materials: Scattered burnt rock, a Gary point made of Boone shert, a broken Uvalde point made of Boone chert, two flakes of Alibates flint, 16 flakes of Boone chert, one flake of Woodford chert, five flakes of an unidentified chert type, and a small heat-treated chert flake that had been polished in the claw of a turkey of similar size bird.

Cultures: Early, Middle, and Late Archaic, and Woodland.

Evaluation: The site is on a long sloping bluff, the end of which is eroded away by wave action. Although much material has come from the site in the past, it had been scattered over thousands of cubic meters of soil; therefore, it is not feasible to excavate the remaining blufftop.

Site MI-112

Location: Texanna Quad. NW 1/4, SE 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 26, T10N, R17E.
UTM. 15-7524-1048

Description: The site was on the eroded end of a sandy bluff with the artifacts falling to the beach due to wave action.

Materials: A wornout straight-stemmed dart point made of Boone chert; the mid-section of a dart point made of heat-treated conglomerate chert; five flakes of Boone chert; two flakes of Peoria chert, one having been heat-treated; one flake of Alibates flint; and a utilized flake made of Alibates flint.

Cultures: Late Archaic, Woodland.

Evaluation: The site was on the eroded end of a bluff with the artifacts scattered on the beach. While additional artifacts may exist on the remaining bluff they are too widely scattered to merit recovery, especially as stratigraphy is not visible in the sandy bank. Therefore, this site is not recommended for future study.

Site MI-113

Location: Texanna Quad. NE 1/4, NE 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 26, T10N, R17E.
UTM. 15-7441-1020

Description: The site is on a sandy bluff ridge extending southward towards the valley.

Materials: None

Culture: Early settlers' cemetery.

Evaluation: The site was once the location of an early historic cemetery where 15-20 skeletons eroded out of the cliff-like bank shortly after the lake was formed. The cemetery is gone so further study of the site is not recommended.

Site MI-114 (Figure 7B)

Location: Texanna Quad. SE 1/4, NE 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 34, T10N, R17E.
UTM. 15-7322-1024

Description: This is the location of historic Standing Rock, originally a pillar of sandstone in the old river bed and now inundated. The site is marked by other standing rocks closer to the bank and is still regarded as a monument by the local people.

Evaluation: Much treasure hunting took place in the area of the original rock. Most of this area now is permanently inundated. Further study of the site would be difficult.

Site MI-115

Location: Eufaula Quad. NE 1/4, NE 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 32, T10N, R17E.
UTM. 15-6988-7060

Description: The site is on a sandy point of land partly covered with willows.

Materials: A sherd of smooth clay-tempered pottery from a large Creek jar, a rim sherd from a blue shell-edged ware plate, three body sherds from two polychrome floral ware saucers, and a body sherd from a mocha ware bowl bearing worm-like patterns over the brick-red base color.

Culture: Early Creek Indian settler.

Evaluation: The site has been washed away to hardpan. A study of the site is not recommended.

Site MI-116

Location: Eufaula Quad. SW 1/4, SW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 28, T10N, R17E.
UTM. 15-7091-1034

Description: The site is on a sandy terrace near the north end of the first cove south of Carr Creek Cove.

Materials: Scattered burnt rock, a Calf Creek point made of Boone chert, two Ellis points of Boone chert, the stem of a Dalton point of Boone chert, the base of a preform of an unidentified chert.

Cultures: Early, Middle, and Late Archaic.

Evaluation: The site is badly eroded and all cultural materials lay on the beach. Work at the site is not recommended.

Site MI-117

Location: Eufaula Quad. SW 1/4, SW 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 29, T10N, R17E.
UTM. 15-7006-0964

Description: The site is low and sandy and burnt rock was scattered widely on the beach.

Materials: All artifacts had been picked up by collectors except for a common sandstone mano, worn on one surface.

Culture: Probably Archaic.

Evaluation: The site continued up the long slope at grassroots level, but it might not be very productive if excavated because the materials are too widely scattered.

Site MI-118

Location: Eufaula Quad. NW 1/4, NE 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 32, T10N, R17E.
UTM. 15-6966-0950

Description: The site is on a low sandy point of land and terrace on the north side of the next cove south of Carr Creek Cove.

Materials: Scattered burnt rock, two rectangular manos, a flake of Woodford chert, two flakes of Boone chert, and a flake of an unidentified chert type.

Culture: Probably Archaic.

Evaluation: The site is low, marshy, and is periodically flooded so study of the site is not recommended.

Site MI-119

Location: Eufaula Quad. NE 1/4, SW 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 29, T10N, R17E.
UTM. 15-6946-0976

Description: The site is on a long, low, sandy terrace.

Materials: Groups of burnt rock, a complete ovoid mano used on both sides, a fragment of an ovoid mano used on both sides, and a rectangular mano used on one side.

Cultures: Early Archaic to Creek Indian.

Evaluation: Dalton and other early points had been found there by collectors. The site continues into the field above the beach and may cover 2.02 ha containing widely scattered campsites. At present, excavation is not considered economical nor desirable.

Site MI-120

Location: Eufaula Quad. SE 1/4, SW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 29, T10N, R17E.
UTM. 15-6950-1056

Description: The site is on a low sandy terrace covering 3 ha.

Materials: Prehistoric artifacts: The stem of a Gary point made of Boone chert, the stem of an Edgewood point of an unidentified chert type, two flakes of Ogallala chert, two flakes of Woodford chert, two flakes of Alibates flint, four flakes of Boone chert, and two flakes of an unidentified chert type. Historic artifacts: A brass drawer pull, an iron table spoon; two glass bottle necks; a body sherd from a lavender transferware plate having a Chinese motif, a rim sherd from a mocha ware bowl having parallel brown lines on a light tan body, an early but flattened lead rifle ball, and two later .38 caliber bullets.

Cultures: Early Archaic to early Creek Indian settler.

Evaluation: The site is sandy and continues back from the shore for 3 ha.

Excavation is recommended only as an archaeological training project.

Site MI-121

Location: Eufaula Quad. NW 1/4, NE 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 29, T10N, R17E.
UTM. 15-6960-1090

Description: The site is on a flat sandy terrace.

Materials: Scattered burnt rock, a large broken Dalton point made of Woodford chert, an ovoid knife made of Woodford chert, and a fragment of a broken mano.

Cultures: Early Archaic to early Creek Indian settler.

Evaluation: The site had been most productive for a collector who lives on part of it as she has found numbers of mortars, manos, cupstones, Dalton points, Graham Cave points, Calf Creek points, Cossatot River points, Gary points, a Scottsbluff point, a Creek Indian-period transferware china saucer washed out with a burial, a drilled canine tooth from a large wolf washed out with a burial, Creek potsherds, gun parts, conical metal points, a boatstone, a celt, and assorted Woodland and Archaic point types. The site extends back from the beach onto private property; it should be worth further study.

Site MI-122

Location: Eufaula Quad. SW 1/4, SE 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 20, T10N, R17E.
UTM. 15-6962-1120

Description: The site is on a sandy terrace on the second point southeast of Carr Creek Cove.

Materials: Scattered burnt rock, a sandstone cupstone cupped on two sides, a rectangular mano used on one side, and a broken utilized flake made on a flake of Woodford chert.

Cultures: Early Archaic to early Creek Indian settler.

Evaluation: The site is high and sandy and should contain artifacts of most of the represented culture periods. A study of the site is recommended.

Site MI-123

Location: Eufaula Quad. NW 1/4, SE 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 20, T10N, R17E.
UTM. 15-6952-1142

Description: The site is on a low sandy point of land on the south side of Carr Creek Cove.

Materials: Scattered burnt rock, two Gary points made of Boone chert, a Cossatot River point made of Peoria chert, the stem of a large unnotched knife made of Kay County chert, and two flakes of Boone chert.

Cultures: Early Archaic to Woodland.

Evaluation: The site is highly eroded and all artifacts were on the beach so this site is not recommended for study.

Site MI-135

Location: Eufaula Quad. NE 1/4, NW 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 13, T10N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6700-1362

Description: The site is on a sandy terrace on the side of a hill. Part of it has washed away.

Materials: Groups of burnt rock; two Edgewood points, one made of Boone chert, the other made of an unidentified chert type; an Agate Basin-like point made of Boone chert; a drill-like point made of Woodford chert; a humped scraper made of Woodford chert; a flake scraper made of an unidentified cobble chert; the stem of a dart preform made of Boone chert; two flakes of Woodford chert; two flakes of an unidentified chert type; and a .45 caliber bullet.

Cultures: Early and Late Archaic.

Evaluation: The site appears to have been a good one but most of the materials landed on the beach. The bank at this point is more than 2 m high and very little of the site remains on top, therefore it is not recommended for study.

Site MI-136

Location: Eufaula Quad. NE 1/4, SE 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 12, T10N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6678-1470

Description: The site is on a low sandy terrace near a populated area and occupies two small knolls.

Materials: Groups of burnt rock, an angular sandstone mano, and two fragments of different mortars.

Cultures: Probably Late Archaic and Woodland.

Evaluation: The site is eroded near the shore but appears to extend northward onto a grassy slope where burnt rock floors are located; therefore, the site is recommended for study.

Site MI-137

Location: Eufaula Quad. SE 1/4, NW 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 11, T16N, R10E.
UTM. 15-6468-1502

Description: The site is on a sandy terrace, the burnt rock level being more than 30 cm deep.

Materials: Scattered burnt rock on the beach.

Cultures: Probably Archaic and Woodland.

Evaluation: Much of the site is buried in the sand and materials seem to be widely distributed, therefore the site would not be worth studying.

Site MI-138

Location: Eufaula Quad. NW 1/4, NW 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 11, T16N, R10E.
UTM. 15-6456-1522

Description: The site is on a high sandy terrace on the east side of the first cove west of U.S. 69 and on the north bank.

Materials: Prehistoric artifacts: Scattered burnt rock, a cupstone cupped on both sides, two flakes of Woodford chert, and four flakes of Boone chert.

Historic artifacts found in a small pit eroded in the bank consisted of a broken cast iron frying pan; a "Royal Patent" ironstone plate made by Richard Alcock, Burslem, England; fragments of a thinner china plate marked "Dresden"; and six bottle necks indicating a post-1900 age.

Cultures: Probably Archaic and late historic.

Evaluation: Due to the prehistoric materials being widely scattered in a shallow level at the site, it is not recommended for future study.

Site MI-139

Location: Eufaula Quad. NE 1/4, SE 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 10, T10N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6440-1554

Description: The site is on the north side of the lake on a low sandy ridge or terrace between the first and second coves northwest of U.S. 69.

Materials: A large scattering of burnt rock, a cupstone copped on both sides, a Williams Plain potsherd, six flakes of Boone chert, three flakes of Woodford chert, one flake of Alibates flint, and five flakes of an unidentified chert type.

Cultures: Probably Archaic and Woodland.

Evaluation: The site is partly on a high bank. A layer of burnt rock projects from it; therefore, it is likely the site contains information relative to who made and used the burnt rock deposits.

Site MI-140

Location: Eufaula Quad. NE 1/4, NE 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 10, T10N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6430-1606

Description: The site, on the north bank of the lake, is on a low sandy terrace and point of land on the west side of the second cove west of U.S. 69.

Materials: A broken mano used on both sides, and a broken but large ovoid mano used on one side.

Cultures: Probably Archaic and Woodland.

Evaluation: The site is partly on a ridge or higher ground where burnt rock levels remain at grassroots depth; therefore, the site is recommended for study of burnt rock floors.

Site MI-141

Location: Eufaula Quad. NE 1/4, SE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 3, T10N. R16E.
UTM. 15-6428-1640

Description: The site is on a low point of land having some natural rock and is near the east side of the mouth of the Deep Fork River.

Materials: A few scattered burnt rocks and two flakes of Boone chert.

Culture: Probably Archaic.

Evaluation: The site was small, badly eroded, and was occupied a short time. It is not recommended for study.

Site MI-142

Location: Checotah Quad. NW 1/4, SW 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 34, T16N, R11E.
UTM. 15-6304-1809

Description: The site is on a low sandy terrace which has been largely washed away at the foot of the bluff east of Fountainhead Lodge.

Materials: Prehistoric artifacts: Groups of burnt rock, seven flakes of Boone chert, two flakes of Woodford chert, a utilized flake made of heat-

treated conglomerate chert, and four flakes of an unidentified chert type. Historic materials: A steel strike-a-lite; a conical iron arrow point; nine body sherds from McIntosh Roughened pottery jars; six pieces of green glass from wine bottles; one neck fragment from a ceramic gingerbeer bottle; three sherds from clear glass bottles; one body sherd from a polychrome floral ware saucer; two rim sherds and three body sherds from four different polychrome floral ware cups; three rim sherds from three different plain white china cups; five rim sherds from two blue shell-edged ware plates; one rim sherd from a red transferware cup; one body sherd from a red transferware plate; two body sherds from a Gary transferware plate; nine sherds from three different mocha ware bowls, four body sherds with blue lines on a white body, three rim sherds and a body sherd with raised blue lines and white lines on a beige body and one sherd with raised blue lines and white lines on an olive body; a rim sherd from a blue-lined ware cup; a body sherd from a blue spotted plate; and a .36 caliber round lead rifle ball.

Cultures: Archaic, Woodland, and early Creek Indian settler.

Evaluation: The site is completely eroded and as many people have collected from it, it is not recommended for future study.

Site MI-143

Location: Checotah Quad. NW 1/4, NW 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 34, T11N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6290-1852

Description: The site is at the base of the bluff northwest of Fountainhead Lodge and is that of a Creek house site.

Materials: Nine small pieces of dark green glass from wine bottles; two green glass bottle sherds used as scrapers; one sherd of a light green bottle glass; a glass bottle neck; a rim sherd from a blue shell-edged ware plate; one rim sherd from a blue moulded embossed edge ware platter (Figure 39E); one sherd from a tan mocha ware cup having a worm track decoration; one blue faceted glass bead; 35 small McIntosh Roughened potsherds from large jars; and 10 small plain Creek sherds from bowls, one of the sherds having three punctates in a horizontal row on the shoulder.

Culture: Creek Indian.

Evaluation: This is a single house site. It has been searched for years for beads, and it is badly eroded; therefore, it is not recommended for further study.

Site MI-144

Location: Checotah Quad. NE 1/4, NW 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 33, T11N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6244-1932

Description: The site is on a sandy terrace of a large peninsula.

Materials: Large areas of burnt rock, a rectangular mano, three flakes of Boone chert, two flakes of an unidentified chert type, one rim sherd from a blue shell-edged chinaware plate, one rim sherd from a spongeware china cup, two sherds from a large clear glass bottle, and one plain sherd from a Creek pottery bowl.

Cultures: Early Archaic to early Creek Indian settler.

Evaluation: The site seems to cover about 4.05 ha and is eroded along the shoreline, however it continues well away from the beach and has large deposits of burnt sandstone. Excavation might help define some of the culture periods involved but may not be economically feasible at present.

Site MI-145

Location: Checotah Quad. NW 1/4, NW 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 28, T11N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6228-2000

Description: The site is back near the end of an inlet and consists of a group of burnt rock.

Materials: Burnt rock and a plain sherd from a chinaware plate.

Cultures: Probably Late Archaic and Creek Indian.

Evaluation: The site was a small temporary living area for a prehistoric family; the chinaware sherd was isolated but seemed to be of the type the Greeks used. As the site is small and exposed, it is not recommended for further study.

Site MI-146

Location: Checotah Quad. NE 1/4, SE 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 28, T11N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6200-1965

Description: The site is about 170 m long on a sandy beach and terrace which extends under the water and into the woods.

Materials: Two mortars, one whole and of the basin type, the other broken and flat; three small fragments of mortars; five soft irregular sandstone manos, some used on both sides, found with the mortar basin; three cupstones, two cupped on two sides and one cupped on top, bottom, and two sides; a Gary point made of heat-treated Boone chert; a broken Dalton point made of light-colored Woodford chert; and a broken or tested cobble made of light-colored Woodford chert.

Cultures: Early Archaic to Woodland.

Evaluation: The site is large but shallow, covering about 5 ha. Burnt rock deposits are strung out along the beach. Occupation was much more dense at the east end where the projectile points were found. It is recommended that the east end of the site be considered for testing.

Site MI-147

Location: Pierce Quad. SW 1/4, SW 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 19, T11N, R16E.
UTM. 15-5821-2130

Description: The site is on a point of land on the north bank of the North Canadian River.

Materials: Three flakes of Boone chert and a utilized flake made of gray novaculite, scattered burnt rock, a sherd from a mocha ware bowl having horizontal parallel blue lines on a white body, two McIntosh Roughened jar sherds; and one McIntosh Plain potsherd from a Creek bowl.

Cultures: Archaic and early Creek Indian settler.

Evaluation: The site was small, consisting of the living area for a brief prehistoric encampment as well as an early Creek Indian house site. Both are badly eroded, the materials lying on the beach. As nothing is in situ, the site is not recommended for study.

Site MI-148

Location: Pierce Quad. NW 1/4, SW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 19, T11N, R16E.
UTM. 15-5839-2223

Description: The site is on a low terrace and a point of land on the east side of a small bay. A large island lays offshore to the southeast.

Materials: Prehistoric artifacts: Scattered burnt rock, a flake of Boone

chert, four resharpening flakes from an argillite hoe, and a small ovoid preform made of fine-grained quartzitic sandstone. Historic Creek artifacts: 58 small McIntosh Roughened sherds from Creek jars; six rim sherds representing three McIntosh Plain jars; nine sherds representing four plain bowls; one sherd from an incised bowl; 11 body sherds from McIntosh Plain jars; two fragments from iron kettles, one having an angular handle on it; an iron barbed gig 2 cm in diameter and 29 cm long (Figure 38G); an unidentified iron object 14 cm long (Figure 38I); an iron pintle 2 cm in diameter through the hinge end; a brass ramrod ferrule from a muzzle-loading firearm; five sherds from three different crockery jugs; four sherds from a green glass wine bottle; four sherds from two light blue glass bottles; a rim sherd and a body sherd from a blue spongeware cup; one body sherd from a polychrome floral ware cup; one sherd from a polychrome floral ware saucer; a rim sherd from a red spongeware cup having a floral motif (Figure 39B); a rim sherd from a white china cup; two rim sherds from a blue shell-edged ware plate; a rim sherd from a green shell-edged ware plate; a rim sherd from a green embossed moulded edge ware platter; a rim sherd from a red transferware saucer; a rim sherd from a white chinaware plate having black marbling on the inside (Figure 39I); three body sherds from a mocha ware bowl having blue lines on a white body; a dark green glass scraper; two burned gunflints; two faceted blue glass beads with lighter milky blue centers; one milk glass button 11 mm in diameter with four holes; and a polished chicken gizzard stone made of a chert flake.

Cultures: Late Archaic and early Creek Indian settler.

Evaluation: The site may have two Creek house sites on it. Although part of the site along the shore has washed away, nails still seem to be in situ on the higher part of the terrace; consequently, materials might be produced by water-screening. This site could provide more information.

Site MI-149

Location: Pierce Quad. NW 1/4, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 19, T11N, R16E.
UTM. 15-5845-2262

Description: The site is on a low peninsula in the bay on the north side of the North Canadian River.

Materials: A Gary point made of Boone chert; a McIntosh Plain jar sherd; two tan clay marbles; one blue clay marble; two glass marbles; two brass .38 caliber pistol shells; two pre-1900 glass bottle necks; two early shell buttons, one 19 mm in diameter having two holes and a raised rim, the other 29 mm in diameter having two holes and three parallel lines incised and spaced to cross the center of the button (Figure 39K); a blue glass eardrop; a china doll's head (Figure 39I); and a 1961 penny.

Culture: Late Creek Indian.

Evaluation: This was the site of a late Creek Indian house having artifacts from the late 1800s to the time the lake was formed. The Creek potsherd evidently was made in the earlier period; the Gary point probably was found nearby and carried to the house. The site periodically is inundated and cultural materials are exposed when the lake level is lowered. The site is not recommended for further study.

Site MI-150

Location: Pierce Quad. SW 1/4, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 19, T11N, R16E.
UTM. 15-5827-2238

Description: The site is low and on the west bank of a bay that opens into a small lake. One house site is represented.

Materials: Prehistoric artifacts: Four flakes of Boone chert. Historic Creek: Two rim sherds and four body sherds from a large, plain bowl; 18 body sherds and two rim sherds from a McIntosh Roughened jar; four pieces of an iron kettle; four sherds from light green bottles; one sherd from an amethyst glass bottle; two square nails; two round lead bullets, pistol size; a rim section from a pipe made at the Mount Pleasant, Ohio, factory (Thomas and Burnett 1971); six small rim sherds from a blue shell-edged ware plate; a body sherd from a polychrome floral ware cup; a rim sherd and a body sherd from a cup having red sponged floral decorations; a rim sherd and a body sherd from a cup having green sponged floral decorations; a milk glass button 8 mm in diameter, with three holes; and two polished gizzard stones from barnyard fowl, one made of a fragment of glass and one from a fragment of chinaware.

Cultures: Woodland, early Creek Indian settler.

Evaluation: The site contained four chert flakes widely distributed, but no burnt rock because the prehistoric peoples lived closer to the edge of the terrace 150 m to the south. This was primarily an early Creek Indian house site located where the present inlet begins. The site is low and on heavy black land which is inundated periodically. There may still be a few artifacts associated with the site but they would be difficult to recover; therefore, this site is not recommended for study.

Site MI-151

Location: Pierce Quad. NW 1/4, SW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 19, T11N, R16E.
UTM. 15-5826-2224

Description: This is one house site on a low terrace west of the mouth of the bay.

Materials: A flake of Boone chert, a small tested cobble of Boone chert, five very small body sherds from a McIntosh Roughened jar, a body sherd from a small plain Creek bowl, four small sherds from a green glass wine bottle, two sherds from a clear glass bottle, two body sherds from a polychrome floral ware saucer, and a rim sherd from a white chinaware bowl.

Culture: Early Creek settler.

Evaluation: The site is low, on heavy black soil, and is inundated periodically. The terrace it is on has been heavily eroded and the artifacts are exposed; therefore, the site is not recommended for study.

Site MI-152

Location: Pierce Quad. NW 1/4, SE 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 24, T11N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5800-2214

Description: One Creek Indian house site, located on the north side of the lake, is on a low terrace composed of heavy black soil.

Materials: Five small body sherds from a McIntosh Roughened jar; a rim sherd and a shoulder sherd from two plain, smooth Creek pottery bowls, the rim sherd having incised chevron decorations on it; a green glass bottle sherd; a rim sherd from a blue shell-edged ware plate; a rim sherd from a polychrome floral ware saucer; a small body sherd from a blue mocha ware bowl; and a hog's molar tooth.

Culture: Early Creek Indian settler.

Evaluation: The site is on heavy black soil and an eroded shoreline; therefore, it is not recommended for future study.



A



B

Figure 10. Sites on islands. A) MI-153. B) MI-154. Both sites are inundated periodically.

Site MI-153 (Figure 10A)

Location: Pierce Quad. NW 1/4, SW 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 24, T11N, R15E.

UTM. 15-5742-2153

Description: The site is on a small low sandy island which is inundated much of the time.

Materials: Prehistoric artifacts: Scattered burnt rock, a broken Gary point made of Boone chert, a small ovoid knife or preform made of Boone chert, 11 flakes of Boone chert, and one flake of Alibates flint. Historic artifacts: Two gun flints, one made of French flint, the other made of Boone chert; a .36 caliber round lead ball; the loop and upper part of a small brass bell 1 cm in diameter; a small faceted blue glass bead with a lighter milky blue center; three sherds from a crockery jug; the bottom and neck from a small, round light-green glass bottle 23 mm in diameter, having a flanged rim; five rim sherds from a blue shell-edged ware plate having blue primarily on the edge and only slightly on top of the rim; two rim sherds from a blue shell-edged ware plate having a scalloped edge and the blue covering most of the embossed topside of the rim; two sherds from the bottoms of two chinaware plates; five rim sherds and four body sherds from a polychrome floral ware cup; two rim sherds from two different polychrome floral ware cups; four rim sherds and two body sherds from a white chinaware vessel having a constricted mouth; a body sherd from a gray, mocha ware bowl having black and white bands on the body; and a body sherd from a blue, mocha ware bowl having brown and white bands on the body.

Cultures: Woodland and early Creek Indian settler.

Evaluation: The site is highly eroded and all topsoil has been washed away.

Artifacts were found only because some were in the bottom of a small pit, most of which had eroded away. This site is not recommended for study.

Site MI-154 (Figure 10B)

Location: Pierce Quad. NW 1/4, SW 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 24, T11N, R15E.

UTM. 15-5741-2139

Description: The site is on a small low sandy island, the central one of three in the area.

Materials: Prehistoric artifacts: Scattered burnt rock, a tested Boone chert cobble, two flakes of Boone chert, and a cupstone cupped on one face and one side. Historic artifacts: Eleven McIntosh Roughened body sherds from large clay jars; eight smooth body sherds and three rim sherds from two clay bowls; an incised shoulder sherd from a clay bowl having nested rectangular decorations on it; and an incised rim sherd and a body sherd from a constricted-mouth bowl, the incising being in zones with close-order angled lines extending from the shoulder to the rim. The rim edge is beveled inward. Other bowls had vertical rims, some of which were rounded and some beveled to the inside. There were four body sherds and a rim sherd from a brown crock; an iron key; two square nails; a 7.94 mm carriage bolt 68 mm long; the broken blade from a butcher knife; a heavy iron pintle with a hole about 2 cm in diameter; a sheet iron bucket bail ear; and oval brass harness ornament 24 mm wide and 26 mm long; a mussel shell button 17 mm in diameter, with two holes and raised center; a white wire wound porcelain bead 10 mm in diameter; a faceted blue glass bead 6 mm in diameter; the neck of a clear glass bottle with a wide flanged rim; the long tapered neck of a light-green bottle having a tapered ferrule-like rim; a large sherd from an amethyst-colored bottle; a transparent blue glass sherd from a pressed glass bowl (Figure 39H); a sherd from a china doll

head; a sherd from a milk glass powder jar having a pressed basketry design on the body; a rim sherd, body sherd, and handle from a porcelain cup; a rim sherd and a body sherd from a porcelain saucer; two rim sherds from a white embossed chinaware plate; two rim sherds from two different plain white chinaware plates; a rim sherd and a body sherd from a white chinaware bowl, the rim extending outward and scalloped on the edge; five rim sherds from a blue shell-edged ware plate; four rim sherds and a body sherd from a blue spatterware saucer (Figure 39J); a rim sherd from a blue spatterware cup; a rim sherd and a body sherd from a light blue mocha ware bowl having white and brown bands on the body; a rim sherd and a body sherd from a blue embossed mocha ware bowl; a body sherd from polychrome floral ware cup; and two body sherds from a polychrome floral ware saucer.

Cultures: Late Archaic and early Creek Indian settler.

Evaluation: The site is low and inundated periodically; all topsoil has washed away. The artifacts found were in an area where the house stood, and in a small eroding pit associated with it was at the water's edge. This site is not recommended for study.

Site MI-155

Location: Pierce Quad. SW 1/4, SW 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 24, T11N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5742-2126

Description: The site is on the largest of three small islands in a row on the north side of the North Canadian River. It is low, sandy, and is inundated periodically.

Materials: Scattered burnt rock, one flake of Boone chert, three flakes of Woodford chert, and nails from an early house.

Cultures: Late Archaic and Creek Indian.

Evaluation: All the topsoil washed away from the site, exposing the burnt rock and nails. Because of the eroded condition, it is not recommended for study.

Site MI-156

Location: Pierce Quad. SE 1/4, SE 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 23, T11N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5658-2215

Description: The site consisted of a group of burnt rocks, some still in situ in the bank of the low terrace.

Materials: A group of burnt rocks and two thin, clay-tempered pot sherds.

Culture: Late Woodland.

Evaluation: The site contained a single family living area for a short period of time. Some rocks in the profile of the bank were in a shallow pit or hearth. Most lay on the beach, so this site is not recommended for further study.

Site MI-157

Location: Pierce Quad. NW 1/4, SW 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 14, T11N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5585-2302

Description: The site is on a high sandy terrace 100 m north of the lake. It is planted in wheat and has a Corps of Engineers' marker on it (Cr. 20-21, 1973).

Materials: Scattered burnt rock; three flakes of Boone chert; seven flakes of Woodford chert; two body sherds and a rim sherd from a McIntosh Roughened jar; a body sherd from a plain Creek pottery bowl; a sherd of dark green glass from a wine bottle; a sherd from a clear glass bottle used as a scraper; five sherds from a light blue bottle; a bottom sherd from a blue



Figure 11. A site on Mill Creek and one in the North Canadian River section. A) MI-216 on Mill Creek, which is inundated frequently. B) MI-159, located on the north bank of the river. Two mortar basins are in the bedrock at this site.

transferware plate; a small rim sherd from a blue shell-edged ware plate having a scalloped rim; two body sherds from a blue transferware bowl; a rim sherd and a body sherd from a blue spongeware cup; a body sherd from a polychrome floral ware cup; a body sherd from a polychrome floral ware saucer; a rim sherd and a body sherd from a plain white chinaware cup; four body sherds from a red transferware tureen; six square nails; and an 1851 two-piece military button with eagle having a shield on the breast, an olive branch in the right claw and three arrows in the left claw (Figure 38C).

Cultures: Late Archaic and early Creek Indian settler.

Evaluation: The site is high and sandy but plowed, artifacts are scattered over a wide area. The position of the house was found with a metal detector which located the concentration of nails. If it is not deemed a deterrent that the site has been plowed for nearly a century, it would be easily excavated.

Site MI-158

Location: Pierce Quad. SW 1/4, SE 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 14, T11N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5554-2300

Description: The site is on a high sandy terrace and wheat field about 75 m north of the lake.

Materials: A few scattered burnt rocks, a scraper made of Boone chert, two body sherds from a McIntosh Roughened jar, two body sherds from a plain Creek pottery bowl, three fragments of sheet copper, square nails, a broken two-tined fork, a sherd of clear bottle glass, a rim sherd and a bottom sherd from a polychrome floral ware cup.

Cultures: Late Archaic and early Creek Indian settler.

Evaluation: The site had a light prehistoric occupation and a single Creek house site on it. A metal detector was used to find the concentration of nails marking the former location of the Creek house in the wheat field. Artifacts were scarce and scattered; for this reason the site is not recommended for further study.

Site MI-159 (Figure 11B)

Location: Pierce Quad. SW 1/4, SE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 15, T11N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5470-2283

Description: The site is on a low cliff with a sandy terrace on top. It consists of two bedrock mortar basins, one located just 2 m from a Corps of Engineers' survey marker marked W.C. 10.00E, SW. Corner lot 19, 1974.

Materials: Two bedrock mortar basins 125 m apart, located near the edge of the cliff.

Cultures: Late Archaic or Woodland.

Evaluation: The Corps of Engineers' property is very narrow on the cliff and only encompasses the first few meters of the edge; sandstone prohibits excavation.

Site MI-160

Location: Pierce Quad. SE 1/4, SE 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 21, T11N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5251-2146

Description: The site is on a low sandy point of land on the north side of the lake as it opens into a wide shallow basin.

Materials: A few burnt rock and a sandstone cupstone cupped on both faces.

Culture: Late Archaic.

Evaluation: The site had a short span of occupation and much of it has eroded out of the bank onto the beach; therefore, it is not recommended for future study.

Site MI-161

Location: Pierce Quad. SE 1/4, NE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 32, T11N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5147-1850

Description: The site had eroded from a low point of land where a small branch enters the south side of the lake.

Materials: A scattering of burnt rocks and two dart point fragments, one made of an unidentified chert type that had been heat-treated, and one of Ogallala chert.

Cultures: Late Archaic or Woodland.

Evaluation: The site is completely eroded away leaving cultural materials on the beach. The site is not recommended for study.

Site MI-162

Location: Pierce Quad. NW 1/4, NW 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 33, T11N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5170-1868

Description: The site is on a low point of land near a small branch entering the lake from the south.

Materials: A small group of burnt rock.

Culture: Late Archaic.

Evaluation: The small group of burnt rock indicated a single house or camp site was located there for a short period of time. As cultural materials are now on the beach, this site is not recommended for study.

Site MI-163

Location: Pierce Quad. NE 1/4, NE 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 28, T11N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5241-2042

Description: The site is on a point of land on the east side of the junction of a small stream and the lake.

Materials: Two clusters of burnt rock and a sandstone cupstone having a cup on one surface.

Culture: Late Archaic.

Evaluation: The site was heavily eroded, with most of the two groups of burnt rock lying on the beach. This site is not recommended for study.

Site MI-164

Location: Pierce Quad. NE 1/4, SE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 21, T11N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5318-2148

Description: The site is on a high cliff in sandy soil, under power lines that cross the lake at this point.

Materials: A group of burnt rock and four small flakes of Boone chert.

Culture: Late Archaic.

Evaluation: The site was exposed in ruts in a field road on top of the bluff. It is sandy and may have a large number of burnt rock floors; however, they would be on private property as the Corps land is narrow there. It is not recommended for study.

Site MI-165

Location: Pierce Quad. SE 1/4, SW 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 22, T11N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5442-2220

Description: The site is on a point of land adjacent to a high sandy-loam terrace.

Materials: A broken ovoid mano, a flake of Boone chert, and a flake of Woodford chert.

Cultures: Probably Late Archaic and Woodland.

Evaluation: The site is on a loamy terrace but cultural materials are scattered widely so that large-scale excavations would have to be conducted to recover much information. It is not recommended for study.

Site MI-166

Location: Pierce Quad. NW 1/4, SE 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 22, T11N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5463-2230

Description: The site is on a point of land adjacent to a high sandy-loam terrace.

Materials: A broken ovoid mano, a flake of Boone chert, and a flake of Woodford chert.

Cultures: Probably Late Archaic and Woodland.

Evaluation: The site is on a rich sandy-loam terrace but cultural materials are scattered widely so that large-scale excavations would be required to gain much information. It is not recommended for study.

Site MI-167

Location: Pierce Quad. NW 1/4, SW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 23, T11N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5512-2236

Description: The site is on a high sandy-loam terrace on the south side of the lake.

Materials: A small mano made from a sandstone cobble, two flakes of Boone chert, a flake scraper made of Alibates flint, and a small piece of floatstone in tuff.

Cultures: Late Archaic and Woodland.

Evaluation: The site is on a rich sandy-loam terrace but cultural materials are scattered widely. The site is not recommended for study.

Site MI-168

Location: Pierce Quad. NE 1/4, SW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 23, T11N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5537-2235

Description: The site is on a low sandy-loam terrace on the south side of the lake.

Materials: A whole ovoid mano, two broken ovoid manos, and a large flake of gray Boone chert.

Cultures: Late Archaic and Woodland.

Evaluation: The site is on a sandy-loam terrace but cultural materials were scattered widely. The site is not recommended for future study.

Site MI-169

Location: Pierce Quad. NE 1/4, NE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 25, T11N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5802-2011

Description: The site is on a point of land that had been largely washed away leaving cultural materials in water-worn pockets.

Materials: Scattered burnt rock, the stem of a Williams point made of Boone chert, a flake of Boone chert, a flake of Woodford chert, and a flattened modern bullet.

Cultures: Late Archaic.

Evaluation: The site was low and heavily eroded; it is not recommended for future study.

Site MI-170

Location: Pierce Quad. NW 1/4, NE 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 30, T11N, R16E.
UTM. 15-5863-2027

Description: The site was on a low sandy terrace heavily eroded by wave action. Cultural materials were found on the beach in water-worn pockets.

Materials: Scattered burnt rock, a cupstone copped on both sides and one edge, a Gary point made of Woodford chert, the tip of a dart point made of Woodford chert, a rim sherd from a shell-edged ware plate, and a sherd from a purple transferware plate.

Cultures: Woodland and early Creek Indian settler.

Evaluation: The site is badly eroded so it is not recommended for future study.

Site MI-171

Location: Pierce Quad. NE 1/4, SE 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 30, R11N, R16E.
UTM. 15-5875-1980

Description: The site is on a sandy bluff now badly eroded; artifacts lay on the beach.

Materials: A small scattering of burnt rock, an ovoid mano, and a chipped and ground hoe 8 cm wide and 13 cm long made of argillite. It had been damaged by fire.

Culture: Woodland.

Evaluation: The site is badly eroded and cultural materials were scattered on the beach, so it is not recommended for future study.

Site MI-172

Location: Stidham Quad. NW 1/4, SW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 4, T10N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6136-1726

Description: The site is a low black gumbo island periodically inundated. It is on the north side at the mouth of Fame Branch and had a large deposit of burnt rock.

Materials: Burnt rock; a Williams Plain pot sherd; and four flakes of light-colored Boone chert, one of which was heat-treated.

Culture: Woodland.

Evaluation: The site is badly eroded and all topsoil has washed away leaving the culture materials on the beach; therefore, this site is not recommended for future study.

Site MI-173

Location: Stidham Quad. SE 1/4, SE 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 5, T10N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6106-1714

Description: The site is on a small sandy point of land and extends for about 40 m along the beach.

Materials: A large group of burnt rock, a preform for a dart point made of coarse unidentified chert, a flake of Boone chert, a flake of Alibates flint, a flake of an unidentified heat-treated chert, a thin Williams Plain potsherd, a McIntosh Roughened potsherd, two rim sherds from a shell-edged ware plate, a body sherd from a spongeware cup, a rim sherd from a polychrome floral ware cup, and two rim sherds from a mocha ware bowl having black and white bands and worm tracks on a light brown body (Figure 39D).

Cultures: Woodland and early Creek Indian settler.

Evaluation: The site is low and often flooded; topsoil has washed away, consequently it is not recommended for future study.

Site MI-174

Location: Stidham Quad. NW 1/4, NW 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 4, T10N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6132-1702

Description: The site is on a small island covered with cottonwood and willow trees on the north side of the mouth of Fame Branch.

Materials: A flake of heat-treated Boone chert, a small body sherd from a McIntosh Roughened jar, a body sherd from a cup having spatter and polychrome floral designs inside, and two sherds from a monochrome blue ware saucer.

Cultures: Late Archaic and early Creek Indian settler.

Evaluation: The site is low and periodically flooded. Topsoil has washed away so that little would be in situ; therefore, the site is not recommended for future study.

Site MI-175

Location: Stidham Quad. SE 1/4, NE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 5, T10N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6116-1672

Description: This is a late historic house site on a low wave-washed shore covered with willows and often inundated.

Materials: A Boone chert cobble hammer; two tiny flakes of an unidentified chert; a McIntosh Roughened jar sherd; a flake of Boone chert; a sherd from a crock with black glaze on the inside and gray-green glaze on the outside; four sherds of amethyst colored glass from round bottles, one having been used as a scraper; a bottom sherd from a square brown bottle; a sherd from a light-green bottle; a sherd from a clear glass bottle; two sherds from the bottoms of ironstone plates; and a small thin sherd from a pink rose transferware porcelain saucer; a .30 caliber centerfire revolver casing; and a late .40 caliber bullet.

Cultures: Woodland and late Creek Indian.

Evaluation: The site is low and often flooded. All topsoil has washed away leaving cultural materials dispersed. For this reason the site is not recommended for future study.

Site MI-176 (Figures 12A and 12B)

Location: Stidham Quad. SW 1/4, SW 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 17, T10N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6040-1396

Description: The site is that of an historic house located north of Coon Creek on a low point of land overgrown with willows.

Materials: The body, bottom, and rim sherds from a large, light blue crock with vines embossed on it and a dark blue rim decorated with two rows of hexagons; a rim and lug handle from a white ceramic chamber pot; a sherd from a ceramic vinegar bottle marked D.L. Gregory; a tapered light-green



Figure 12. Sites in the South Canadian River section. A) MI-176, a late historic house foundation. B) The well. C) MI-85, scattered burnt rock extends northwestward for 500 m.

bottle neck having a tapered collar; a straight clear glass bottle neck having a flanged collar; the bottom of two flat-sided light-green glass bottles; the base of a light amethyst-colored pedestal drinking glass; and the bottom of a saucer marked K.T.& K., S---V, China.

Culture: Late historic.

Evaluation: The house had been about 4 m² with the rim of a well nearby. Top-soil had washed away and the site is inundated periodically. For this reason it is not recommended for study.

Site MI-177

Location: Stidham Quad. NW 1/4, NW 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 17, T10N, R16E.

UTM. 15-6044-1372

Description: The site is on the slope of a small point of land north of the mouth of Coon Creek.

Materials: Two "like new" ovoid manos, a flake knife made of Alibates flint, a broken dart point preform made of heat-treated Peoria chert, a flake of Peoria chert, and a flake of Woodford chert.

Cultures: Late Archaic, Woodland.

Evaluation: Artifacts were widely scattered on the hardpan, over a 30 m length of beach. Because of the eroded condition of the site, it is not recommended for study in the future.

Site MI-178

Location: Stidham Quad. SW 1/4, NW 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 17, T10N. R16E.

UTM. 15-6056-1356

Description: The site is that of an historic house located on a low point of land covered with willows.

Materials: The barrel and breech of a rolling block rifle, the barrel having been cut down to 33.6 cm in length. The bore measures .50 caliber but rust may have enlarged it. Other artifacts: A sherd from a crock marked "5"; a ceramic electric insulator; the neck of a bottle dating in the early 1900s; an iron harness ring 64 mm in diameter; and the bottom of a plate marked with a fan-like emblem with the word "Doric" placed vertically on the central vane, and U.S.A. marked below the emblem.

Culture: Late historic.

Evaluation: The site is low, badly eroded and floods periodically. It is not recommended for study.

Site MI-179

Location: Stidham Quad. SE 1/4, NW 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 17, T10N, R16E.

UTM. 15-6072-1340

Description: The site is on a prominent point of land at the base of a sandy bank north of the mouth of Coon Creek.

Materials: A squared cupstone having a cup on one face, an angular cupstone having two cups on one face and one on the opposite face, a Cossatot River point made of heat-treated Barren Fork chert, three flakes of Boone chert, one flake of Alibates flint, a square lock made for inside doors, an unmarked rectangular bottle, the neck of a whiskey bottle having a long tapered collar, a sherd from a green pressed glass candy dish, and four sherds from a chinaware plate having a blue edge.

Cultures: Middle Archaic and late historic.

Evaluation: The site is low, heavily eroded, and floods periodically. Artifacts

lay on the red clay hardpan; consequently, because the site is largely destroyed, it is not recommended for study.

Site MI-180

Location: Stidham Quad. NW 1/4, NE 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 20, T10N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6086-1294

Description: The site is on a long sandy slope, now a peninsula, on the north bank at the mouth of Coon Creek. It extends along the shoreline for 100 m.

Materials: Two broken ovoid manos, a mano made on a cobble used only on one side, a cupstone having a cup on both faces and used as a small mano on one face, a fragment from a burned mortar basin, a thick clay-tempered Early Woodland potsherd of Williams Plain variety, two flakes of Ogallala chert, cobble chert (Woodford), and two fragments of dart points made of an unidentified chert.

Cultures: Late Archaic and Woodland.

Evaluation: The site is badly eroded and contained few artifacts considering the amount of soil that had eroded away. Therefore, it is not recommended for study.

Site MI-181

Location: Stidham Quad. NW 1/4, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 20, T10N, R16E.
UTM. 15-5954-1280

Description: The site is on a low grass-covered knoll and beach located at the mouth of Coon Creek, and had an historic house site and a short prehistoric occupation.

Materials: The base of an ovoid knife made of Ogallala chert; a flake of Boone chert; a flake of fire-altered Alibates flint; a thick cup without handle marked "Shenango China, New Castle, Pa."; the base of a brown snuff bottle with three dots on the bottom; a large iron harness buckle; two sherds from two light amethyst-colored pressed glass candy dishes; a sherd from the base of a saucer marked "White Granite"; a pressed milk glass bowl with embossed floral decorations inside, the rim colored blue and orange; the rim from a cream-colored soup plate having a scalloped and embossed edge; and a sherd from a tan-colored cup having embossed floral decorations on the outside.

Cultures: Woodland and late historic.

Evaluation: The site had been badly eroded leaving the materials exposed on the surface and therefore out of context. It is not recommended for study.

Site MI-182

Location: Stidham Quad. SE 1/4, SW 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 20, T10N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6064-1224

Description: The site is small, about 5 m in diameter, and located on a low point of land between Coon Creek and Possum Creek.

Materials: Scattered burnt rock; five flakes of Woodford chert, one being heat-treated; a round .36 caliber rifle ball; and a later .41 caliber bullet.

Culture: Late Archaic.

Evaluation: This was a short-term site occupied by a family for about one season. The rifle ball and later bullet were probably lost by people who

were hunting. As the site is now largely eroded away and artifacts are exposed, it is not recommended for study.

Site MI-183

Location: Stidham Quad. SW 1/4, SE 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 20, T10N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6076-1222

Description: The site is on a low sandy terrace south of the mouth of Coon Creek and consists of an historic house site.

Materials: Two bottle necks from rectangular bottles, a circular harness buckle 8 cm in diameter, an iron handle from a washtub, a sherd from a late willow ware cup, two sherds from a late willow ware plate, a sherd from a late transferware cup, a sherd with an ear from a china doll's head, and a large ceramic button 18 mm in diameter having four holes in a recessed area.

Culture: Late historic.

Evaluation: The site dates in the early 1900s. Materials were scattered widely on the eroded beach and in the water. The site is not recommended for study.

Site MI-184

Location: Stidham Quad. NE 1/4, NW 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 29, T10N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6067-1120

Description: The site is on a low sandy terrace on the west bank and near the mouth of Possum Creek. It has a heavy growth of willows on it. A boundary marker nearby reads: Section 29, Range 16E.

Materials: A well-made ovoid mano having a convex surface and a broad cup on the reverse surface, two flakes of Boone chert, one flake of Woodford chert, and a flake of chert altered by fire.

Culture: Woodland.

Evaluation: The site is small and of short occupancy. As it is badly eroded, it is not recommended for study.

Site MI-185

Location: Stidham Quad. NE 1/4, SW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 28, T10N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6128-1084

Description: The site is on a low sandy terrace located on the east bank of the mouth of Possum Creek.

Materials: A group of burnt rock, a flake of Boone chert, a tested cobble of a brown-colored chert, a dart point preform of light-colored Boone chert, and a broken dart point preform of a poor grade of Peoria-like chert.

Cultures: Probably Late Archaic.

Evaluation: The site is both on the shore and in the water. Cultural materials were exposed due to heavy wave erosion. It is not recommended for study.

Site MI-186

Location: Stidham Quad. SW 1/4, SW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 28, T10N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6128-1084

Description: The site is on a low terrace on the east bank of the mouth of Possum Creek and has a Corps of Engineers' survey marker on it which reads: Section 29, W.C., Station 150.0. The site consists of two scatterings of burnt rock on about 120 m of the beach.

Materials: Burnt rock, nine flakes of Boone chert, one flake of novaculite,

one flake of Woodford chert, and a crude straight stem from a large dart point made of an unidentified chert type.

Culture: Possibly Archaic.

Evaluation: The site had considerable erosion along the shoreline, however more habitation sites may exist further up the slope. Because of the thin scatter of materials found, the site is not recommended for study.

Site MI-187

Location: Eufaula Quad. NE 1/4, SW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 28, T10N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6160-1092

Description: The site is on a low, almost flat, sandy terrace and is greatly eroded.

Materials: A tested cobble of brown silicified siltstone, a Gary point made of fine-grained quartzitic sandstone, a preform made of fine-grained quartzitic sandstone, a preform for an Agee or similar arrow point made of Alibates flint, a small core of Woodford chert, three flakes of Boone chert, and one flake of novaculite.

Cultures: Late Woodland.

Evaluation: The site is low and eroded, and is periodically flooded; it is not recommended for study.

Site MI-188

Location: Eufaula Quad. NE 1/4, NE 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 22, T10N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6352-1194

Description: The site is on the west side of a low sandy-clay hill and prominent point of land.

Materials: Scattered burnt rock, a large Agee-like arrow point made of Woodford chert, and three flakes of Boone chert.

Culture: Late Woodland.

Evaluation: The site is greatly eroded and all topsoil has washed away to clay hardpan; consequently, this site is not recommended for study.

Site MI-189

Location: Eufaula Quad. SE 1/4, NE 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 1, T9N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6656-0772

Description: The site is on a sandy beach and slope on the eastern-most point of Eufaula Park.

Materials: A small group of burnt rock; the stem of a Gary point made of an unidentified white, heat-treated chert; two tip ends of dart points of Boone chert; and a flake of Woodford chert.

Culture: Woodland.

Evaluation: The small group of burnt rock represented an occupation or campsite for a family or small group for a short period of time. As the site is exposed, it is not recommended for study.

Site MI-190

Location: Eufaula Quad. SE 1/4, NE 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 8, T9N, R17E.
UTM. 15-6964-0596

Description: The site is on a sandy terrace at the east end of the Eufaula peninsula in the confluence of the South Canadian and North Canadian Rivers.

Materials: Two cupstones, each cupped on both faces, one having two small cups

on one end; a broken ovoid mano used on both sides; a crude mano made of silicified siltstone and used on one side; a hammerstone made of an Ogallala chert cobble; a flake of novaculite; two flakes of Alibates flint; three flakes of Boone chert; one flake of an unidentified heat-treated chert; an iron harness bit; a piece of a large iron kettle; the bottom half of an early round cough syrup bottle; a copper heel plate; five flattened round lead rifle balls; four flattened round rifle balls; two #4 shot; two #2 shot; one modern .30 caliber bullet; two sherds from a white chinaware cup; and a sherd from a large chinaware bowl or similar vessel with a gadroon outer surface.

Cultures: Archaic, Woodland, early Creek Indian settler.

Evaluation: The site is on a high sandy terrace now badly eroded, the artifacts lying on the red clay hardpan of the beach. More material might be found on the remaining wooded terrace but it would be scattered widely; therefore, the site is not recommended for future study.

Site HS-145

Location: Texanna Quad. NE 1/4, SE 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 34, T10N, R18E.

UTM. 15-8352-0866

Description: The site is on a low sandy point of land west of Dam Site North Park.

Materials: A core made of Woodford chert, a flake of Alibates flint, two flakes of Boone chert, a sherd from a blue transferware plate, a sherd from a spongeware cup having a floral motif, a button from a lady's shoe, a flattened round rifle ball, and a late .38 caliber bullet.

Cultures: Archaic and Choctaw or Creek Indian.

Evaluation: The site is partly eroded away, with artifacts lying on red clay hardpan on the beach. It may extend further onto the point of land but it is doubtful that much material would be found. The site is not recommended for study.

Site HS-146

Location: Texanna Quad. NW 1/4, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 35, T10N, R18E.

UTM. 15-8376-0900

Description: The site is on a high terrace, originally a blufftop located at the northernmost point of Dam Site North Park. On the largest sandstone rock on the end of the point is a conical mortar pit 10 cm deep and about 15 cm wide at the opening.

Culture: Late Prehistoric.

Evaluation: The milling cup is well preserved and is situated so it overlooks the lake (formerly the upper part of the river valley). As no other cultural materials were found at the park, the extent of the site is not known. Presumably it is not extensive but if future park activities include excavations in the area, they should be watched for evidence of early peoples.

Discussion

The North Canadian River flows westward to within 11 km of Eufaula, then southeastward until its confluence with the South Canadian River which in turn flows northward for about 2 km, then eastward to the dam.

The North Canadian River Valley contained many Creek Indian settlements

and farmsteads. Eufaula was the apparent center, probably because it had a wide valley and because it was near the junctions with the Deep Fork River, the South Canadian River, and Gaines Creek, which is a small river in its own right. The area was also a center for late prehistoric groups such as the Caddo, for several mound centers related to Spiro are known. However, very little of Caddoan and other late prehistoric sites was seen because those people lived on low ground more suitable for farming. The lake in the lower part of the North Canadian River Valley is nearly to the tops of some bluffs and higher terraces, therefore collections could be made only from sites located on what were once the hills and high terraces. Most of these sites were established by earlier prehistoric peoples and some historic Creeks. Prehistoric pottery sites were almost non-existent on the bluffs and high terraces, these sites being primarily occupied by Early, Middle and Late Archaic groups. Only one site is known to have had Paleo points on it.

Probably the more interesting sites were the Early and Middle Archaic, for they were found on that could be termed the forward slopes of the bluffs. The new lake created many finger-like peninsulas or points of land. All sandy bluff tops were occupied from the dam area to about 3 km beyond Fountainhead Lodge after which the lake level is down to an intermediate zone between the lower terraces and the bluff tops. In most instances few large sites were found in the intermediate zone.

When the west end of the North Canadian arm of the lake was surveyed there were many problems because the area is shallow, marshy, and overgrown with vegetation so that only by the use of extensive testing could it be determined if sites existed there. Although the upper end of the lake was broad, it is so shallow that flocks of white pelicans in their winter plumage were able to stand in large portions of the bay.

The southern bank of the South Canadian River from Brooken Cove near the dam to the confluence of the North Canadian River is a sandstone bluff with no prehistoric sites on it. The same was noted for the area on the north bank between Standing Rock and the confluence of the North and South Canadian Rivers. Indians were likely to avoid sandstone bluffs and outcrops, opting for sandier bluffs and terraces where drainage was no problem and where living structures could be erected on or partly in the ground.

The part of the lake bordering on Cherokee territory is on the north bank of the South Canadian River starting at the confluence of the North and South Canadian and extending to the point where the South Canadian enters the Arkansas River. It is possible that the few historic Indian sites found in Cherokee territory were Creek sites.

A review of the more important sites indicates that they were primarily on the north side of the North Canadian River. The first area begins near the dam, westward to the narrows where Standing Rock is located and consists of about 20 prominent points of land. Wave action had eaten away these points to a depth of 3 m in places and everything nonperishable that was in the soil eventually was deposited on the red clay hardpan of the beach. A collection made in the area by a local citizen indicates that every sixth point found there is an Early Archaic type, primarily of five or six varieties of Daltons. There are also Early Archaic points of other types in lesser numbers such as Scottsbluff, Graham Cave, and Rice Lobed points. The latter have more rectangular stems than the lobed form found farther north in Oklahoma and northwest Arkansas. Some of the Dalton, Graham Cave,

and Rice Lobed points were beveled. There was an unnamed and as yet unidentified early point type that had a very short but broad rectangular stem. Another has a broad slightly contracting stem and weak shoulders when in new condition, but when resharpened several times and the shoulders are eliminated, it looks like an Agate Basin point. The difference is that the grinding on the stem of this point is shorter and it sometimes had lightly serrated edges. The short, broad rectangular stemmed type was found at the Mahaffey Site on Hugo Lake (Perino and Bennett 1978) and some were in the Lemley Collection, collected in southwestern Arkansas during the depression years.

Middle Archaic points are also found in the area in greater numbers than elsewhere and consist of three forms: Calf Creek, Cossatot River, and Johnson points. A relationship is noted between the Calf Creek and Cossatot River points. Both have a variety of forms which in some blend and become transitional one to the other. The extremes of each type have no similarity to each other but in the intermediate stage it is difficult to separate them. It is not known if one form is earlier than the other or if they co-existed.

An artifact worth noting found in the area where most Early Archaic and Middle Archaic points were recovered was the Clear Fork gouge. Several were found along the north bank of the South Canadian and North Canadian Rivers; few are known from elsewhere on the lake.

The next major site upstream was located between Carr Creek Cove and the next cove to the south. This area about 1-1/2 km long consists of high sandy terraces and the lake has risen to within 1 to 2 m of the top. When wave action washed away the edges of the terraces, many artifacts and some burials fell onto the beaches. Early projectile point types like those found nearer to the dam were found in numbers. Citing notes concerning just one collection made by people who now live on a part of the terrace and surface hunt about 200 m of it, the following were found on Site MI-121: One Scottsbluff point, 10 Dalton points, two Graham Cave points, one Kirk Stemmed point, one Cossatot River point, about 300 Gary and miscellaneous Late Archaic points, four mortars, 20 manos of three varieties, 12 cupstones, one perforated wolf canine tooth found with a burial that fell to the beach, one clay pipe, one boatstone, three iron conical arrow points, faceted blue glass beads, five Creek-period gun parts, one early brass military button, one plain brass button, a large number of Creek potsherds, and a transferware saucer and a broken blue transferware platter found with human bones on the beach. The site is surface hunted by several people so this is not an accurate report of what this stretch of beach contained. In the survey, only scatterings of burnt rock, a broken Dalton point, an ovoid knife or preform, and a broken mano, were recovered. This illustrates the difficulty of doing a survey many years after the lake has been in operation.

The next prominent site upstream from the dam is located at Belle Starr Park. The park is on a broad sandy terrace located at the mouth of Carr Creek and is numbered MI-134. This site, having a relationship with Carr Creek Cove sites, is reported in the Carr Creek section of this report.

Sandy terraces on the north bank between Highway 69 and the mouth of the Deep Fork have produced some early points and a large number of burnt rock deposits. This area of terraces does not seem to have washed as much, or it was only lightly occupied compared to sites nearer the dam, for artifacts were not found in the quantities found further downstream. The area near the mouth of

the Deep Fork River was an important Creek Indian center but most of their sites are now under water.

Sites MI-144 and MI-146 located on the north bank above Fountainhead Lodge are two potentially good sites for study. Both are wooded and on low sandy terraces and will be preserved if the lake is not kept at flood stage for a prolonged period of time. Both areas contain an abundance of Late Archaic sites and some Early Archaic habitation evidence. Middle Archaic peoples must have lived there also but this was difficult to verify because of recent collecting activities by others.

The next concentration of sites was upstream where a large island is situated in the mouth of a cove. This area had very little in the way of prehistoric sites, probably because it was primarily a black land area, but it did contain an early Creek Indian center for the sites were predominantly of Creek Indian houses. These were: Sites MI-147, MI-148, MI-149, MI-150, MI-151, MI-152, MI-153, MI-154, and MI-155. The lake at this point is quite shallow so it is likely that more Creek Indian house sites are located under water.

From this point upstream the lake narrows and both sides are lined with high sandy terraces and some sites were found on them. They were not as numerous as where the bottomland was much wider. In essence the survey had reached a point so far upstream that the lake was now within the original river valley and sites were most likely to be found back farther from the immediate banks. Erosion had not affected sites as severely. The south side of the lake had many small sites but not to the extent of those found on the north side further downstream. Perhaps this was because on the south side, camping and living areas would have been subject to northerly winds in winter; on the north side they would have had some protection from bluffs or higher ground before the winds could gain velocity crossing the valley.

THE MILL CREEK SECTION

Site MI-209

Location: Canadian Quad. SE 1/4, SE 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 23, T9N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5502-0188

Description: The site is on the sandy terrace on the north side of Mill Creek near its mouth.

Materials: Scattered burnt rock, an ovoid mano used on both faces, a dart point preform made of Woodford chert, two flakes of Boone chert, two flakes of Alibates flint, six flakes of Woodford chert, the tips of two dart points made of an unidentified chert type, a rim sherd and two body sherds from McIntosh Roughened pottery jars, two body sherds from a McIntosh Plain pottery jar, and a flattened muzzleloading rifle ball.

Cultures: Late Archaic and early Creek Indian settler.

Evaluation: The site is small and heavily eroded. It had supported a small prehistoric campsite for a short period of time, and an early Creek Indian house site. Because of erosion the site is not recommended for study.

Note: On top of the bluff north of the site is Manley Cemetery, a Creek burial ground where small lathe and roofed structures cover many graves (Figure 49). An early Creek house site is located on the southern edge of the cemetery, the area having been graded recently.

Site MI-210

Location: Canadian Quad. SE 1/4, NE 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 22, T9N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5427-0310

Description: The site is on a point of land on the eastern bank of Mill Creek, a short distance south of the county road bridge.

Materials: Two small groups of burnt rock, five flakes of Boone chert, and one flake of Woodford chert.

Culture: Probably Late Archaic.

Evaluation: The site consisted of only two temporary habitation sites. Very little had been lost or thrown away and much of the site was eroded away. It is not recommended for study.

Site MI-211

Location: Canadian Quad. NE 1/4, NW 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 22, T9N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5400-0330

Description: The site is on a low terrace on the eastern bank about 100 m south of the county road bridge

Materials: A small number of scattered burnt rocks, a broken cupstone cupped on both faces, and a Cossatot River point made of Peoria-like chert.

Culture: Middle Archaic.

Evaluation: The site consisted of a single camp site of short duration and a considerable portion of it has eroded away. The site is not recommended for study.

Site MI-212

Location: Canadian Quad. SE 1/4, SW 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 15, T9N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5402-0356

Description: The site is on a sandy terrace on the northeastern side of the

county road bridge over Mill Creek.

Materials: A small burnt rock floor.

Cultures: Possible Late Archaic.

Evaluation: The group of rocks represented a house or camp site now located at the east end of a borrow pit. Since some of the site had been removed for fill for the bridge approach, it is not recommended for study.

Site MI-213

Location: Canadian Quad. NW 1/4, SW 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 15, T9N, R15E.

UTM. 15-5375-0376

Description: The site, on the eastern bank, is on the first point of land on the terrace north of the county road bridge.

Materials: Prehistoric artifacts: A small core of Woodford chert; two small arrow point preforms, one made of Peoria-like chert and one of Boone chert; two small broken Gary points, one of Boone chert, and one a light-colored Woodford chert; two corner-notched arrow points, one of Alibates flint, the other of Woodford chert; three flakes of Alibates flint; two flakes of an unidentified chert type; and two dart point tips made of light-colored Woodford chert. Historic Creek artifacts: Eighteen body sherds and two rim sherds from McIntosh Roughened pottery jars, three body sherds and a rim sherd from a McIntosh Plain pottery jar, two rim sherds from a polychrome floral ware cup, a sherd from a black-lined ware cup; and a flattened muzzleloading rifle ball.

Cultures: Late Woodland and early Creek Indian settler.

Evaluation: The site is very low and is periodically flooded. It is not recommended for study.

Site MI-214

Location: Canadian Quad. NE 1/4, NE 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 22, T9N, R15E.

UTM. 15-5359-0349

Description: The site is on a low terrace on the west bank of Mill Creek 100 m north of the county road bridge.

Materials: Four smooth Creek potsherds, one a rolled rim, one an angular shoulder sherd, and two body sherds.

Culture: Early Creek Indian settler.

Evaluation: The site is low, periodically flooded, and is on the edge of a borrow pit where soil was obtained for fill for the western approach to the bridge. It is not recommended for study.

Site MI-215

Location: Stidham Quad. NW 1/4, NE 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 15, T9N, R15E.

UTM. 15-5342-0414

Description: The site is on the low terrace on the west side of Mill Creek north of the county road bridge where the lake branches and opens into a large body of water.

Materials: Twelve body sherds and two rim sherds from a large McIntosh Roughened jar, a square nail, and a small plain chinaware sherd.

Culture: Early Creek Indian settler.

Evaluation: The site is on a low terrace that is periodically flooded and had been washed by wave action shortly before it was surveyed. Because the site seems to have been almost totally washed away, it is not recommended for study.

Site MI-216 (Figure 11A)

Location: Stidham Quad. NW 1/4, NW 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 15, T9N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5384-0412

Description: The site is on a low black land terrace on a branch of Mill Creek southwest of the Mill Creek Bay boat landing.

Materials: Twenty-seven McIntosh Plain body sherds and three McIntosh Plain rim sherds from large Creek jars, 38 body sherds and five rim sherds from McIntosh Roughened jars, six plain smooth rim sherds from pottery bowls, five sherds from a green transfer design ware plate with a scalloped rim, two sherds from a mocha ware bowl having worm track elements on the body, three sherds from a blue shell-edged ware plate with scalloped rim, five sherds from a flow blue transfer design ware cup, five glass sherds from a dark green wine bottle, a tapered iron punch (center punch or nail set) 1 cm in diameter and 103 mm long, a piece of trace chain, three flattened muzzleloading rifle balls, a smaller flattened muzzleloading pistol ball, a round lead BB shot, a pistol gunflint of English flint, two rifle gun-flints of French flint, and a modern .22 caliber bullet.

Culture: Early Creek Indian settler.

Evaluation: The site is that of a single house and perhaps a small outbuilding. It is on low, black land, and is periodically flooded; therefore, it is not recommended for study.

Site MI-217

Location: Stidham Quad. SE 1/4, SE 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 15, T9N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5429-0435

Description: The site is on a terrace of a branch of Mill Creek southeast of Mill Creek Bay boat landing.

Materials: A small group of burnt rock lying on the shoreline and two flakes of Boone chert.

Culture: Probably Late Archaic.

Evaluation: The site is small and of short duration. It is now on the sloping bank with burnt rock tumbling towards the lake, thus out of context. Therefore, the site is not recommended for study.

Site MI-218

Location: Stidham Quad. SE 1/4, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 15, T9N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5315-0490

Description: The site is on low flat land on a branch of Mill Creek and is periodically flooded.

Materials: A small group of burnt rock and a cupstone cupped on one face. The opposite face was smooth near one edge and may have been used as a mano.

Culture: Possibly Late Archaic.

Evaluation: This was the probable location of a seasonal campsite of a single family. It is low and often flooded and cultural materials were exposed; therefore, the site is not recommended for study.

Site MI-219

Location: Stidham Qud. SW 1/4, NE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 9, T9N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5252-0570

Description: The site is on low flat land and most of the topsoil is washed away. It is exposed in the fall but inundated in spring and summer.

Materials: Prehistoric artifacts: Broken ovoid mano used on both sides and a cupstone used on both sides. Late historic artifacts: A plain rectangular cough syrup bottle without markings; the neck of an early pop bottle; two rim sherds, a body sherd, and a bottom sherd from a small crock having dark blue rim, light blue band around the body, and a dark blue lower body; two rim sherds and two body sherds from a small tan crock that had blue stripes on the rim and body; the base and part of the lid of a pressed glass bowl; a cobalt blue tapered inkwell with neck missing; two rim sherds from a dish having an embossed moulded edge with gold floral designs on the embossing, and a scalloped rim; an iron handle for a wash tub; a handle from an iron skillet; a worn horse shoe, a broken chain link, a .38 caliber S.W. center fire cartridge; and an overall button with a lion's head in the center and "THE M&S BRAND" marked on the edge.

Cultures: Late Archaic and late historic.

Evaluation: The site consisted of a short-term prehistoric camp and a later historic house dating from about 1890 to 1920. It is low, intermittently flooded and eroded, and the artifacts are exposed; therefore, the site is not recommended for study.

Site MI-220

Location: Stidham Quad. NE 1/4, SE 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 9, T9N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5202-0544

Description: The site is on a low flat terrace on the west bank of the northern branch of Mill Creek.

Materials: Scattered burnt rock, two flakes of Boone chert, one flake of Alibates flint, one flake of Kay County chert, a utilized flake of an unidentified chert type; and a flattened muzzleloading rifle ball.

Culture: Possibly Late Archaic.

Evaluation: This was a short-term camp site that is now periodically flooded and the cultural materials exposed; consequently, the site is not recommended for study.

Site MI-221

Location: Canadian Quad. NE 1/4, SW 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 16, T9N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5160-0389

Description: The site is on a bend of Mill Creek on a low flat black land terrace barely above water.

Materials: Two flakes of Woodford chert, a flake of Alibates flint, a broken slab mortar, and a sherd from a blue spatterware plate.

Cultures: Late Archaic and early Creek Indian settler.

Evaluation: The site is low, frequently flooded and surface soil has washed away. The prehistoric occupation was barely represented as was the Creek occupation; therefore, the site is not recommended for study.

Site MI-222

Location: Canadian Quad. SW 1/4, NW 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 21, T9N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5140-0252

Description: The site is on a low ridge on a bend of Mill Creek.

Materials: Two triangular sandstone cupstones cupped on both faces, one stone having cupped finger holds in two sides.

Culture: Late Archaic.

Evaluation: The sparsity of cultural materials indicates a very short occupation for the site; consequently, it is not recommended for study.

Site MI-223

Location: Canadian Quad. NE 1/4, SW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 21, T9N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5160-0300

Description: The site is on a wave-washed shoreline at the edge of a flat pasture in the bend of Mill Creek.

Materials: A broken ovoid mano used on both sides, five flakes of Boone chert, and one flake of Woodford chert.

Culture: Woodland.

Evaluation: The site is low, periodically flooded, and the few artifacts found indicated a short-term camp site once existed there. Due to the position of the site and lack of cultural materials, it is not recommended for study.

Site MI-224

Location: Canadian Quad. NW 1/4, SW 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 22, T9N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5370-0300

Description: The site is on the low western bank of Mill Creek about 300 m south of the county road bridge over the stream.

Materials: Three McIntosh Roughened body sherds from a Creek jar, and a bottom sherd from a McIntosh Plain pottery bowl.

Culture: Early Creek Indian settler.

Evaluation: The site is low and at the edge of a borrow area where soil was removed for fill for the west end of the bridge approach. Most of the site had been removed so it is not recommended for study.

Discussion

The Mill Creek sites are interesting because they are on the banks of the creek, banks that are flat and composed of rich black soil. Today, the major portion of the water is situated in a basin where the lake forms a large pool 3 km from the South Canadian River.

Archaic and Woodland peoples seem to have gone into the area on short hunting and gathering expeditions, for all their sites were found to be of a temporary nature. The early Creek Indians settled in numbers on the banks of the creek because of the rich soil. Sites MI-209, MI-213, MI-214, MI-215, MI-216, MI-221, and MI-224 are early Creek house sites situated on the edges of the banks. Today most sites are so low they are flooded most of the time. Some may be permanently inundated.

No sites have escaped flooding and wave action which has removed the surface soil leaving the artifacts exposed; consequently, no site was sufficiently preserved to be recommended for study.

THE SOUTH CANADIAN RIVER SECTION WEST OF U.S. 69 HIGHWAY

Site MI-191

Location: Eufaula Quad. NW 1/4, NW 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 15, T9N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6340-0388

Description: The site is on the north bank, west of Highway 69, on a long, low, wide beach and terrace.

Materials: A large scattering of burnt rock, a small ovoid mano used on one side, the stem of a Cossatot River point made of an unidentified chert, a small core of Woodford chert, a tested cobble of an unidentified tan chert, three flakes of Boone chert, and a sherd from a purple transfer design ware plate.

Cultures: Middle Archaic, Woodland, and early Creek Indian settler.

Evaluation: The site extends for 50 m on the wide beach having burnt rocks grouped and scattered over it. A housing development nearby provides many surface hunters so that few artifacts escape their searches. The early chinaware sherd may indicate the former presence of an early Creek house site that has washed away. As nothing was found in situ, the site is not recommended for study.

Site MI-192

Location: Eufaula Quad. NE 1/4, NE 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 15, T9N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6316-0400

Description: The site is on a low bluff and point of land between long beaches.

Materials: A scattering of burnt rock and a cupstone made from a sandstone cobble cupped on both faces.

Culture: Late Archaic.

Evaluation: The site is small, of short duration, and has eroded away, leaving the materials on a hardpan beach; therefore, the site is not recommended for study.

Site MI-193

Location: Eufaula Quad. NE 1/4, NW 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 15, T9N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6284-0390

Description: The site is on a low sandy terrace about 1/2 km long on the inside bend of the bluff east of an inlet and boat dock.

Materials: Prehistoric artifacts: Large quantities of burnt rock, a flat rounded quartzitic hammerstone, two broken Williams points made of a light-colored Boone chert, 11 flakes of Alibates flint, 13 flakes of Boone chert, nine flakes of Woodford chert, and a flake of fine-grained quartzitic sandstone. Historic artifacts: Eight body sherds and a rim from a McIntosh Plain pottery bowl, two pieces of an iron Dutch oven, a rim with loop handle from a vertical-sided iron pot, the rim from a globular iron pot having an everted rim, two fragments of a green glass wine bottle, the base of a small amethyst-colored drinking glass, a glass handle from a pitcher, a small rim sherd from a blue shell-edged ware plate, a rim sherd from a green shell-edged ware plate, a sherd from a polychrome floral ware saucer, a sherd from a purple transfer design ware saucer, a rim sherd from a polychrome floral ware cup, a sherd from a white china cup, three sherds from a white china plate, three sherds from two different crockery jugs, a green glazed foot from a chinaware doll leg,

the rim of a blue spatterware tureen (Figure 39G), and a copper heel plate, and a #2 round shot.

Cultures: Archaic and Creek Indian.

Evaluation: The site is long and probably had many groups living on it but it is near a housing development and is constantly searched for artifacts. All materials lay on the broad clay hardpan beach; therefore, the site is not recommended for study.

Site MI-194

Location: Eufaula Quad. NW 1/4, SE 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 16, Sec. 16, T9N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6214-0428

Description: The site is on the west slope of a small hill up an inlet on the north side of the lake.

Materials: A small scattering of burnt rock, a broken ovoid mano used on both sides, and two flakes of Woodford chert.

Culture: Woodland or Late Archaic.

Evaluation: The site is small and eroded from the bank of the inlet so that the materials were exposed; consequently, it is not recommended for study.

Site MI-195

Location: Eufaula Quad. SW 1/4, NE 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 16, T9N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6185-0462

Description: The site is on a sheltered beach in the back end of an inlet on the west bank.

Materials: A small scattering of burnt rock, an ovoid mano used on both sides but cupped on one surface, and a small cobble of Alibates flint.

Culture: Woodland.

Evaluation: The site was small, probably used by a family for a season. It is now exposed on the beach so is not recommended for study.

Site MI-196

Location: Stidham Quad. SE 1/4, NE 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 17, T9N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6080-0454

Description: The site is eroding from the shoreline on the east side of a bluff and a protected cove. It consists of three groups of burnt rock, two of them having mortars with flat surfaces.

Materials: Three groups of burnt rock, two slab mortars, a Gary point made of heat-treated Boone chert, and two flakes of Boone chert.

Culture: Woodland.

Evaluation: The three groups of burnt rock represented three short-term habitation sites, perhaps through a winter season as they are in a sheltered area. They were totally exposed however, so are not recommended for study.

Site MI-197

Location: Canadian Quad. SE 1/4, SE 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 17, T9N, R16E.
UTM. 15-5990-0342

Description: The site, on the east side of a cove, is on a sandy but eroded point of land facing south.

Materials: Scattered burnt rock, a cupstone cupped on both faces, a thin Williams Plain body sherd, two flakes of Boone chert, and two flakes of Woodford chert.

Cultures: Archaic and Late Woodland.

Evaluation: The site is small and eroded so that the materials are on the beach and not in situ; therefore, the site is not recommended for future study.

Site MI-198

Location: Canadian Quad. SE 1/4, SW 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 17, T9N, R16E.
UTM. 15-5966-0350

Description: The site is in a large cove on the bank of the first projection on the east side.

Materials: A thin scattering of burnt rock, a small rectangular mano used on all four sides, and a flake of Boone chert.

Culture: Archaic.

Evaluation: The site was small and exposed on the bank of the small stream in an area protected from winds. As the artifacts were no longer in situ, the site is not recommended for study.

Site MI-199

Location: Canadian Quad. NE 1/4, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 20, T9N, R16E.
UTM. 15-5968-0315

Description: The site is on the beach on a sandy point of land on the west side of a large cove.

Materials: Scattered burnt rock, a small quartz hammerstone, a small square mano used on both faces, and three flakes of Woodford chert.

Cultures: Archaic and Woodland.

Evaluation: A part of the site is on the beach and is badly eroded but it also extended into woods nearby; however, it is suggested that the site in the woods should not be considered for testing at present.

Site MI-200

Location: Canadian Quad. NE 1/4, SE 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 19, T9N, R16E.
UTM. 15-5920-0279

Description: The site is on a sandy point of land on the end of a low bluff and extends for 20 m along the beach.

Materials: Burnt rock; two broken ovoid manos, one used on one face, the other used on both faces; a broken Gary point made of Woodford chert; two utilized flakes, one made of Woodford chert, the other of a fine-grained quartzitic sandstone; four flaked of Boone chert; five flakes of Woodford chert; two flakes of Alibates flint; and three flakes of a coarse tan chert.

Cultures: Archaic and Woodland.

Evaluation: The site is eroded from the beach so that artifacts were not found in situ; therefore, the site is not recommended for study.

Site MI-201

Location: Canadian Quad. NE 1/4, NE 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 19, T9N, R16E.
UTM. 15-5834-0240

Description: The site is a small island at times and is low and swampy. It is located near the north bank of the lake.

Materials: A broken ovoid mano used on both sides; a rectangular mano used on four sides; a quartz cobble hammerstone used for pecking and as an abrader;

a tested cobble made of Alibates flint; a small Gary point made of Boone chert; a Washita arrow point of brown Woodford chert; two Scallorn points, one of Alibates flint, the other of Boone chert; a preform for a small dart point of Woodford chert; the base of an arrow point preform of Alibates flint; 12 flakes of Alibates flint; 14 flakes of Boone chert; three flakes of Woodford chert; five flakes of an unidentified tan chert; a small body sherd from a monochrome blue ware saucer; and a late .44 caliber bullet.

Cultures: Archaic, Woodland, and early Creek Indian settler.

Evaluation: The island is about 1 ha in extent but swampy and is inundated periodically. Several small pieces of animal bones were found on the surface and the soil is still black in places. The site does not appear to be deep but may be interesting if wet conditions can be overcome before the site erodes away completely.

Site MI-202

Location: Canadian Quad. SW 1/4, NE 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 19, T9N, R16E.
UTM. 15-5816-0236

Description: The site is on a low sandy terrace west of Site MI-201. Originally both sites were on the same terrace.

Materials: An ovoid mano used on one face; three Gary points, one of Barren Fork chert, one of Alibates flint, and one made of Boone chert; a Kent point made of Boone chert; a tested cobble made of an unidentified tan-colored chert; 13 flakes of Boone chert; seven flakes of Alibates flint; one flake of Woodford chert; three flakes of an unidentified tan chert; three flakes of heat-treated conglomerate chert; two plain thin clay-tempered Caddoan potsherds; five fragments of deer bone; one burnt fragment of bison or cow bone; a sherd from a purple sponge floral ware china cup; and a gizzard stone made of a chinaware sherd.

Cultures: Archaic, Woodland, Caddo, early Creek Indian settler.

Evaluation: The site is long, flat, often inundated, and may cover as much as 4.05 ha. It is not deep but covers much surface area. Bone fragments are found in small numbers and the soil is black where it has not eroded away. If the wet conditions can be surmounted and further erosion checked, the site may prove worth studying.

Site MI-203

Location: Canadian Quad. SE 1/4, NE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 24, T9N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5759-0230

Description: The site is on the end of a low bluff on a sandy beach about 3 km east of Mill Creek.

Materials: Burnt rock, an irregular mano made of sandstone used on one face, a Gary point made of Barren Fork chert, a utilized flake made of Woodford chert, two flakes of Woodford chert, six flakes of Alibates flint, three flakes of Boone chert, and one flake of novaculite.

Culture: Woodland.

Evaluation: The site is eroding from the beach and seems to extend under water, perhaps onto a terrace. As the major part of the site appears to be inundated, it is not recommended for study.

Site MI-204

Location: Canadian Quad. SW 1/4, NE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 24, T9N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5738-0226

Description: The site is on an eroded but sandy point of land and the end of a bluff on the west side of a small inlet.

Materials: Scattered burnt rock, a broken mortar, a broken ovoid mano used for pecking and grinding.

Cultures: Late Archaic, Woodland.

Evaluation: The site was small, sparse, and badly eroded. Cultural materials were present but scarce; therefore, the site is not recommended for study.

Site MI-205

Location: Canadian Quad. SW 1/4, NW 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 24, T9N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5692-0230

Description: The site is a sandy point of land on the end of a long slope, and on the east side of a small inlet.

Materials: Scattered burnt rock; five Gary points, two made of Boone chert, one of Woodford chert, one of novaculite, and one of Quartzitic sandstone; a Kent point of Boone chert; an unnotched triangular knife of Boone chert; an Ensor point of Woodford chert; three dart point tips, two of Woodford chert and one of Boone chert; a broken ovoid mano used on one side; 11 flakes of Alibates flint; 14 flakes of Boone chert; seven flakes of Woodford chert; one flake of quartz, one flake of conglomerate chert; three flakes of an unidentified chert type; six body sherds from an early Williams Plain jar 14 to 18 mm thick; five body sherds from McIntosh Roughened jars; one McIntosh Plain rim sherd; and seven body sherds from a McIntosh Plain jar.

Cultures: Archaic, Woodland and early Creek Indian settler.

Evaluation: The site is eroding away but part of it may still be in situ in the bank and pasture above it. This site should be considered for study.

Site MI-206

Location: Canadian Quad. SE 1/4, NE 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 24, T9N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5678-0229

Description: The site is on a point of land on the west side of the same inlet as Site MI-205.

Materials: Burnt rock, two fragments of ovoid manos, two fragments of mortars, two Gary points made of Boone chert, the stem of Cossatot River point of Woodford chert, nine flakes of Boone chert, four flakes of Woodford chert, three flakes of Alibates flint, and one flake of novaculite, a tested cobble of Woodford chert, and a large hammerstone made on a Boone chert cobble used for pecking and grinding.

Cultures: Middle Archaic and Woodland.

Evaluation: The site is badly eroded and artifacts were few and widely scattered; therefore, this site is not recommended for study.

Site MI-207

Location: Canadian Quad. SE 1/4, NE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 23, T9N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5596-0228

Description: The site is on the beach on the east side of a small inlet at the end of a long low bluff.

Materials: An ovoid mano used on both faces.

Culture: Woodland.

Evaluation: The site has almost no cultural material on it. It is not recommended for study.

Site MI-208

Location: Canadian Quad. SE 1/4, SW 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 23, T9N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5555-0184

Description: The site is on a low sandy point of land on the west side of a small inlet.

Materials: Burnt rock; a mortar basin; a fragment of an ovoid mano used on both faces; 10 Gary points, six made of Boone chert and four of Woodford chert; a Kent point of Woodford chert; three body and tip sections of dart points, two of Woodford chert and one of Boone chert; a tested cobble of Boone chert; a small preform for a dart point of Woodford chert; 19 flakes of Woodford chert; 39 flakes of Boone chert; three flakes of Alibates flint; three flakes of quartzitic sandstone; four body sherds from a McIntosh Roughened jar; a body sherd from a McIntosh Plain pottery bowl; and a small harness buckle.

Cultures: Woodland and early Creek Indian settler.

Evaluation: The site is low and sandy. The terrace above the beach may have additional materials but they would be shallow and scattered; therefore, the site is not recommended for study.

Site MI-225

Location: Canadian Quad. SW 1/4, NE 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 26, T9N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5500-0158

Description: The site is on the low, sandy, heavily eroded point of land on the west side of the mouth of Mill Creek.

Materials: Scattered burnt rock, a fragment of an ovoid mano, three flakes of Alibates flint, two flakes of Woodford chert, a flake knife made of Woodford chert, six body sherds from a McIntosh Roughened jar, four McIntosh Plain body sherds from a jar, a part of the bottom and a leg of a Dutch oven, a scraper made from the bottom of a brown glass bottle, and the neck of an early 1900s whiskey bottle.

Cultures: Woodland and late Creek Indian.

Evaluation: The site is entirely eroded and materials are lying on the beach; consequently, this site is not recommended for study.

Site MI-226 (Figure 13B)

Location: Canadian Quad. NW 1/4, SE 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 26, T9N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5481-0054

Description: The site was on a high sandy terrace now eroded away, leaving the artifacts on the beach.

Materials: Two cupstones, both only slightly cupped on both faces; three white china sherds, two from plates and one from a cup; three McIntosh Roughened body sherds from jars; and two McIntosh Plain body sherds from jars.

Cultures: Archaic and early Creek Indian settler.

Evaluation: The site has eroded greatly so that most of the cultural materials are on the beach or in the water. A huge bois d'arc tree 170 cm in diameter is on the edge of the terrace and will soon topple onto the beach. It marks the location of the Creek house. Because most of the cultural materials are on the beach, the site is not recommended for study.



Figure 13. Features on the west end of the South Canadian River section. A) Driftwood on the north shore. B) Site MI-266. An historic Creek house site, most of which has washed away, is marked by a bois d'arc tree 170 cm in diameter. C) MI-228, a Creek house site marked by a large bois d'arc tree.

Site MI-227

Location: Canadian Quad. NE 1/4, NE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 34, T9N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5432-9940

Description: The site is located on the beach at the foot of a high terrace.

Materials: The bit of a celt; two fragments of ovoid manos, one having been converted into a cupstone cupped on both sides; a barbed Gary point made of quartzitic sandstone; a dart point of Boone chert with an expanded stem and broad barbs; four flakes of Woodford chert; three flakes of Boone chert; two flakes of Alibates flint; one flake of quartzitic sandstone; one Williams Plain body sherd 18 mm thick; eight body sherds from McIntosh Roughened jars; two rim sherds from Creek jars, one having diagonal slashes on the outer edge of the rim, the other having vertical slashes on the outer edge of the rim; nine McIntosh Smoothed body sherds from jars; four McIntosh Smoothed rim sherds from bowls, one of which has incised horizontal lines on the shoulder; the rim of a small white crock; two rim sherds from a white china cup; three rim sherds from a white china plate; four rim sherds from four different white china bowls, one having a floral embossed edge; a rim sherd from a blue shell-edged ware plate; the bottom of a cough syrup bottle; a neck from an early cough syrup bottle; a .30 caliber rim fire casing; and a .38 caliber bullet.

Cultures: Late Archaic, Woodland, and late Creek Indian.

Evaluation: The site is near the base of a high gullied terrace. Historic Creek artifacts dating in the late 1800s seem to have come from the gullies where they had been discarded long ago; consequently, this site is not recommended for study.

Site MI-228 (Figure 13C)

Location: Canadian Quad, NE 1/4, SW 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 34, T9N, R15E.
UTM. 15-53939894

Description: The site is about 1/2 ha in extent on a low sandy terrace at water's edge.

Materials: Prehistoric artifacts: Scattered burnt rock; two mortar fragments; two sandstone manos, one squared used on both sides, and one rectangular and used on one side; a small hematite celt 20 mm wide and 36 mm long; a Williams Plain potsherd; a hammerstone made on a quartz cobble used as a pecking tool and as a grinding tool; 14 flakes of Boone chert; 19 flakes of Woodford chert; six flakes of Alibates flint; and a limonite pebble (pigment) ground on two sides. Historic Creek artifacts: Forty McIntosh Roughened body sherds from jars; 13 McIntosh Plain body sherds from jars and bowls; a rim sherd from a McIntosh Plain jar having a pinched rim; a rim sherd from a McIntosh Plain bowl having diagonal hatched lines on the rim and shoulder; a broken iron knife having a pointed tang, possibly made from a file; a sherd of green bottle glass; and a body sherd and a rim sherd from two different polychrome floral ware china cups.

Cultures: Woodland and early Creek Indian settler.

Evaluation: The site is on a sandy terrace and had both prehistoric and historic materials on it. The historic Creek house site is marked by a large bois d'arc tree. The prehistoric site extends along the beach for 50 m. The sites have been eroded and all topsoil washed away so that nothing remains in situ; therefore, the site is not recommended for study.

Site MI-229

Location: Canadian Quad. SE 1/4, NW 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 34, T9N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5387-9908

Description: The site is primarily of a Creek Indian house located on a low sandy terrace about 100 m from the lake and is marked by a large bois d'arc tree.

Materials: Three McIntosh Roughened body sherds from a jar; five McIntosh Plain body sherds from bowls and jars; a McIntosh Plain everted jar rim; and two rim sherds from a shell-edged ware china plate.

Culture: Early Creek Indian settler.

Evaluation: The site has been plowed often and was eroded so much that years ago a Creek burial was plowed from the site accompanied with faceted glass beads and chinaware. Creek burials are usually about 40 to 60 cm deep, originally indicating that this terrace and the site has had much of its surface plowed away. The site is not recommended for study.

Site MI-230

Location: Canadian Quad. NW 1/4, SW 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 34, T9N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5360-9898

Description: The site is on the same terrace as Site MI-229 and about the same distance from the lake but about 150 m farther west.

Materials: An ovoid mano used on both faces and broken by the plow, 19 body sherds from McIntosh Roughened jars, two rim sherds from McIntosh Plain jars, three fragments of an iron kettle with vertical sides and a rounded bottom, the bit of an axe, a clasp knife blade (Figure 38D), three square nails, the bottom of a small early bottle, and two body sherds from a monochrome blue ware saucer.

Cultures: Woodland and early Creek Indian settler.

Evaluation: Like Site MI-229, this site had a Creek burial plowed from it many years ago and a large quantity of faceted glass beads and some broken chinaware were recovered by collectors. Also like Site MI-229, this site has been eroding away due to plowing, so is not recommended for study.

Site PS-130

Location: Canadian Quad. NW 1/4, SE 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 8, T8N, R15E.
UTM. 15-4976-9588

Description: The site is on a highly eroded slope at the west end of Canadian Shores Subdivision.

Materials: Scattered burnt rock, a small rectangular mano having large elongated cups on both faces and finger grooves on both sides, a fire-damaged quartz edge-preparation or platforming tool used in flint knapping, six flakes of Woodford chert, two flakes of Boone chert, and one flake of Ogallala chert.

Culture: Archaic.

Evaluation: The site extends on the shoreline for 75 m and is highly eroded so that cultural materials lay out of context on the beach. The site is not recommended for study.

Site PS-131

Location: Canadian Quad. SE 1/4, NE 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 10, T8N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5306-9684

Description: The site is on a low wave-washed gumbo terrace and point of land having uprooted trees and driftwood on it.

Materials: Scattered burnt rock, a Gary point made of Ogallala chert, three flakes of Alibates flint, five flakes of Woodford chert, and one flake of Boone chert.

Culture: Woodland.

Evaluation: The site is low on the beach and heavily eroded; therefore, it is not recommended for study in the future.

Site PS-132

Location: Canadian Quad. NE 1/4, SE 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 2, T8N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5472-9822

Description: The site is on a point of land named Sam's Point which extends into the lake. Sam's Point consists of a small subdivision and boat landing.

Materials: Scattered burnt rock; two Ellis points, one made of novaculite, the other of Woodford chert; a large lamellar flake made of fine-grained quartzitic sandstone and used as a knife; two small cobbles of Alibates flint; four flakes of Boone chert; 12 flakes of Woodford chert; one plain bone-tempered Caddoan potsherd; and two mortars, one cupped on both sides.

Cultures: Woodland and Caddoan.

Evaluation: Materials were sparse and the site is heavily eroded; therefore, it is not recommended for study.

Site PS-133

Location: Canadian Quad. NE 1/4, SW 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 2, T8N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5530-9812

Description: The site is on a point of land east of the first stream east of Sam's Point on low land along the shoreline. Scattered foundation rocks from a barn are present.

Materials: A broken ovoid mano used on both sides, a square mano used on both sides, the stem of a Gary point made of an unidentified chert type, a flake of Alibates flint, three flakes of Woodford chert, a harness buckle, and a metal tip on a hame (a piece of harness).

Cultures: Woodland and late historic.

Evaluation: The site was used by a family for a very short time, perhaps one season, during which time they lost or discarded very little durable goods; therefore, the site is not recommended for study.

Site PS-135

Location: Canadian Quad. SE 1/4, SE 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 36, T9N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5743-9953

Description: The site is on a sandy incurving shore with a thin scattering of cultural materials over 60 m of beach.

Materials: A scattering of burnt rock, a broken quartz hammerstone, a broken ovoid mano, and a broken rectangular mano.

Cultures: Archaic or Woodland.

Evaluation: The site is small and was too sparsely occupied to have much cultural material on it; therefore, it is not recommended for study.

Site PS-136

Location: Canadian Quad. SW 1/4, SW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 31, T9N, R16E.
UTM. 15-5766-9960
Description: The site is low, sandy, and is periodically flooded.
Materials: Scattered burnt rock, four flakes of Boone chert, and one flake of an unidentified chert type.
Culture: Possibly Woodland.
Evaluation: The site was occupied for only a short time, consequently very little had been lost or discarded that was not perishable. The site is not recommended for study.

Site PS-137

Location: Canadian Quad. NE 1/4, NW 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 31, T9N, R16E.
UTM. 15-5880-9931
Description: The site is near the south bank of the lake on a small island which is periodically inundated.
Materials: Three hammerstones used in pecking and grinding, two made of quartz cobbles and one made on a cobble of Ogallala chert; the stem of a barbed Gary point of Boone chert; a flake of Alibates flint; seven flakes of Boone chert; one flake of Barren Fork chert; two flakes of an unidentified chert type; five body sherds from a McIntosh Roughened jar; two body sherds from a McIntosh Plain jar; three sherds from a blue shell-edged ware plate; six sherds from a monochrome blue ware saucer; one sherd from a purple transfer design ware plate; two sherds from a mocha ware bowl having an appliqued floral design on the side (Figure 39C); and a stirrup from a military saddle (Figure 38F).
Cultures: Woodland and early historic Indian settler, probably Choctaw.
Evaluation: As the site has largely washed away, it is not recommended for study.

Site PS-138

Location: Canadian Quad. SE 1/4, SE 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 31, T9N, R16E.
UTM. 15-5922-9940
Description: The site is very low and in a shallow shoreline area. A historic house site being on a slight elevation so that it emerges first when the lake drops.
Materials: Two Gary points, one barbed and made of Woodford chert, the other not barbed but made of Boone chert; a flake of Woodford chert; two collars from late 1800s bottles; a brass thimble; a sherd from an amethyst-colored glass bowl; and the bottom of a square tureen marked Bone China. ----ed Meakin, England.
Cultures: Woodland and late historic.
Evaluation: As the site is intermittently flooded, it is not recommended for study.

Site PS-139

Location: Longtown Quad. SE 1/4, SE 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 26, T9N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6487-0082
Description: The site is at the end of a small inlet on the east side. It consists of a group of burnt rock tumbling down the bank, and the stone foundation of an historic house on the low terrace.

Materials: A group of burnt rock; a small slightly cupped mortar; and a fragment from a light blue, embossed late historic crock.

Cultures: Archaic and late historic.

Evaluation: The site is about 1 m above water with burnt rock falling down the embankment. The stone foundation of a late historic house is on the low terrace. While the site may still contain some information, it has been badly eroded, so is not recommended for study.

Site PS-140

Location: Longtown Quad. SE 1/4, SW 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 26, T9N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6512-0095

Description: This is the site of an early historic cemetery located in a circular wooded area of about 1/3 ha having a large twin hackberry tree near the southern edge and rough sandstone slabs on the ground.

Materials: None.

Cultures: Unknown, but likely to be post-Civil War Choctaw Indian.

Evaluation: The site is only inundated during flood stage of the lake but if it becomes necessary to remove the graves an archaeologist should be available to photograph and record the contents as Choctaw graves of the period contain a variety of glass and chinaware that should be noted.

Site PS-141

Location: Longtown Quad. SW 1/4, NE 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 26, T9N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6530-0130

Description: The site is on a low peninsular terrace and pasture along the shoreline. A massive block of masonry is in the water offshore a short distance.

Materials: One used and one unused flake of Peoria chert; three flakes of Boone chert; a flake of Barren Fork chert; a rim sherd from a blue shell-edged ware plate with scalloped rim; a small sherd from a mocha bowl; and later chinaware sherds, one from a plate having roses painted on the rim, and two different plates having different embossed undulating lines on the rims.

Cultures: Possibly Archaic, early Indian settler, and late historic peoples.

Evaluation: The area of the site is large so that individual cultural sites might be found with sufficient testing. It is not likely these will be extensive; consequently, the site is not recommended for study.

Site PS-142

Location: Longtown Quad. NW 1/4, SW 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 19, T9N, R17E.
UTM. 15-6825-0263

Description: The site consisted of a thin scattering of burnt rock on a sandy shoreline which was greatly eroded.

Materials: Scattered burnt rock, a Gary point made of Woodford chert, a broken cobble of Alibates flint, and a flake of Barren Fork chert.

Culture: Possibly Woodland.

Evaluation: The site seems to have been occupied by a family for a season in which little non-perishable material was lost or discarded; therefore, this site is not recommended for study.

AD-A103 441

MUSEUM OF THE RED RIVER IDABEL OK

THE EUFAULA LAKE PROJECT. A CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY AND ASSESS--ETC(U)

1980 G PERINO, J CAFFEY, M E GOOD, M GETTYS DACW56-79-C-0254

F/G 5/6

NL

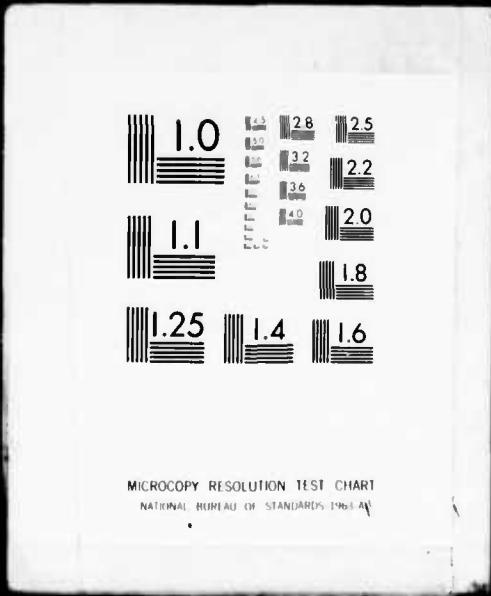
UNCLASSIFIED

2 OF 4
AD
A103441



2 OF 4

AD
A103441



Site PS-143

Location: Longtown Quad. NE 1/4, NE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 19, T9N, R17E.

UTM. 15-6879-0295

Description: The site is on a low sandy point of land and consisted of two living areas.

Materials: Scattered burnt rock near the shoreline, a group of burnt rock further up the slope; and an Ellis point on the slope, made of Woodford chert.

Culture: Late Archaic.

Evaluation: The site consisted of two camp or house sites of a season's duration. Waves had washed away most of the topsoil exposing the burnt rock deposits at grassroots level and scattering some near the water. As the site is exposed, it is not recommended for study.

Site PS-144

Location: Longtown Quad. NW 1/4, NE 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 20, T9N, R17E.

UTM. 15-6961-0310

Description: The site is on a low sandy-clay point of land and has been greatly eroded leaving a thin scattering of burnt rock.

Materials: A gary point made of Boone chert, two tip ends of dart points of Boone chert, two flakes of Alibates flint, four flakes of Boone chert, and two flakes of Woodford chert.

Culture: Woodland.

Evaluation: The site is small and was occupied for only a short time thus having no depth. It is not recommended for study.

Site PS-145

Location: Longtown Quad. SE 1/4, SE 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 17, T9N, R17E.

UTM. 15-6961-0319

Description: The site is on a low sandy peninsula and point of land at Canadian Forks Subdivision.

Materials: Scattered burnt rock, two broken cobbles and four flakes of Alibates flint, eight flakes of Boone chert, four flakes of Woodford chert, two flakes of Ogallala chert, two flakes of unidentified white chert, a body sherd from a McIntosh Roughened jar, a body sherd from a mocha ware bowl, two sherds from unidentified chinaware, a piece from a collar of a brown jug, half of a harness bit, and a gizzard stone made of bottle glass.

Cultures: Possibly Woodland, late Choctaw Indian.

Evaluation: The site is located at the edge of Canadian Forks Subdivision on a low sandy terrace having burnt rock scattered on the beach. More of the site is on the terrace at grassroots level. The site might provide a training ground for archaeology students.

Site PS-146

Location: Longtown Quad. SW 1/4, SE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 17, T9N, R17E.

UTM. 15-7019-0428

Description: The site is on a low sandy point of land and consisted of a small scattering of burnt rock.

Materials: Burnt rock, a utilized flake of Boone chert and one not used, and a flake of Woodford chert.



A



B

Figure 14. Sites near the mouth of Longtown Creek. A) PS-147, with burnt rock under a layer of waterborn sand. B) PS-148, washed to clay hardpan.

Culture: Possibly Late Archaic.

Evaluation: The site consisted of a habitation or camp site of short duration now located on an eroded beach. As the cultural materials were exposed and moved by the waves, the site is not recommended for study.

Site PS-147 (Figure 14A)

Location: Longtown Quad. SW 1/4, SE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 17, T9N, R17E.
UTM. 15-7033-0426

Description: The site is on a highly eroded, sandy point of land north of Canadian Shores Landing Strip.

Materials: Two groups of burnt rock, a small cobble of Alibates flint, and two flakes of Boone chert.

Culture: Possibly Archaic.

Evaluation: The site was the location for two short-term camp or house sites on a slope, now a highly eroded beach where cultural materials are scattered and out of context. The site is not recommended for study.

Site PS-148 (Figure 14B)

Location: Eufaula Quad. SW 1/4, SW 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 16, T9N, R17E.
UTM. 15-7146-0390

Description: The site is on a sandy clay point of land on the south side of the mouth of Longtown Creek and is highly eroded.

Materials: Two hammerstones, one made of a quartz cobble and one made on a cobble of Boone chert; a small sandstone mano the size of a cupstone but without cups; six McIntosh Roughened body sherds from a large jar; an angular sherd from the shoulder of a plain Creek bowl; a fragment from an iron stove; a handle from an iron tablespoon; a handle from a table knife; the neck from a late 1800s cough syrup bottle; a piece of the neck from a cobalt blue ink well; a sherd from a late style of polychrome transferware plate; and a .45 caliber brass center-fire shell with no markings on the base.

Cultures: Possibly Archaic and post-Civil War Choctaw.

Evaluation: The site has been largely washed away with only three rocks of the Choctaw house foundation remaining in situ on the bank; therefore, the site is not recommended for study.

Site PS-149

Location: Eufaula Quad. SW 1/4, NW 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 16, T9N, R17E.
UTM. 15-7158-0437

Description: The site is on a clay beach on the south end of a large island near the mouth of Longtown Creek.

Materials: A scattering of burnt rock.

Culture: Possibly Archaic.

Evaluation: The site had a brief occupation where a few rocks were used in fires, then discarded. Chert flakes and other artifacts could not be found; consequently, because of the short occupation, the site does not have sufficient features and materials from which to recover information.

Site PS-150

Location: Eufaula Quad. SW 1/4, NE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 9, T9N, R17E.
UTM. 15-7190-0504

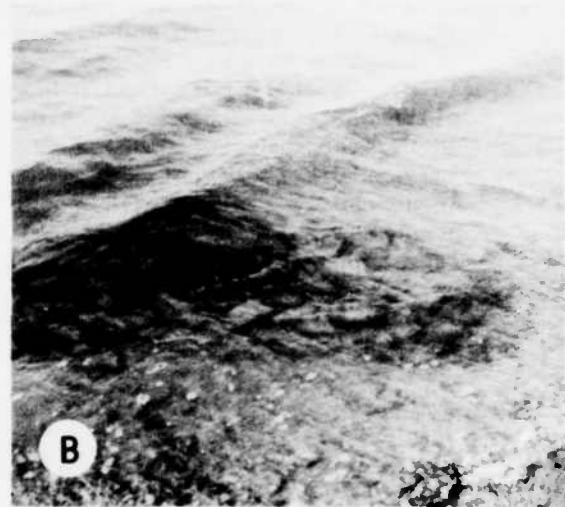


Figure 15. Historic cemetery and log cabin. A,B) Site PS-153, grave pits in the Frank J. Bartleson-Clarence R. Brassfield cemetery. C) PS-152, a log cabin near the cemetery. D) Note corner construction and foundation stones of the cabin.

Description: The site is composed of sandy soil on a clay hardpan and is located at the north end of the island, now on the east side of the mouth of Longtown Creek.

Materials: A thick mortar with basin; two Gary points, one made of indurated siltstone, the other of Woodford chert; the tip end of a dart point of Boone chert; the mid-section of a dart point of Woodford chert; an Ellis point of Barren Fork chert; six fragments and flakes of Alibates flint; 14 flakes of Boone chert; six flakes of Woodford chert; a thin clay-tempered Caddoan potsherd; a rim sherd from a blue shell-edged ware plate; and a body sherd from a purple transfer design ware plate.

Culture: Woodland, Caddo, early Choctaw Indian settler.

Evaluation: The site is totally eroded and artifacts were lying on the clay hardpan; therefore, the site is not recommended for study.

Site PS-151

Location: Eufaula Quad. SE 1/4, SE 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 9 T9N, R17E.
UTM. 15-7219-0558

Description: The site is on clay hardpan on the east bank of the South Canadian River in the big bend to the north.

Materials: A Gary point made of Boone chert, a flake of Alibates flint, two flakes of Boone chert, a "like new" elliptical-sided mano, and a small mortar basin.

Cultures: Archaic and Woodland.

Evaluation: The site was on the north side of a small inlet and on a low terrace covered with native sandstone and shale drifts. All topsoil washed away long ago. Because the sparsity of cultural materials and heavy erosion at the site, it is not recommended for study.

Site PS-152 (Figures 15C and D)

Location: Eufaula Quad. SW 1/4, NW 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 10, T9N, R17E.
UTM. 15-7235-0506

Description: The site is that of a log cabin and foundations for two small out-buildings located on the east side of a small inlet.

Culture: Early settler (late 1800s, early 1900s).

Evaluation: Only part of the log cabin remains, having been protected by a tin roof. It stands on a sandstone slab foundation and the corners are dovetailed. The house is made of oak that was squared. Some parts of the structure are in fair condition, but the roof has caved in and the floor is rotted. The building is on sandstone bedrock with some sandstone projecting above the surface in places. If any part of the cabin is to be salvaged, it should be done soon.

Site PS-153 (Figures 15A and B)

Location: Eufaula Quad. SE 1/4, NE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 9, T9N, R17E.

Description: The site is of the Frank J. Bartleson and Clarence R. Brassfield Cemetery (No. 30), dating in the late 1800s. The log cabin is located nearby (Site PS-152).

Materials: A .45 caliber bullet of the late 1800s.

Culture: Early settlers.

Evaluation: The graves were excavated and remains removed by the Corps of Engineers before the lake was impounded so all that remains are the positions of the pits, some having sandstone slabs in them. Consequently, the site is not recommended for study.

Site PS-154

Location: Eufaula Quad. NE 1/4, SE 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 16, T9N, R17E.
UTM. 15-7205-0406
Description: The site is a sandy-clay point of land on the east side at the mouth of Longtown Creek.
Materials: A light scattering of burnt rock.
Culture: Possibly Archaic.
Evaluation: The site was sparsely occupied or occupied for only a few days at a time so that very little non-perishable material was lost or discarded. Because of the light occupation, the site is not recommended for study.

Site PS-155

Location: Eufaula Quad. NE 1/4, SE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 16, T9N, R17E.
UTM. 15-722-0383
Description: The site is on a sandy clay point of land near the mouth of Longtown Creek southeast of the big island.
Materials: Small groups of burnt rock over about 1 ha of shoreline.
Culture: Possibly Archaic.
Evaluation: The site was occupied by several families or at various times by small groups for short periods of time and very little in the way of non-perishable material was lost or discarded. As the site is badly eroded, it is not recommended for study.

Site PS-240

Location: Longtown Quad. NW 1/4, SW 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 28, T9N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6175-0046
Description: The site is on a sandy slope and beach east of a gas well and an old highway cut, having waist-high willows on it.
Materials: A Gary point made of Boone chert, three flakes of Boone chert, and scattered burnt rock.
Culture: Woodland.
Evaluation: The site is small and materials were few and on an eroded beach; therefore, it is not recommended for study.

Discussion

The South Canadian River flows east northeast to its junction with the North Canadian River. In most aspects both rivers are similar. Both have broad valleys with sandy water courses that nearly dry out in summer whereas the Deep Fork River flows in a narrow trench and lacks the sandy stretches.

The South Canadian River Valley is broad and has many alluvial terraces on which later Indians practiced agriculture, among these the Caddo in late prehistoric times, and the Creeks and Choctaw in historic times. Some of the earlier hunters and gatherers lived on the terraces as well as on the sandy slopes and hilltops where sandstone does not outcrop.

As the western end of the lake is approached, it becomes shallow and a mudflat, at times covered with willow thickets which effectively retain sand and soil coming into the system to such a degree that this part will soon build up. There is a fairly good stand of young walnut trees at the end of the lake on the north side, the sandy bluff being conducive to their propagation. Also on this

side are springs which drain from the hills to the north, one of the few places where more than one spring was noted.

Along the banks of three creeks flowing into the South Canadian River are sites of major archaeological value. They are Longtown Creek and Gaines Creek which join the South Canadian from the south just prior to the confluence of the North and South Canadian Rivers, and Mill Creek which enters the South Canadian from the north about 11-1/2 km west of Eufaula. Like the North Canadian, the South Canadian had an abundance of Late Archaic and Woodland sites on what once were high terraces and blufftops, but not as many Early and Middle Archaic sites are noted. Sites were not found as frequently on the south side of the valley as on the north side until Gaines Creek and Longtown Creek are reached. In that area, the north side of the valley has a high sandstone bluff; on the south side are many sandy-loam terraces abounding with evidence of prehistoric and historic peoples, the most notable being PS-18 at the mouth of Gaines Creek.

Few sites were found that merited another look. Most were too small, usually having had a brief occupation now largely destroyed by shoreline erosion. Those sites recommended for further study are: Site MI-199, which should have additional burnt rock floors that might aid in identifying their time period and the culture who made them; Site MI-201, which is low and swampy but has evidence of late habitation; Site MI-202, which is similar to Site 201; Sites MI-205 and PS-145, which should have prehistoric and early historic sites; Site PS-152, the log cabin part of which can still be salvaged; and Site PS-18, located at the mouth of Gaines Creek. It was found in a previous survey, is on a large peninsula, and may have a little over 2 ha of site remaining, the cultural materials being primarily represented by large amounts of burnt rock. Some notable artifacts have been found there, one a quartz crystal bannerstone having incipient wings marked by slight ridges on the sides. Site MI-85, reported before this survey began, is the largest site, extending along the beach for about 150 m.

THE LONGTOWN CREEK SECTION

Site PS-156

Location: Enterprise Quad. NE 1/4, SW 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 15, T9N, R17E.
UTM. 15-7311-0327
Description: The site is 2 ha in extent and on a sandy-clay point of land north of Highway 9 Landing.
Materials: Groups of burnt rock eroded from the end of the ridge, with more groups likely to be inland a few meters farther.
Culture: Possibly Late Archaic.
Evaluation: The ridge is high and the land that should contain burnt rock floors is suitable for future study.

Site PS-157

Location: Longtown Quad. SE 1/4, NW 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 21, T9N, R17E.
UTM. 15-7166-0271
Description: The site is on an eroded ridge of sandy soil on clay and is at the eastern edge of Longtown Subdivision.
Materials: Several groups of burnt rock, each group a camp site.
Culture: Possibly Late Archaic.
Evaluation: The site was eroded out of the end of the ridge and cultural materials lay on the beach; therefore, this site is not recommended for study.

Site PS-158

Location: Longtown Quad. NE 1/4, SE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 21, T9N, R17E.
UTM. 15-7194-0164
Description: The site is on a low sandy hill and point of land.
Materials: Scattered burnt rock, an Edgewood point made of Alibates flint, the stem of an Ellis point of Barren Fork chert, and the mid-section of a dart point of Boone chert.
Culture: Late Archaic.
Evaluation: Materials had eroded out of the bank and lay on the clay hardpan of the beach; consequently, the site is not recommended for study.

Site PS-159

Location: Longtown Quad. SW 1/4, NE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 29, T9N, R17E.
UTM. 15-7025-0045
Description: The site is on a low sandy terrace at the end of a peninsula on the east side.
Materials: A large deposit of burnt rock, a Marshall point made of Boone chert, a broken cobble of Alibates flint, a flake of Woodford chert, and a flake of Ogallala chert.
Culture: Late Archaic.
Evaluation: The site is heavily eroded, with burnt rock lying on the beach and in the water; therefore, it is not recommended for study.

Site PS-160 (Figure 16A)

Location: Longtown Quad. NE 1/4, NW 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 29, T9N, R17E.
UTM. 15-7002-0065

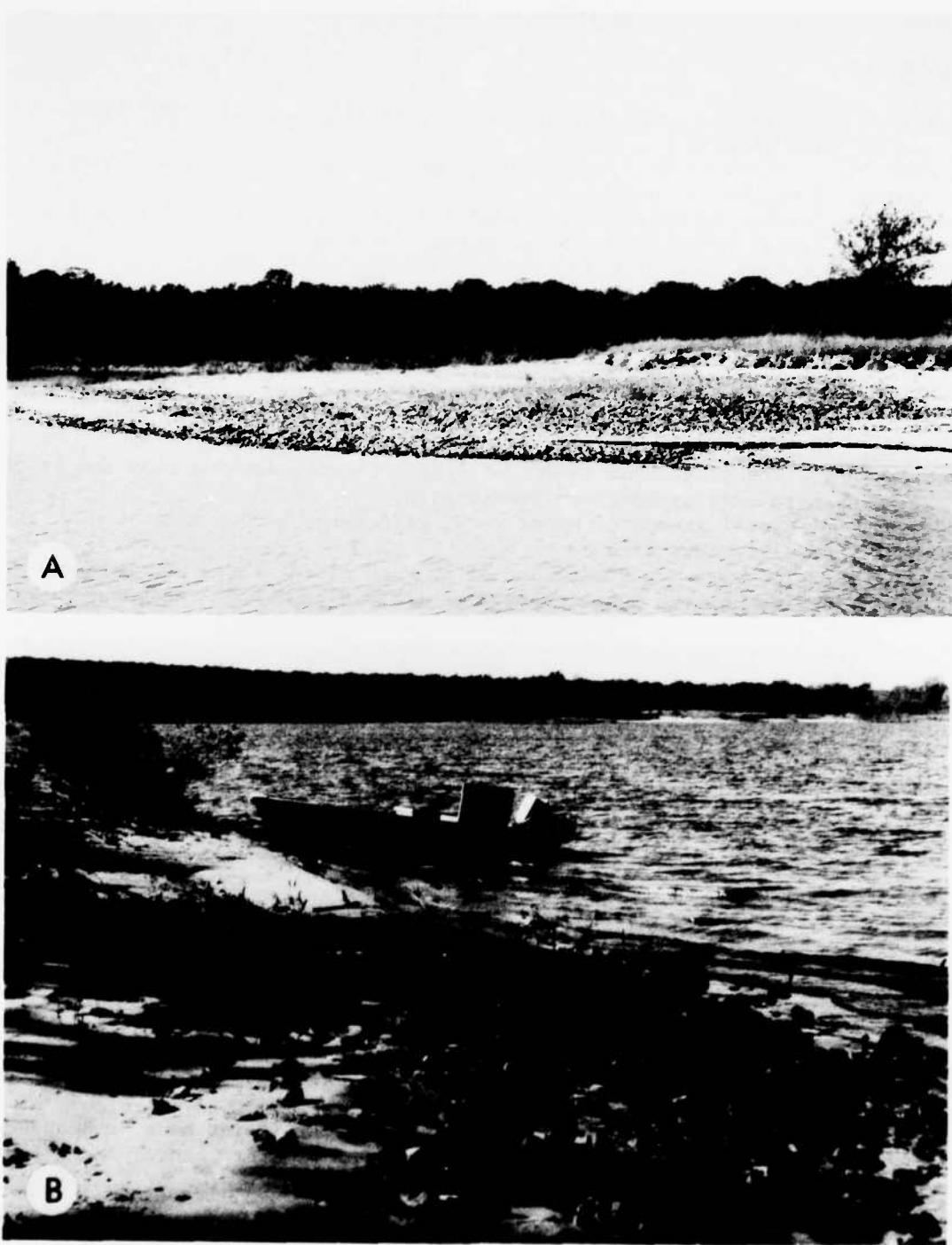


Figure 16. Sites in the Longtown Creek section. A) PS-160 is on a point of land covered with burnt rock. B) PS-163, burnt rock on a sandy beach.

Description: The site is on the end of a low sandy hill and on the end of a peninsula.

Materials: A massive deposit of burnt rock.

Culture: Possibly Archaic.

Evaluation: Much of the site has eroded from the bank onto the beach and more of it might exist on the low hill, having an area of up to 2 ha. This would be a good place to study burnt rock floors.

Site PS-161

Location: Longtown Quad. SW 1/4, NW 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 29, T9N, R17E.
UTM. 15-6990-0044

Description: The site is on a low sandy hill and point of land, having eroded out of the end of the hill.

Materials: A large amount of burnt rock from camping areas remains on the beach.

Culture: Possibly Late Archaic.

Evaluation: The site covers about 2 ha on the end of the hill which originally overlooked the Longtown bottoms. Part of the site is expected to still be in situ. Therefore, if further study of burnt rock floors is needed, this site is recommended.

Site PS-162

Location: Longtown Quad. NE 1/4, SE 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 29, T9N, R17E.
UTM. 15-6954-0024

Description: The site is on a low sandy hill and a point of land, the beach being covered with massive amounts of burnt rock.

Materials: A massive amount of burnt rock extending into the water.

Culture: Possibly Late Archaic.

Evaluation: The burnt rock extends along the shoreline for 100 m, all of which is exposed. While more rock might exist on the higher banks, it would not be extensive enough to merit a survey; therefore, the site is not recommended for study.

Site PS-163 (Figure 16B)

Location: Longtown Quad. NW 1/4, NE 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 32, T9N, R17E.
UTM. 15-6938-9985

Description: The site is on a low sandy hill and a point of land with massive amounts of burnt rock on the beach extending for 30 m.

Materials: Large amounts of burnt rock.

Culture: Possibly Late Archaic.

Evaluation: A large portion of the site has washed away, but more exists on the hill which would merit studying if there is an interest in burnt rock floors.

Site PS-164

Location: Longtown Quad. SW 1/4, NE 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 32, T9N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6932-9954

Description: The site is on a low sandy rise near the end of a small cove. Burnt rock is scattered on the beach.

Materials: Several small deposits of burnt rock.

Culture: Late Archaic.

Evaluation: The site was about 1 ha in extent but is now largely eroded, with materials lying on the clay hardpan. It is not recommended for study.

Site PS-165

Location: Longtown Quad. SE 1/4, NE 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 32, T9N, R17E.
UTM. 15-6958-9955

Description: The site is on a low sandy hill and point of land with burnt rock concentrations on about 1 ha.

Materials: Several areas having scattered burnt rock.

Culture: Possibly Late Woodland.

Evaluation: The site is largely eroded out of the end of the hill with the materials lying exposed on the beach; therefore, it is not recommended for study.

Site PS-166

Location: Longtown Quad. SE 1/4, SW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 32, T9N, R17E.
UTM. 15-6912-9916

Description: The site is on a low sandy hill extending into the lake to form a point of land.

Materials: Three groups of burnt rock and one broken mortar.

Culture: Possibly Late Archaic.

Evaluation: The site consists of three short-term habitation areas, most of which have eroded away leaving the artifacts on the red clay beach. The site is not recommended for study.

Site PS-167

Location: Longtown Quad. NW 1/4, NE 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 32, T9N, R17E.
UTM. 15-6938-9898

Description: The site is on a low sandy hill with large areas of burnt rock on the east face of the site.

Materials: A massive amount of burnt rock, some scattered and some in groups; a Marshall point made of an unidentified heat-treated chert; and an elongated slab mortar.

Culture: Possibly Late Archaic.

Evaluation: Even though soil has eroded away, leaving some rock on the hard clay beach, the site still has 1.2 to 1.6 ha of land on the hill with burnt rock floors worth study.

Site PS-168

Location: Longtown Quad. NE 1/4, SW 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 32, T9N, R17E.
UTM. 15-6961-9886

Description: The site is on a low sandy hill and point of land, having scattered burnt rock on the beach.

Materials: Scattered burnt rock, an early unnamed dart point made of Barren Fork chert, three flakes of Ogallala chert, one flake of novaculite, one flake of Alibates flint, and two flakes of Woodford chert.

Cultures: Early Archaic, Late Archaic.

Evaluation: The site is largely eroded away leaving the materials on the beach; therefore, it is not recommended for study.

Site PS-169

Location: Enterprise Quad. SE 1/4, SE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 22, T9N, R17E.
UTM. 15-7356-0153

Description: The site is on a low slope on the east side of Longtown Creek south of Highway 9.

Materials: Scattered burnt rock; the stem of a Cossatot River point made of Boone chert; a Calf Creek point of Woodford chert; two mid-sections of dart points, one of Boone chert and one of Woodford chert; and two flakes of Woodford chert.

Culture: Middle Archaic.

Evaluation: The site has materials thinly scattered on the beach, none in concentration; therefore, it is not recommended for study.

Site PS-170

Location: Enterprise Quad. NW 1/4, SW 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 27, T9N, R17E.
UTM. 15-7308-0094

Description: The site is on a southwest slope on the east side of Longtown Creek.

Materials: A small slab of sandstone having been used as a flat mortar on one side and having four cups in the other side, the stem of a Cossatot River point of white Boone chert, a broken dart point preform of Ogallala chert, the tip of a dart point of heat-treated Peoria chert; a graver of Alibates flint, two flakes of Woodford chert, a broken preform of brown Woodford chert, and a tested cobble of brown Woodford chert.

Cultures: Middle and Late Archaic.

Evaluation: The site extends 70 m along the shoreline and into the woods on the bank; therefore, the site would be a good place to study Archaic burnt rock floors.

Site PS-171

Location: Longtown Quad. SW 1/4, SE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 28, T9N, R17E.
UTM. 15-7192-9980

Description: The site is on a low sandy hill extending into the lake to form a point of land.

Materials: A few scattered burnt rocks; a straight-sided mano having elliptical working areas; three stems from Williams points made of Boone chert; two stems from Marshall points, one of Boone chert and one from Woodford chert; a small rough triangular point of Boone chert; two flakes of Woodford chert; and five flakes of Boone chert.

Culture: Late Archaic.

Evaluation: The site has been washed out along the beach so that very little remains in situ; therefore, the site is not recommended for study.

Site PS-172

Location: Longtown Quad. SE 1/4, NE 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 33, T9N, R17E.
UTM. 15-7132-9947

Description: The site is on a low sandy hill that is an island at normal pool level.

Materials: Scattered burnt rock, a quartzitic sandstone cobble used as a mano, a broken Edgewood point made of Boone chert, 10 flakes of Boone chert, four

flakes of Woodford chert, two flakes of Alibates flint, two flakes of an unidentified chert type, the frame and barrel of a .38 caliber Smith and Wesson revolver (Figure 38H), the stem from an amethyst goblet, and a rim sherd from a light blue crock.

Cultures: Late Archaic and late historic.

Evaluation: Prehistoric materials are widely scattered and the historic materials are too late historically; therefore, the site is not recommended for study.

Site PS-173

Location: Longtown Quad. SW 1/4, SW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 33, T9N, R17E.
UTM. 15-7060-9908

Description: The site is on a low sandy hill with groups of burnt rock on the beach.

Materials: Burnt rock, a hoe made of tabular sandstone, a Gary point made of Boone chert, a fragment of a dart point made of heat-treated Boone chert, two flakes of Woodford chert, and two flakes of Boone chert.

Culture: Woodland.

Evaluation: The site may cover about 2 ha, much of it on the higher part of the bank, and is recommended for study.

Site PS-174

Location: Longtown Quad. NE 1/4, NE 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 6, T9N, T17E.
UTM. 15-6758-9749

Description: The site is on a long, low peninsula, often inundated and covered with gravel drifts, driftwood and button bush.

Materials: Burnt rock scattered thinly over 30 m of beach; two straight stems from unidentified point types, one made of Woodford chert, the other of Barren Fork chert; two flakes of Woodford chert; two flakes of Alibates flint; one flake of Boone chert; and one flake of novaculite, a brass teaspoon, and a clevis from a wagon.

Cultures: Late Archaic and late historic.

Evaluation: The low, constantly washed over position of the site and the sparsity of cultural materials dictates that it not be recommended for study.

Site PS-175

Location: Longtown Quad. NW 1/4, SE 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 1, T8N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6666-9787

Description: The site is on a low point of land which is often inundated. The beach is sandstone cobbles, willows and button bush.

Materials: Burnt rock, two broken ovoid manos, a broken mano made on a diorite cobble, two hammerstones made on quartz cobbles, the stem of a chipped hoe, two Gary point stems of Woodford chert, one stem from a straight-stemmed point of Woodford chert, one stem from an expanded stem point of Peoria chert, 10 flakes of Alibates flint, 15 flakes of Woodford chert, seven flakes of Peoria chert, four flakes of Boone chert, three flakes of fine-grained quartzitic sandstone, one flake of Ogallala chert, and three flakes of an unidentified chert type.

Cultures: Late Archaic and Woodland.

Evaluation: The site is low, swampy and covered with willows. Materials were found widely scattered for 100 m on the beach. Because of the apparent sparsity of cultural materials, the site is not recommended for study.

Site PS-176

Location: Longtown Quad. NE 1/4, SE 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 12, T8N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6679-9624

Description: The site is on a low, prominent point of land with scattered burnt rock on a sand and red-clay beach.

Materials: A small core of Ogallala chert, two flakes of Woodford chert, a quartz cobble hammerstone, a sherd from a blue shell-edged ware platter, a sherd from a blue shell-edged ware plate, and three sherds from an embossed bone china bowl.

Cultures: Possibly Woodland, and late historic.

Evaluation: The site was sparsely occupied by prehistoric peoples; it had a farmhouse of the late 1800s near it but artifacts were much too scarce to make this a site worth studying.

Site PS-177

Location: Longtown Quad. SE 1/4, SE 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 12, T8N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6669-9610

Description: The site is on a low point of land and the shoreline has eroded to red clay. The scattering of burnt rock extends over about 60 m of the shoreline.

Materials: A broken ovoid mano, a small preform for a dart point made of Woodford chert, five flakes of Woodford chert, and one body section of a dart point of Ogallala chert.

Culture: Possibly Woodland.

Evaluation: The site had short-term, intermittent prehistoric occupations, none leaving sufficient material on the eroded shoreline to study.

Site PS-178

Location: Longtown Quad. SW 1/4, NE 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 7, T8N, R17E.
UTM. 15-6818-9639

Description: The site is on a low point of land west of PS-179, having much pea-size gravel, scattered burnt rock, and some shale on about 60 m of the beach.

Materials: Scattered burnt rock, a cupstone cupped on one side, six flakes of Alibates flint, three flakes of Woodford chert, one flake of Ogallala chert, three flakes of an unidentified heat-treated chert, and a ball-shaped finial for a harness.

Cultures: Possibly Woodland, and late historic.

Evaluation: The site is badly eroded and was sparsely occupied by prehistoric peoples. One late historic artifact was found, presumably from a farmhouse site nearby. Because of the sparsity of cultural materials, this site is not recommended for study.

Site PS-179

Location: Longtown Quad. SE 1/4, NE 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 7, T8N, R17E.,
UTM. 15-6830-9637

Description: The site is on a low point of land covered with gravel, scattered burnt rock, button bush and driftwood, and is periodically inundated.

Materials: An ovoid mano cupped on one side, the stem of an Edgewood point made of Alibates flint, 11 flakes of Alibates flint, seven flakes of Boone chert, four flakes of Woodford chert, three flakes of fine-grained quart-

zitic sandstone, and three flakes of an unidentified chert type.
Culture: Late Archaic.

Evaluation: The site extends for 100 m along the shore as identified from widely scattered burnt rock fragments. It has been eroded until the cultural materials were exposed. Therefore, this site is not recommended for study.

Site PS-180

Location: Longtown Quad. NW 1/4, SW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 8, T8N, R17E.
UTM. 15-6849-9625

Description: The site is on a low prominent point of land bordering on a small branch and has groups of burnt rock on it for a distance of about 100 m on the beach.

Materials: Two broken ovoid manos; a small mano made on a quartz cobble hammerstone; 12 Gary points, four of Ogallala chert, three of Boone chert, two of Woodford chert, and three of unidentified chert variety; three arrow points; one corner-notched point of Woodford chert; two stemmed arrow points, one of Alibates flint and one from the rind of a light-colored chert cobble; two arrow point preforms, one of Boone chert and one of Woodford chert; the tip end of a small drill made of an unidentified heat-treated chert; a flake of Boone chert used as an arrow shaft spoke-shave; 46 flakes of Alibates flint; 24 flakes of Woodford chert; 32 flakes of Boone chert; three flakes of Ogallala chert; 11 flakes of various light-colored varieties of chert; a round lead muzzleloading rifle ball, .41 caliber; a late .32 caliber revolver bullet; and a late rifle bullet of .35 caliber size.

Cultures: Late Woodland, early historic and late historic.

Evaluation: A lot of evidence was found on this site concerning Late Woodland peoples being in the area, evidently on hunting and gathering forays, because no potsherds were found. Also, historic bullets from guns in use to the early 1900s were recovered, but nowhere on the site was there a concentration that had not been exposed by wave erosion. Therefore, the site is not recommended for study.

Discussion

Longtown Creek flows northward paralleling Gaines Creek which is west. It joins the South Canadian near its confluence with the North Canadian River. At one point Longtown Creek jogs to the west and if the lake were raised about 6 m, it would join Gaines Creek at that point. In the upper portion of Longtown Creek there are many sandy bluff ridges extending towards the creek. Many of these have sites which have been eroded so that cultural materials now lay on the beach. There is also a stretch where the banks are composed of sandstone and the valley narrows. After passing through the narrows the valley opens again, the eastern bluffs being very high, the western side being low and at present marshy. In this portion of the creek, prehistoric sites were found primarily on low peninsulas and points of land. Historic Indian sites were conspicuous by their absence although some were found near the mouth of the creek.

In summation, many temporary sites were found on almost all sandy terraces and blufftops, the sites consisting of burnt rock, mortars, manos, chert flakes, an occasional hoe, and broken and discarded dart points and knives primarily of Late Archaic and Woodland types. Potsherds were not found on the Woodland sites,

indicating these sites might have been of a temporary nature. None were deep but were found at grassroots level. Permanent sites were reported at the mouth of Longtown Creek and on the terraces along the South Canadian River by Proctor (1953).

The more important chert types found on Longtown Creek were Alibates flint which was obtained from gravel bars in the South Canadian River, Boone chert obtained in the gravels of the Arkansas several kilometers farther downstream at the confluence of the two streams, and Woodford chert which was available in the gravels of Gaines Creek and in the upper reaches of Gaines Creek which heads in the western Ouachita Mountains.

The lower end of Longtown Creek is silted in heavily and is overgrown with willows and button bush, the silt burying many of the sites.

The following sites are recommended for study if the desire is to learn more about the people who made the burnt rock floors: PS-156, PS-160, PS-161, PS-163, PS-167, PS-170, and PS-173.

THE GAINES CREEK SECTION

Site PS-181

Location: Longtown Quad. SW 1/4, NW 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 34, T9N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6327-9971

Description: The site is on a low, small point of land near the south edge of the Oak Ridge Recreational Area.

Materials: A group of burnt rock; the tips of two dart points, one made of Boone chert and one of Ogallala chert, the latter being heavily beveled; one flake of Ogallala chert; one flake of Boone chert; and two flakes of Woodford chert, one being heat-treated to a purplish color.

Culture: Archaic.

Evaluation: The exposed portion of the site was small but it is likely other individual house or camp sites exist nearby. As the site found was eroded from the bank, it is not recommended for study.

Site PS-182

Location: Longtown Quad. NW 1/4, SW 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 34, T9N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6331-9959

Description: The site is on a small low point of land south of the Oak Park Recreational area in the same bay.

Materials: Burnt rock floors caving off at grassroots onto the beach; a large broken dart point or knife with the tang missing, appearing similar to a Marshall point, and made of Boone chert; and a body section of another dart point of Woodford chert.

Culture: Archaic.

Evaluation: The site is small and located in woods but should still have burnt rock floors; therefore, the site is recommended for study.

Site PS-183

Location: Longtown Quad. SW 1/4, NW 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 34, T9N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6338-9963

Description: The site is on a small, low point of land southeast of Oak Ridge Recreational Area on the west side of Gaines Creek.

Materials: The tip end of a dart point made of Woodford chert, the tip end of a dart point of Boone chert, and a flake of Boone chert.

Culture: Probably Archaic.

Evaluation: The site extends into the lake and may be extensive. As drowned sites of this nature are not likely to be very productive, this one is not recommended for study.

Site PS-184

Location: Longtown Quad. SE 1/4, SW 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 34, T9N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6346-9940

Description: The site is on a low peninsula with burnt rock covering an area of about 1.2 ha. Most of the cultural materials were lying on a broad eroded beach.

Materials: Burnt rock, some in groups and some scattered; a small mortar basin; the stem of a Kent point made of Boone chert; three fragments of dart points of an unidentified chert type; three flakes of Alibates flint; nine flakes of Boone chert; seven flakes of Woodford chert; and six flakes of Ogallala chert.

Culture: Woodland.

Evaluation: Most of the materials from the site lay exposed on the eroded beach with none appearing to remain in situ; therefore, the site is not recommended for study.

Site PS-185

Location: Longtown Quad. SW 1/4, SW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 35, T9N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6409-9925

Description: The site is on a low rocky terrace across Gaines Creek from Oak Ridge Park, and consists of three groups of burnt rock representing three living areas. All topsoil has been washed away.

Materials: Three groups of burnt rock and two flakes of Boone chert.

Culture: Possibly Late Archaic.

Evaluation: The groups of rocks were near each other and had resulted from three families or living areas being occupied for about one season. As all topsoil has washed away, the site had been picked over long ago; therefore, it is not recommended for study.

Site PS-186

Location: Longtown Quad. NW 1/4, NW 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 35, T9N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6406-9916

Description: The site is on a low rocky knoll across a boat dock from Site PS-185.

Materials: Two groups of burnt rock, tiny resharpening flakes, and one mortar. The mortar is small, has a basin on one side, and plow scars cross the basin area.

Culture: Possibly Late Archaic.

Evaluation: All topsoil has washed away from the site leaving the cultural materials exposed; therefore, many items are out of context. The site is not recommended for study.

Site PS-187

Location: Longtown Quad. SW 1/4, NE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 34, T9N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6376-9890

Description: The site is on a large low point of land, part of which is rocky. At least four groups of burnt rock and some scattered burnt rock were near the shore.

Materials: Burnt rocks. As the site is adjacent to a subdivision, collectors have picked up all other cultural materials.

Culture: Late Archaic.

Evaluation: The site was extensive but what remains above water is only a small fraction. The remainder extends under water towards the creek. As the topsoil has washed away from most of the area not inundated, the site is not recommended for study.

Site PS-188

Location: Longtown Quad. NE 1/4, SE 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 35, T9N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6467-9869

Description: The site is on a low terrace at the foot of a rocky hill. It consisted of a temporary camp or processing site.

Materials: Two scrapers made of Alibates flint, a triangular arrow point made

of Boone chert, and a flake of Boone chert.
Culture: Late Caddoan.
Evaluation: There is nothing more to the site. No burnt rock remains or any other evidence that this was anything more than a place where an animal might have been butchered and the skin processed. The site is not recommended for study.

Site PS-189

Location: Longtown Quad. SW 1/4, NE 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 2, T8N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6504-9802
Description: The site is on a broad southern terrace at the foot of a rocky hill and next to an old road. The shoreline is covered with shale drifts.
Materials: A scraper made of Boone chert; a broken preform for a triangular arrow point of heat-treated Boone chert; eight flakes of Boone chert; seven flakes of Woodford chert; a lead muzzleloading rifle ball, .45 caliber; three flattened bullets of the early 1900s, one .32 caliber and two .38 caliber; and a gizzard stone made of a piece of ironstone china that has a blue surface on one side.
Cultures: Late Caddoan and late historic.
Evaluation: The site supported a short-term hunting camp for a Caddoan family who might have dressed an animal there. Later a home was built somewhere near the road and the bullets and the gizzard stone resulted from that occupation. The beach the site is on is heavily eroded so that further study is not recommended.

Site PS-190

Location: Longtown Quad. SW 1/4, NW 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 3, T8N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6312-9810
Description: The site is on a low sandy terrace and small cove, the cove dividing the site.
Materials: Scattered burnt rock, two stems from Gary points made of Boone chert, five flakes of Boone chert, five flakes of Woodford chert, and a piece of the collar on a pre-1900 bottle.
Cultures: Woodland and late historic.
Evaluation: The site is on the upper edge of a terrace; most of it is now under water. Shoreline erosion uncovered the few items found. The site is not recommended for study.

Site PS-191

Location: Longtown Quad. NW 1/4, SW 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 2, T8N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6388-9710
Description: The site is in sandy soil at the base of the hill near the cemetery in Gaines Creek Recreational Area.
Materials: Three groups of burnt rock.
Culture: Possibly Late Archaic.
Evaluation: The site has three separate camp or house sites on it of about one season's duration. These have eroded out of the bank. As this was a short-term site, few cultural materials remained. The site is not recommended for study.

Site PS-192 (Figure 17B)

Location: Longtown Quad. NE 1/4, NE 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 10, T8N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6282-9599

Description: The site is that of an old stone fence made of sandstone slabs and located on sloping rocky terrain. It has a length of about 16 m.

Culture: Late historic.

Evaluation: The stone fence is more a monument than an area for future research; therefore, it is not recommended for study.

Site PS-193

Location: Longtown Quad. NW 1/4, NE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 22, T8N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6328-9260

Description: The site is on the northwest end of a huge rocky island on a low terrace and is located east of Arrowhead State Park.

Materials: Large quantities of burnt rock, the stem of a Gary point made of Woodford chert, four flakes of Woodford chert, two flakes of Boone chert, one flake of Ogallala chert, and two flakes of an unidentified chert type.

Cultures: Late Archaic, Woodland.

Evaluation: The site is well situated near the original Gaines Creek but is on a rocky terrace. The lake has risen to almost inundate the site and at times does. It has washed away all the topsoil leaving cultural materials exposed; therefore, the site is not recommended for study.

Site PS-194

Location: Canadian quad. NW 1/4, SE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 17, T8N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6000-9400

Description: The site is on a high sandy terrace in Arrowhead State Park and is now being used as Trailer Park No. 1.

Materials: Two areas of burnt rock, and two flakes of Woodford chert.

Culture: Possibly Late Archaic.

Evaluation: The site is a broad terrace on which a sewage disposal had once been built and is now occupied by a trailer camp. Two groups of burnt rock were disturbed when soil was taken from behind the present restrooms located nearby. It is likely that individual camp or house sites exist over much of the area at grassroots level. It is not likely that any of the burnt rock floors represent anything more than seasonal camp sites; however, if seasonal sites are needed for study, these should be easy to locate.

Site PS-195

Location: Canadian Quad. SW 1/4, SE 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 20, T8N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6003-9305

Description: The site is on a low, clay point of land on the west side of Gibson Creek.

Materials: Scattered burnt rock, two flakes of Woodford chert, and two flakes of novaculite.

Culture: Possibly Late Archaic.

Evaluation: The site has a thin scattering of burnt rock largely dispersed by the plow years before, and only a few flakes of chert remain to indicate this was a sparse camp site for a short period of time. It is not recommended for study.



Figure 17. Sites in the central section along Gaines Creek. A) PS-197, a layer of burnt rock extending into the woods. B) PS-192, an old stone fence. C) PS-219, abrading marks made on bedrock near a milling area.

Site PS-196

Location: Canadian Quad. NE 1/4, NE 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 29, T8N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6007-9186

Description: The site is on a long slope ending at the lake, the sand having washed away leaving clay hardpan and scattered burnt rock on the beach.

Materials: Scattered burnt rock and three cupstones, two cupped on one side and one cupped on both sides.

Culture: Possibly Late Archaic.

Evaluation: The site had been plowed years ago, scattering the burnt rock thinly over a wide area. The only other cultural artifacts found were three cupstones which appear to have been used as temporary manos. Because of the sparsity of cultural materials, this site is not recommended for study.

Site PS-197 (Figure 17A)

Location: Canadian Quad. SW 1/4, SW 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 28, T8N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6033-9068

Description: The site is on the first sandy terrace on the west bank, south of Arrowhead Lodge. It is on the south side of rocky cliffs where sandy slopes begin.

Materials: Large amounts of burnt rock, a Langtry point made of Woodford chert, an Ellis point made of Woodford chert, 42 flakes of Woodford chert, three flakes of Ogallala chert, and two flakes of a conglomerate chert.

Cultures: Archaic and Woodland.

Evaluation: The site is high and on a long sandy slope. A large amount of burnt rock lies in drifts on the beach but more is in evidence at grass-roots level continuing up the slope. If a study of burnt rock deposits is needed, this site would be good.

Site PS-198

Location: Canadian Quad. NE 1/4, NE 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 32, T8N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6023-9026

Description: The site is on a low sandy terrace near a small inlet about 300 m south of Site PS-197.

Materials: Large quantities of burnt rock, a broken ovoid mano, the stem of a Gary point made of Woodford chert, four flakes of Woodford chert, and one cobble section of Ogallala chert.

Cultures: Archaic and Woodland.

Evaluation: The site had a considerable occupation over a long period of time. A large part has eroded out along the beach but more can be found above the beachline if a study of burnt rock floors is contemplated.

Site PS-199

Location: Blocker Quad. SE 1/4, SW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 10, T7N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6210-8648

Description: The site is on a low rocky terrace on the east bank of Mathuldy Creek.

Materials: Scattered burnt rock; the stem of a Marshall point, the stem of a Langtry point, and the barbed section of a Late Woodland arrow point all made of Woodford chert; 12 flakes of Woodford chert; two flakes of Boone chert; one flake of Ogallala chert; and one flake of a conglomerate chert.

Cultures: Late Archaic to Woodland.

Evaluation: The site was intermittently occupied for short periods of time but when the lake was formed almost all topsoil washed away, causing drifts of shale to form on the shoreline. Consequently, the shallow site was disturbed and is not recommended for study.

Site PS-200

Location: Crowder Quad. NE 1/4, SE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 5, T7N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6005-8760

Description: The site is on a low rocky terrace and point of land, with heavy erosion along the shoreline.

Materials: Groups of burnt rock, and six flakes of Woodford chert.

Culture: Possibly Archaic.

Evaluation: The site is about 1/2 ha in extent, largely along the shoreline and due to wave action is largely exposed. Because materials are no longer in situ, the site is not recommended for study.

Site PS-201

Location: Canadian Quad. SE 1/4, SE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 26, T8N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5537-9079

Description: The site is on a low terrace on the west bank of the creek near Crowder.

Materials: Five groups of burnt rock distributed along the shoreline; a broken Gary point made of Woodford chert; a flake of Woodford chert; and a flake of Alibates flint.

Culture: Woodland.

Evaluation: These were five seasonal sites, either contemporary or over a period of years. All were short-term and very little was discarded or lost; this site is not recommended for study.

Site PS-202

Location: Canadian Quad. NW 1/4, SW 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 25, T8N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5558-9086

Description: The site is on a low clay terrace and point of land on the north bank of the creek, west of Crowder.

Materials: A small scattering of burnt rock.

Culture: Possibly Archaic.

Evaluation: The site was a very brief one with only a few burnt rocks accumulating. These were exposed by wave action; therefore, the site is not recommended for study.

Site PS-203

Location: Crowder Quad. SW 1/4, NW 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 3, T7N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5227-8799

Description: The site is on a long, low, sandy terrace on the north side of Rock Creek and is about 1/2 km long.

Materials: Intermittent groups and scattered burnt rock; one whole and three damaged Gary points, two made of Woodford chert, one of Boone chert, and one of Quartzitic sandstone; a Kent point of Ogallala chert; the base of a round-based point of quartzitic sandstone; and Edgewood point of Peoria chert; the tip end of a dart point of Woodford chert; a Washita point of Ogallala

chert; the stem of a Scallorn point of Boone chert; a Gary arrow point of Boone chert; one flake of novaculite; 39 flakes of Woodford chert; five flakes of Boone chert; six flakes of Alibates flint; seven flakes of fine-grained quartzitic sandstone; a hammerstone made on a quartz cobble; a piece of an ovoid mano; a hammerstone-cupstone-mano combination; and a large cup-stone differing from the smaller ones often used as manos.

Cultures: Archaic, Woodland, Caddo.

Evaluation: This site is extensive with materials about 30 cm deep in most places. It consisted of intermittent camping sites over a long time period. Much of the individual sites has washed away but some remain in the banks for use if studies are warranted.

Site PS-204

Location: Crowder Quad. NE 1/4, SW 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 4, T7N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5171-8770

Description: The site is on a low rocky knoll on the south side of Rock Creek across from Site PS-203.

Materials: A few scattered burnt rock, a small Scallorn point made of burnt unidentifiable chert, eight flakes of Woodford chert, three flakes of Alibates flint, and two flakes of fine-grained quartzitic sandstone.

Culture: Late Woodland.

Evaluation: The site is small, of brief duration, and largely eroded away on the beach; therefore, it is not recommended for study.

Site PS-205

Location: Crowder Quad. SE 1/4, NW 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 26, T7N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5465-8143

Description: The site is on a long, low, clay terrace along the shoreline.

Materials: Scattered burnt rock; the stem of a Williams point made of Woodford chert; the stem of an Ensor point of an unidentified heat-treated chert; the shoulder of a Gary point of Boone chert; three flakes of Alibates flint; seven flakes of Woodford chert; two flakes of novaculite; 13 flakes and broken cobbles of Ogallala chert; a tested Ogallala chert cobble; and a flat rectangular piece of sandstone trimmed around the edges, a suitable blank for making a celt or small hoe.

Cultures: Archaic and Woodland.

Evaluation: This had once been a plowed field and many burnt rocks had plow marks on them. The plow scattered some so that the burnt rock was widely dispersed on the beach for a distance of about 50 m. As most of the site has been eroded away, it is not recommended for study.

Site PS-206

Location: Crowder Quad. NE 1/4, SE 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 33, T7N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5198-8061

Description: The site is on a point of land which becomes an island at times.

Materials: An irregular sandstone mano; a cupstone cupped on both sides; a small elongated cobble used as a mano; a hammerstone made on a chert cobble; three pieces of Alibates flint; 14 flakes of Woodford chert; six flakes of Ogallala chert; a preform for an arrow point made of Woodford chert; the stem of an Edgewood point of an unidentified chert type; and six dart point tips, four of Woodford chert, one of Ogallala chert, and one of fine-grained quartzitic sandstone.

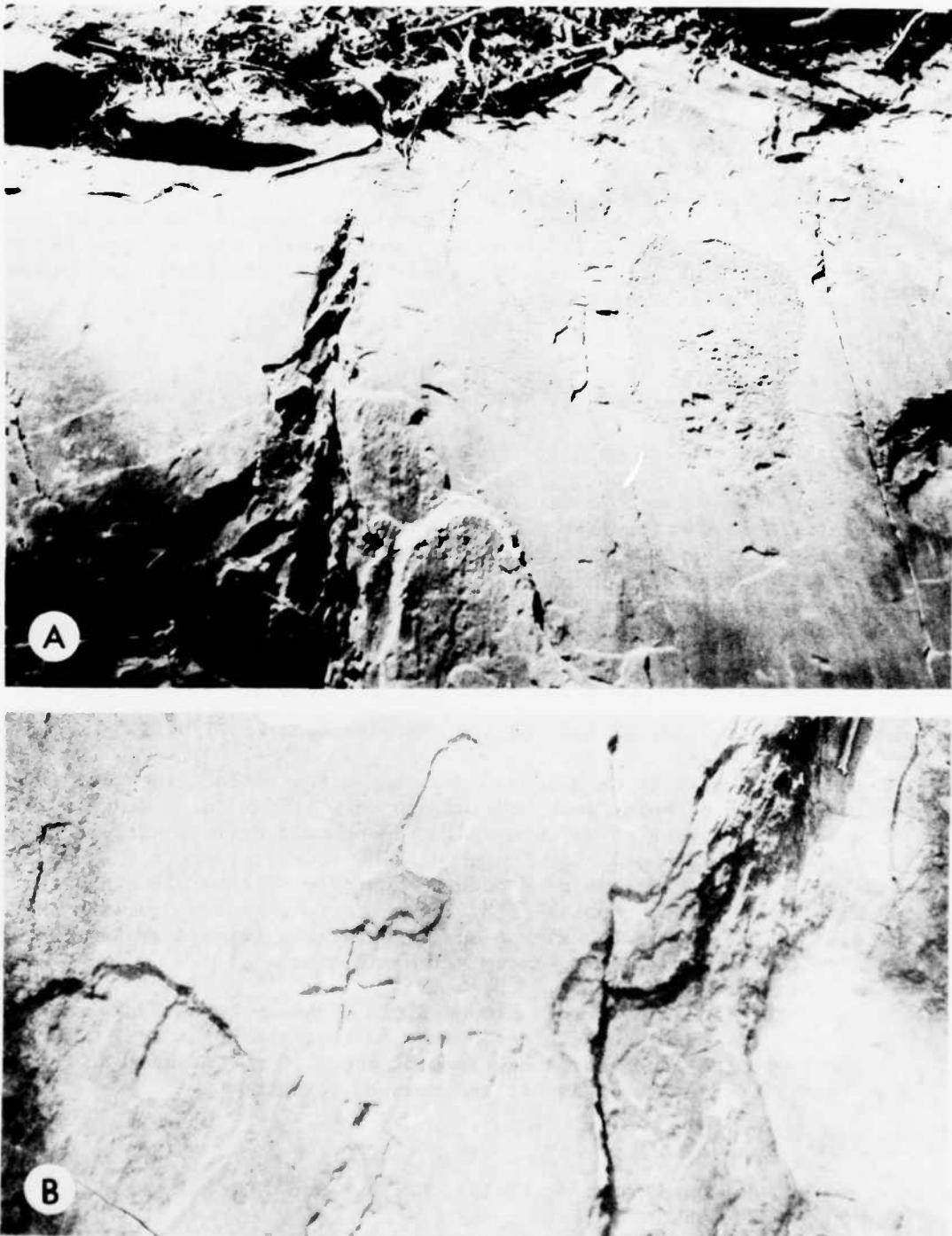


Figure 18. Bedrock features. A) Site PS-210, a flat, polished milling area on bedrock with a portion roughened by pecking. B) Probable survey marker chiseled into bedrock near the milling area.

Cultures: Archaic, Woodland.

Evaluation: The site is on a rocky knoll which is highly eroded and the artifacts are on the surface; therefore, this site is not suitable for study.

Site PS-207

Location: Crowder Quad. NE 1/4, SE 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 33, T7N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5186-8052

Description: The site is on a small island west of Highway 69 and is inundated much of the time. It has been eroded and is nearly bare, having a deposit of black soil and broken rock from long habitations.

Materials: Burnt rock, an ovoid mano, a Gary point having small notches on the stem and made of novaculite, two broken Gary points of Woodford chert, a Castroville-like point of novaculite, the mid-section of a dart point of novaculite, 11 flakes of Woodford chert, three flakes of Ogallala chert, one flake of Alibates flint, one flake of Boone chert, and one Williams Plain potsherd.

Cultures: Late Archaic, Woodland.

Evaluation: The site is flooded periodically but still has depth of midden much like Fourche-Maline middens. The site might be worked if the lake level dropped sufficiently.

Site PS-208

Location: Crowder Quad. SE 1/4, SW 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 33, T7N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5152-8029

Description: The site is on a small island in Coal Creek and is covered with willows.

Materials: A fragment from an ovoid mano, an ovoid preform for a wide dart point made of Woodford chert, and a few burnt rocks tumbling out of the bank.

Culture: Woodland.

Evaluation: The site is low and marshy and periodically inundated, but is not eroding away. Because of its marshy condition it is not recommended for study.

Site PS-209

Location: Crowder Quad. NE 1/4, SW 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 17, T7N, R16E.
UTM. 15-5960-8510

Description: The site is on a low promontory point of black gumbo soil and often is inundated.

Materials: A few scattered burnt rocks, eight flakes of Woodford chert, 12 flakes of Ogallala chert, and a stem from a Langtry point made of Woodford chert.

Culture: Woodland.

Evaluation: The site is on a low wave-washed beach and all materials have been moved by wave action; therefore, this site is not recommended for study.

Site PS-210 (Figure 17C, Figures 18A and B)

Location: Crowder Quad. SW 1/4, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 6, T6N, R16E.
UTM. 15-5695-7903

Description: The site is on a low sloping terrace on the southern bank of Fish Creek and consists of five separate groups of burnt rock, and bedrock which

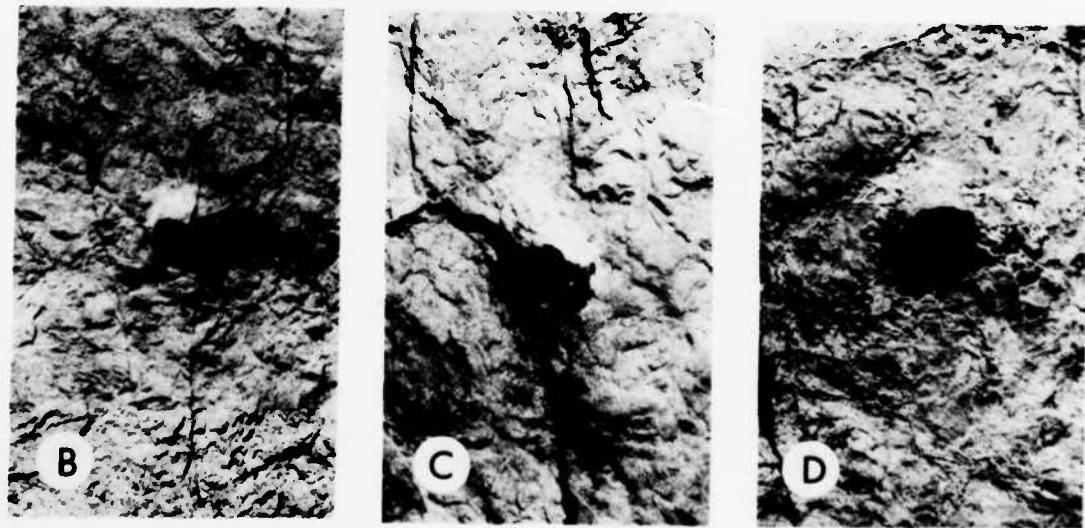


Figure 19. Site on Fish Creek. A) Bedrock with three small conical milling cups in a large block at left center. B,C,D) Small milling cups in bedrock.

has a polished surface from being used as a mortar.

Materials: Burnt rock deposits, a Gary point made of Boone chert, four flakes of Woodford chert, one flake of fine-grained quartzitic sandstone, a small flat mortar polished on one side, and a bedrock mortar polished over a large area with two areas having been pecked to resharpen them. Also on the rock are grooves where awls might have been sharpened, and survey numbers are chiseled in the rock.

Cultures: Archaic and Woodland.

Evaluation: The site has potential for more groups of burnt rock up the slope from the beach, each group representing a camp or house site of about one season's duration. If such features are to be studied in the future, this site is recommended.

Site PS-211 (Figures 19A, B, C, and D)

Location: Crowder Quad. NE 1/4, NE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 1, T6N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5668-7848

Description: The site is on the first bedrock outcrop on the east side of Fish Creek just beyond the narrows near the mouth of the creek. It consists of three cup-shaped milling pits.

Materials: Artifacts were not found on the sandy terrace behind the rock ledge on the creek but the ledge had three cupped mortars about 8 cm wide and deep in it.

Culture: Possibly Woodland.

Evaluation: The site is scenic and used by fishermen who build fires on the rock, damaging some of the cups. These are not as large as some located by the survey and may have been developed only a short time when the site was abandoned. For the lack of a site beyond the bedrock, this area is not recommended for study.

Site PS-212 (Figure 20A)

Location: Crowder Quad. NW 1/4, NE 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 5, T6N, R16E.
UTM. 15-5894-7904

Description: The site is on a peninsula which is an island at normal pool level and has a clay hardpan base. It has been eroded all around and waves have washed over the top, however a narrow strip down the center still represents the original profile of the ridge where the site was situated. The east end of the ridge was used as a site and was covered with burnt rock.

Materials: An ovoid mano, a broad Gary point made of Woodford chert, the stem of a Langtry point of Woodford chert, the stem of a Marshall point of novaculite, two utilized flakes of Woodford chert, a hammerstone made on a quartz cobble, 89 flakes of Woodford chert, nine flakes of Ogallala chert, two flakes of fine-grained quartzitic sandstone, one flake of Alibates flint, and one Williams Plain potsherd. An early historic trash pit was discovered containing a great amount of cultural material; therefore, the artifacts found in the pit and on the surface dating to this time period will be reported separately in this paper.

Cultures: Archaic, Woodland, early Chickasaw, Choctaw or Creek settler.

Evaluation: The site is important, having prehistoric as well as historic materials and features. It also had an early cemetery known as the B.E. Harper - Viola E. Sherrill Cemetery, which was removed by the Corps of Engineers. This site is not recommended for further study.



Figure 20. Sites in the central Gaines Creek section. A) PS-212. Burnt rock forms drifts on this peninsula; at the east end is an historic Indian trash pit (arrow). An historic cemetery was situated immediately behind the location from which this photograph was made. B) PS-218, a small turn-of-the-century strip mine (coal), with slack pile in the background.

Site PS-213

Location: Blocker Quad. NW 1/4, NE 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 33, T7N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6131-8063

Description: The site is on a low point of land on a beach covered with drift gravel bearing the artifacts with it.

Materials: Scattered burnt rock, two ovoid manos made on quartz cobbles, and the base of a large unnotched knife made of an unidentified heat-treated white chert.

Culture: Possibly Late Archaic.

Evaluation: The site was heavily eroded by wave action and the artifacts scattered on the beach; therefore, the site is not recommended for study.

Site PS-214

Location: Blocker Quad. SE 1/4, NW 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 33, T7N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6114-8050

Description: The site is on the southeastern tip of a peninsula, exposed due to low water. The site is on the shoreline and was greatly eroded with gravel drifts containing many of the artifacts.

Materials: A broken ovoid mano, a tested cobble of Ogallala chert, four flakes of Ogallala chert, 16 flakes of Woodford chert, one flake of Boone chert, a Gary point made of Woodford chert, the stem of a Graham Cave point of Woodford chert, the stem of an Edgewood point of Woodford chert, and the body of a small ceramic figurine of the late 1800s.

Cultures: Early Archaic, Late Archaic, and Woodland.

Evaluation: The site was small and so eroded that artifacts were found in the gravel drifts along the shore. For this reason, this site is not recommended for study.

Site PS-215

Location: Blocker Quad. SE 1/4, NW 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 3, T6N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6275-7880

Description: The site is on the southern tip of a large peninsula and on a low slope where the site is exposed on the beach.

Materials: An ovoid mano, a broken Gary point made of Woodford chert, 19 flakes and two cobbles of Woodford chert, and a cobble and four flakes of Ogallala chert.

Culture: Woodland.

Evaluation: The site is small and materials were exposed on the beach. As there is no evidence that more of the site existed, it is not recommended for study.

Site PS-216

Location: Crowder Quad. SE 1/4, SE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 6, T6N, R16E.
UTM. 15-5815-7768

Description: The site is on the north edge of a shallow cove where a road ends. It is a small site and largely eroded away.

Materials: Artifacts were scarce and only a preform for a dart point made of Ogallala chert and three flakes of Woodford chert were found.

Culture: Woodland.

Evaluation: The site is small and had a short occupation; therefore, it is not recommended for study.

Site PS-217

Location: Crowder Quad. SE 1/4, SW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 8, T6N, R16E.
UTM. 15-5865-7705

Description: The site is on a small rocky island having willows and button bush on it. Artifacts were found along the shoreline distributed in the gravel.

Materials: Five flakes of Woodford chert, one flake of Boone chert, a rim sherd from a blue shell-edged ware plate, two body sherds from a polychrome floral ware bowl, and a rim sherd from a mocha ware bowl.

Cultures: Possibly Woodland, and Chickasaw or Choctaw.

Evaluation: The site has been greatly eroded and the artifacts were found scattered on the beach among drift gravel; therefore, the site is not recommended for study.

Site PS-218 (Figure 20B)

Location: Krebs Quad. NE 1/4, NW 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 30, T6N, R16E.
UTM. 15-5764-7200

Description: The site is of a small strip mine, excavated trench-like with the slack pile on the south end. It covered about 1/2 ha on a low point of land.

Materials: Artifacts of a datable nature were not found.

Culture: Late historic Caucasian.

Evaluation: The site was reported because it was the only evidence of mining activity of the late 1800s or early 1900s noted on the survey. It is not recommended for study.

Site PS-219

Location: Adamson Quad. NE 1/4, SW 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 21, T6N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6106-7391

Description: The site is on a small rocky peninsula and consists of chert flakes scattered on the surface and an old house site.

Materials: Forty-two flakes of Woodford chert, a dark brown bottle glass scraper, and a bottle neck from the late 1800s or early 1900s.

Cultures: Possibly Woodland, late historic.

Evaluation: The site is in pasture and has a bedrock foundation with no depth of soil, therefore it cannot be excavated with many good results. The site is not recommended for study.

Site PS-220

Location: Adamson Quad. SE 1/4, SW 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 21, T6N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6101-7366

Description: The site is on a small point of land largely eroded away by wave action. Two small groups of burnt rock lay on the beach.

Materials: Five flakes of Woodford chert.

Culture: Possibly Woodland.

Evaluation: The site had two short-term camp sites or houses on it. Apparently very little was lost or discarded that might be found today; consequently, it is not recommended for study.

Site PS-221

Location: Adamson Quad. NW 1/4, NW 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 21, T6N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6081-7354

Description: The site is on the west side of a low sandy wooded ridge. Exposure is along the shoreline where much burnt rock has been uncovered by wave action.

Materials: A hammerstone made on an Ogallala chert cobble, a small quartz cobble seeming to have polish on the flat side, 32 flakes of Woodford chert, and three flakes of Ogallala chert.

Cultures: Archaic, Woodland.

Evaluation: The site is extensive and if burnt rock floors are to be studied, they can be found on the side and top of the ridge above wave action level.

Site PS-222

Location: Adamson Quad. NW 1/4, SW 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 21, T6N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6070-7300

Description: The site is identical to Site PS-221 located on the same ridge or low bluff on the east side of Gaines Creek, adjacent to old Highway 31.

Materials: Scattered burnt rock, a hammerstone made on a quartz cobble, a small mano made on a rough block of sandstone, a broken cobble of Woodford chert, and a flake of Woodford chert.

Cultures: Archaic, Woodland.

Evaluation: The site is approximately of the same value as Site PS-221 for study purposes as a large number of intermittent camp sites had been established there.

Site PS-223

Location: Adamson Quad. NW 1/4, SE 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 21, T6N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6036-7298

Description: The site, now inundated, was the location of a Caddoan burial which eroded from the bank of Gaines Creek. It is about 100 m north of Highway 31 bridge over Gaines Creek.

Materials: The most important materials recovered there were the two ovate ceremonial knives found with the burial. One was made of Woodford chert and was 8 cm wide and 21 cm long; the other was made of Peoria chert and was 7 cm wide and 22.3 cm long. It had also been ground and polished so that few flake scars remained.

Culture: Caddoan.

Evaluation: The site has been flooded since 1967 so is not likely to be available for study; however, it was at the foot of the same low bluff as Sites PS-221 and PS-222. A report of the find is in the Oklahoma Anthropological Society Bulletin, Vol. XVI, (1968:155).

Site PS-224

Location: Adamson Quad. NE 1/4, SW 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 28, T6N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6088-7216

Description: The site is on a small rocky projection from the western bluff. Most of the topsoil has washed away.

Materials: Scattered burnt rock, a hammerstone made on a quartz cobble, a broken cobble of Woodford chert, 18 flakes of Woodford chert, a flake of Ogallala chert and a flake of indurated siltstone.

Cultures: Archaic, Woodland.

Evaluation: The site seemed to have been used for short periods of time for many generations as a camp site and burnt rock is strewn about. It is on bedrock so has no depth because the topsoil has washed away; consequently, the site is not recommended for study.

Site PS-225

Location: Adamson Quad. SW 1/4, SE 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 28, T6N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6104-7212

Description: The site is similar to PS-224 but located about 100 m farther south.

Materials: Scattered burnt rock, a large sandstone mortar having an almost flat surface only slightly used, four flakes of Woodford chert, and one flake of Ogallala chert.

Cultures: Archaic, Woodland.

Evaluation: The site has no topsoil, therefore no depth, and most of the cultural material is exposed on the surface bedrock; therefore, the site is not recommended for study.

Site PS-226

Location: Adamson Quad. NW 1/4, SE 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 28, T6N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6105-7230

Description: The site is an island which is inundated at normal pool level. Some of the topsoil has eroded away, exposing a few burnt rock.

Materials: A broken mortar having a slight basin in one side, and two flakes of Woodford chert.

Cultures: Archaic, Woodland.

Evaluation: The site is low and swampy and would produce less than other sites recommended for study.

Site PS-227

Location: Adamson Quad. NE 1/4, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 27, T6N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6174-7272

Description: The site is on a small terrace on the south edge of Cyclone Mountain. It is inundated at normal pool level.

Materials: Scattered burnt rock, a large mortar having a slight basin, and four flakes of Woodford chert.

Culture: Possibly Archaic.

Evaluation: The site is small and low, being inundated much of the time; therefore, it is not recommended for study.

Site PS-228

Location: Adamson Quad. NW 1/4, NE 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 27, T6N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6190-7271

Description: The site is similar to Site PS-227, and is about 5 m farther east. It is low and often inundated.

Materials: Due to the swampy condition at the time of the survey, only scattered rock was found.

Culture: Probably Late Archaic.

Evaluation: The site is not recommended for study.

Site PS-229

Location: Adamson Quad. SE 1/4, SE 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 34, T6N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6212-7042

Description: The site is on a low terrace on the inside bend of Gaines Creek
and consists of three small groups of burnt rock.

Materials: Burnt rock and three flakes of Woodford chert.

Culture: Possibly Late Archaic.

Evaluation: The site consisted of three short-term camping areas where very
little non-perishable material was lost. None had any depth as they were
exposed by wave action; therefore, the site is not recommended for study.

Site PS-230

Location: Adamson Quad. NE 1/4, NE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 33, T6N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6119-7022

Description: The site is on a low point of land projecting from a mountainous
bluff into the creek valley.

Materials: Scattered burnt rock, a roughly rectangular mano used on one side,
five flakes of Woodford chert, and a tip end and a barb from dart points
made of Woodford chert.

Culture: Woodland.

Evaluation: The site is low and wooded; the soil is rocky, therefore it has
no depth. It is not recommended for study.

Site PS-231

Location: Adamson Quad. SW 1/4, NE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 33, T6N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6100-7001

Description: The site is on the north end of a small wooded peninsula.

Materials: Burnt rock and two flakes of Woodford chert.

Culture: Woodland.

Evaluation: The site has small deposits of burnt rock left from short-term
camping periods. It is not recommended for study.

Site PS-232

Location: Adamson Quad. NE 1/4, SE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 33, T6N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6117-6985

Description: The site is on a small peninsula east of PS-231 and is similar
to it.

Materials: Burnt rock scattered widely.

Culture: Woodland.

Evaluation: The site contained short-term camping areas probably used in sea-
sonal hunting and gathering expeditions. No material was more than grass-
roots depth so the site is not recommended for study.

Site PS-233 (Figure 21A)

Location: Adamson Quad. SW 1/4, NE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 34, T6N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6269-6986

Description: The site is on a low wooded prominent terrace and is flooded
periodically.

Materials: Four large mortars slightly cupped; a broken ovoid mano; a mano made

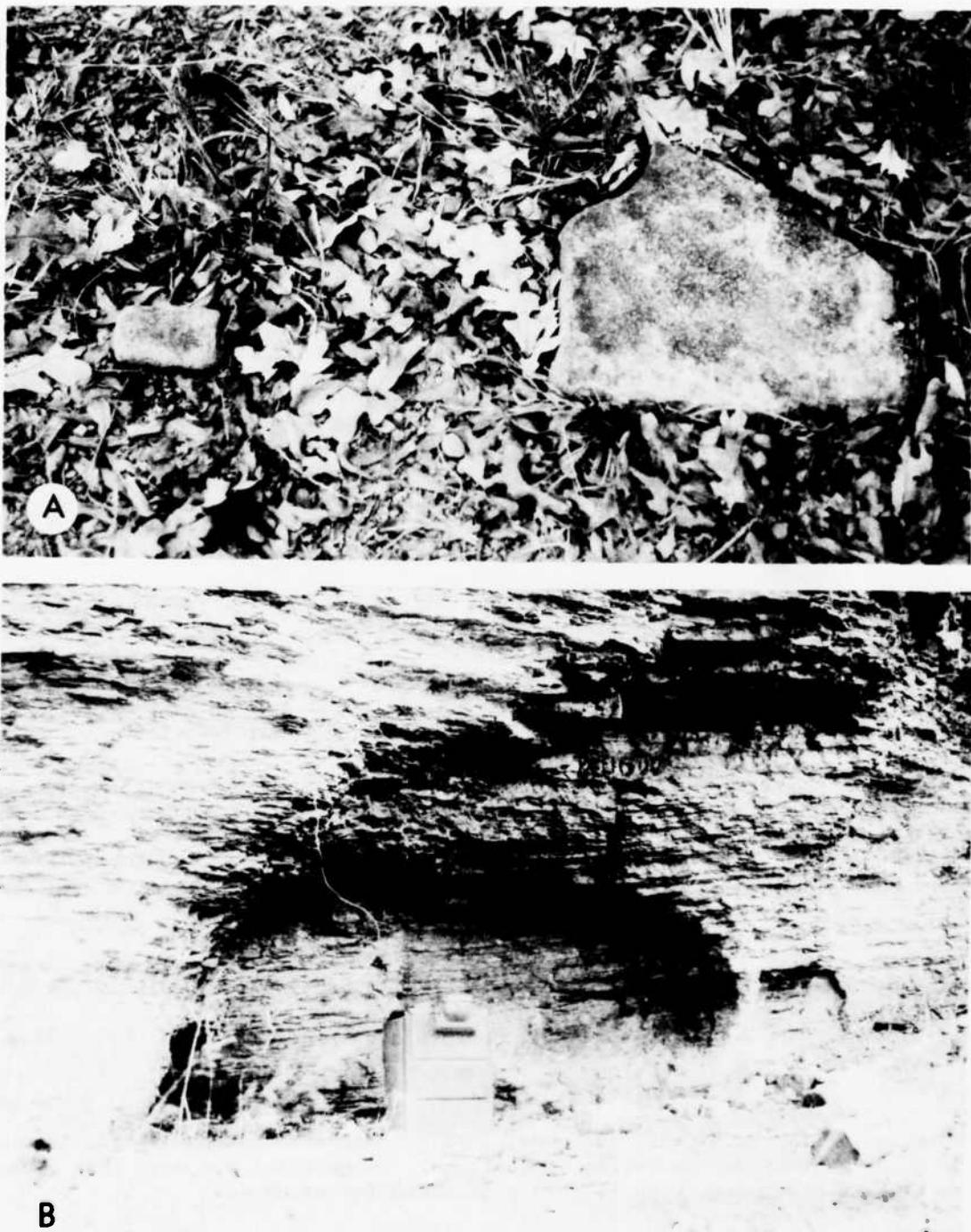


Figure 21. Features in the lower Gaines Creek section. A) Mano and large shallow mortar in site in woods at Site PS-233. B) PS-234, rock shelter now used for camping by fishermen.

from a section of broken mortar; a mano made from a section of fossil fern; a hammerstone made of Ogallala chert; a hammerstone made of quartzite; two Gary points made of Woodford chert; two body sections of dart points, one made of Woodford chert and one of Ogallala chert; a stem of a Gary point of Boone chert; 11 flakes of Woodford chert; and 11 flakes of Ogallala chert.

Culture: Woodland.

Evaluation: The site consisted of widely scattered campsites over an area of about 4 ha. Much of it has been inundated and surface debris washed away, so scattered burnt rock was visible and mortars, some of which were still in situ. The mortars were in "new" condition and worn only slightly. Habitation debris was light, having no depth. Everything indicated that this was a site used often by peoples on short hunting and gathering expeditions. The site can be studied but it would not be economically feasible.

Site PS-234 (Figure 21B)

Location: Adamson Quad. NW 1/4, NW 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 35, T6N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6391-7010

Description: The site is a small rock shelter 3 m deep, 4 m long, and 2 m high. It is a few meters above Corps of Engineers' property but was surveyed because such structures are scarce in the area.

Materials: Artifacts were not found as only a minimum of testing was done.

Cultures: It is likely that Archaic and Woodland peoples as well as later peoples camped there at times.

Evaluation: The shelter was tested in a very small area and only to a depth of about 30 cm, just enough to see ash lenses, indicating it had been occupied. If permission was received from the land owner this shelter could well have a stratified sequence representing most of the later cultures who occupied the area.

Site PS-235

Location: Adamson Quad. NW 1/4, SE 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 35, T6N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6335-6990

Description: The site is on a low broad wooded terrace in a bend of Gaines Creek and had a prehistoric and an historic house site on it.

Materials: Eight fragments of broken mortars, and much scattered burnt rock. The historic house foundation dating 1915 was 4.6 m^2 . A stone-lined well is nearby, and maybe a cemetery, for a small section was fenced in with barbed wire and in the section was a stone bearing E.S. at the top and '17 below the initials. It may be the grave of a child.

Cultures: Woodland and late historic.

Evaluation: The site may extend for 4 ha in the bend of the creek but some of it was plowed years ago. None of it is deep and it seems to contain only materials from short-term camping sites.

Site PS-236

Location: Adamson Quad. SE 1/4, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 2, T5N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6330-6920

Description: The site is on a low, wooded, sandy terrace and peninsula on the east side of Gaines Creek.

Materials: A few scattered burnt rock.

Culture: Possibly Woodland.



Figure 22. Site PS-237. A concrete bridge pier dated 1907 is located about 1/2 km above the Adamson bridge over Gaines Creek.



Figure 23 A,B. Site PS-238. A pair of railroad bridge piers built of sandstone are located a little over 3/4 km south of the Adamson bridge on Gaines Creek. These are probably of the 1907 period but possibly earlier.

Evaluation: The few burnt rock found scattered along the shoreline only indicated very brief encampments there. The site is not recommended.

Site PS-237 (Figure 22)

Location: Adamson Quad. SE 1/4, SE 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 1, T5N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6526-6800

Description: This is the site of a bridge pier made of concrete, with a date of 1907 impressed into it.

Culture: Historic.

Evaluation: The pier is an historical monument situated in the water and is virtually indestructible through vandalism; therefore, it can be retained by keeping governmental agencies from removing it in the future.

Site PS-238 (Figure 23)

Location: Adamson Quad. NW 1/4, NE 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 12, T5N, R16E.
UTM. 15-6495-6692

Description: This is a pair of railroad bridge piers of the 1907 period. The piers are built of sandstone blocks and represent fine examples of early masonry work.

Culture: Historic.

Evaluation: The piers are historical monuments in the water and are not likely to be vandalized; therefore, they can be retained by keeping governmental agencies from removing them.

Site PS-239

Location: Crowder Quad. NW 1/4, SE 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 1, T7N, R15E.
UTM. 15-5596-8858

Description: The site is the location of an old house now having two rooms and a fireplace. It was built of large hand chiseled blocks. The masonry work is excellent but the wood has all been burned, leaving the stone walls standing.

Evaluation: The house is now on an island but originally was along old Highway 69. It is not likely to deteriorate further so that if reconstruction is contemplated later, it will be available.

Discussion

Gaines Creek flows northward from the north slopes of the western Ouachita Mountains cutting through east-west mountain ridges on its way to join the South Canadian River near Eufaula. In the process it carried lithic materials from the mountains needed by prehistoric peoples for making dart points and knives.

Prehistoric sites were located primarily on terraces near the creek, and are now under water. Those on the hills and hillsides are at pool level and were exposed by wave action. Many sites were found near the mouth of Gaines Creek, those on the lower terraces probably being permanent camps or settlements. Those located on higher ground were primarily short-term occupation sites, probably of a seasonal nature. All contained burnt rock floors, so that if these features are to be studied to learn when they began and what cultures made them, the following sites would be best suited for exploration: Sites PS-182, PS-194, PS-197, PS-198, PS-203, PS-207, PS-210, PS-221, PS-222, and PS-234.

About two-thirds of the survey was completed on Gaines Creek when the area northwest of the lake had a 12.70 cm rain which raised the lake level to near normal pool level, inundating many marginal sites which had been exposed by the lower water level. Sites in some areas of Gaines Creek could not be recorded, consequently. The upper reaches of Gaines Creek were bank full with only vertical exposures along the banks. The bottomlands were heavily timbered and no bare places were found to survey.

Site PS-212 was the best one located on the Gaines Creek survey as it contained the site of an extensive Archaic to Woodland occupation and an historic site, probably Choctaw. The later site was discovered while inspecting the edge of the narrow strip of sod and willows remaining on a peninsula washed by the waves from both sides. At one point in the survey, under the overhanging sod and a willow tree, the blade of an iron knife protruding from a corner of black soil in the red clay hardpan was observed. The black soil proved to be in a trash pit once positioned at the northeast side of a house and what was seen in profile was the northeastern corner. The site had been thoroughly surface-hunted by collectors earlier. All that was found was the stem of a Langtry point, early historic china and glassware sherds, and several round bullets. Three days were spent water screening the pit because it would not be there next year after another season of wind-driven water had beaten back the low, overhanging sod. Anyone walking the beach would discover it when it was exposed a bit more. So much cultural material was found pertaining to the period between 1840 and 1850 that it was turned over to a specialist for analysis. His report is included.

The survey disclosed a cemetery had existed on the ridge about 40 m northwest of the house but it had been removed before the lake was impounded. Those graves should have had valuable artifacts associated, for some were as early as the historic site. Unfortunately, removal of early historic Indian cemeteries does not require the attendance of an archaeologist to record items that may surface during the event. Historical objects must then be reconstructed from bits and pieces because whole vessels and other artifacts were removed from the graves and buried elsewhere.

SITES IN THE LAKE EUFAULA AREA REPORTED PRIOR TO THE SURVEY

The survey included a check on sites reported earlier on Corps of Engineers and state property to see if any were still viable or had been destroyed or inundated since they were reported.

Haskell County

The following sites are inundated: HS-1, HS-2, HS-3, HS-4, HS-5, HS-52, HS-92, and HS-93.

Site HS-89 - This site is on the point at Brooken Cove Park but it should include the entire use area as several groups of burnt rock eroded from the beach on the south side and others are expected to be found at grassroots level in the lawn.

Pittsburg County

The following sites are inundated: PS-6, PS-16, PS-23, PS-24, PS-25, PS-34, PS-37, PS-38, PS-39, and PS-54.

The following sites are on swampy land overgrown with vegetation or are periodically inundated: PS-4, PS-7, PS-8, PS-9, and PS-10.

Site PS-1 - The site is on an eroded beach having burnt rock widely scattered over it. Artifacts consisted of three McIntosh Roughened jar sherds and two Williams Plain jar sherds. The site is inundated periodically.

Site PS-3 - The site has a thin scattering of burnt rock on it.

Site PS-15 - The site had been sparsely occupied, having an occasional burnt rock on the beach. Artifacts consisted of a cupstone cupped on both sides, a hammerstone made on a cobble of Ogallala chert, a Gary point made of Boone chert, an ovoid mano, a mortar with a shallow basin, two small broken cobbles of Alibates flint, and three flakes of Woodford chert.

Site PS-17 ~ The site is under Highway 69.

Site PS-18 - The site is located on an island on the east side of the mouth of Gaines Creek and had a large amount of burnt rock on it. Artifacts consisted of a hammerstone made from a cobble of Ogallala chert, eight flakes of Alibates flint, seven flakes of Boone chert, and 21 flakes of Woodford chert.

Site PS-33 - The site is in an area now used as a boat ramp.

Site PS-40 - The site is on an eroded beach. Artifacts consisted of scattered burnt rock, two broken ovoid manos, a tested Ogallala chert cobble, and a polyhedral core made of Ogallala chert.

Site PS-44 - The site is overgrown with vegetation and could not be located.

Site PS-45 - The site is located on an island which is inundated periodically. Artifacts recovered consisted of an edge-preparation tool used in flint knapping, made on a quartz cobble; two hammerstones made on quartz cobbles; two fragments of ovoid manos; a rectangular mano; the stem section of a barbed Gary point made

of Woodford chert; 49 flakes of Woodford chert; and one flake of Ogallala chert.

Site PS-47 - The site is on a sandy beach on which were a scattering of burnt rock, a Gary point made of Woodford chert, a San Patrice point of the St. John's variety made of Boone chert, three flakes of Boone chert, and six flakes of Woodford chert.

Site PS-49 - The site is on the west end of the large island at the mouth of Longtown Creek and had scattered burnt rock on the red clay hardpan.

Site PS-104 - This site is a Fourche-Maline midden mound which had been partly excavated.

Site PS-105 - The site is located on a rocky ridge near an old railroad right-of-way but it contained no evidence of an historic or prehistoric site.

Site PS-115 - The site was partly on the Cook lease of Sun Oil Company, who removed a portion on its property to create drainage.

McIntosh County

The following sites are inundated: MI-3, MI-5, MI-22, MI-23, MI-24, MI-25, MI-26, MI-27, MI-28, MI-31, MI-32, MI-36, MI-37, MI-40, MI-41, MI-42, MI-43, MI-46, MI-49, MI-50, and MI-96.

Site MI-1 - The site had a thin scatter of burnt rocks on it.

Site MI-2 - This marks two sites; the upper one is on private property, the lower location has some burnt rock on it.

Site MI-4 - The site was not located.

Site MI-6 - The site is silted under.

Site MI-11 - The site is silted under.

Site MI-29 - The site is overgrown with vegetation.

Site MI-39 - The site is in two parts, only one of which is on Corps of Engineers' land.

Site MI-47 - The site consists of a scattering of burnt rock lying on the beach.

Site MI-51 - The site area is swampy and could not be located.

Site MI-52 - The eastern half of the site was used as fill for a breakwater for a boat landing. The western half is silted under.

Site MI-57 - The site has caved off of the high sandy banks at this point on the lake.

Site MI-58 - This is a general site area having historic and prehistoric locations on it, specifically Late Archaic, Woodland, and early Creek Indian settler.

Site MI-59 - This site has burnt rock scattered for a distance of 75 m on the beach. Artifacts consisted of fragments of five ovoid manos, a broken cupstone, a hammerstone made on a quartz cobble, a broken Gary point made of Woodford chert, two utilized flakes of Woodford chert, 21 flakes of Woodford chert, 10 flakes of Boone chert, six flakes of Alibates flint, and one flake of indurated siltstone.

Site MI-60 - The site was on the Mill Creek Bay boat landing, now buried under improvements. The other two locations across the branch are too general; sites are numbered nearby.

Site MI-71 - There was a small amount of burnt rock on this site.

Site MI-77 - Much of the site has washed away leaving scattered burnt rock on the beach.

Site MI-78 - The site was sparsely occupied with little cultural material in evidence.

Site MI-79 - The site had been washed away.

Site MI-81 - The site had a small amount of burnt rock on it.

Site MI-82 - The site could not be located; it may be silted under.

Site MI-85 (Figure 12C) - The site extends for about 1/2 km along the beach and is covered with scattered burnt rock. Artifacts consisted of a Gary point made of heat-treated Boone chert; three fragments of ovoid manos; a cupstone cupped on both sides; a large cupstone cupped on both sides; three hammerstones of Ogallala chert, all being used for pecking and grinding; a thin mortar used on both sides; 18 flakes of Woodford chert; one flake of Boone chert; one small broken cobble of Alibates flint; a rim sherd and seven body sherds from McIntosh Plain jars; a scraper made of dark green bottle glass; two body sherds from polychrome floral ware saucers, one body sherd from a polychrome floral ware cup; and a sherd from a mocha ware bowl having the worm track design on it.

Site MI-86 - The site has been washed away.

Site MI-88 - The site has been washed away.

Site MI-90 - Early and Middle Archaic points have been found here.

Site MI-91 - Early and Middle Archaic points have been found here.

Site MI-92 - Early and Middle Archaic points have been found here.

Site MI-93 - The site is on an eroded beach having a few burnt rocks, a cupstone cupped on one side, two dart point tips made of Boone chert, five flakes of Boone chert, and four flakes of Woodford chert.

Site MI-94 - The site had been used as a borrow pit for fill used at the eastern approach to the highway bridge nearby.

Site MI-95 - This site could not be located.

AVERAGE DAILY POOL ELEVATION DURING THE 1979 SURVEY
Normal Pool Level 585

Sept. 24 - 584.72	Oct. 25 - 582.87	Nov. 25 - 583.87
25 - 584.69	26 - 582.80	26 - 583.94
26 - 584.61	27 - 582.76	27 - 584.00
27 - 584.55	28 - 582.75	28 - 584.06
28 - 584.47	29 - 582.72	29 - 584.06
29 - 584.42	30 - 582.68	30 - 584.05
30 - 584.37	31 - 582.86	Dec. 1 - 584.06
Oct. 1 - 584.31	Nov. 1 - 582.80	2 - 584.05
2 - 584.22	2 - 582.76	3 - 584.05
3 - 584.13	3 - 582.75	4 - 584.06
4 - 584.10	4 - 582.74	5 - 584.08
5 - 583.98	5 - 582.72	6 - 584.08
6 - 583.91	6 - 582.64	7 - 584.08
7 - 583.87	7 - 582.58	8 - 584.07
8 - 583.82	8 - 582.56	9 - 584.08
9 - 583.65	9 - 582.57	10 - 584.09
10 - 583.60	10 - 582.55	11 - 584.09
11 - 583.50	11 - 582.55	12 - 584.11
12 - 583.39	12 - 582.55	13 - 584.16
13 - 583.32	13 - 582.55	14 - 584.14
14 - 583.30	14 - 582.54	15 - 584.16
15 - 583.25	15 - 582.54	16 - 584.15
16 - 583.16	16 - 582.51	17 - 584.12
17 - 583.13	17 - 582.50	18 - 584.08
18 - 583.11	18 - 582.49	19 - 584.00
19 - 583.04	19 - 582.51	20 - 583.94
20 - 583.03	20 - 582.52	21 - 583.92
21 - 583.02	21 - 582.81	22 - 583.90
22 - 583.06	22 - 583.13	23 - 583.95
23 - 582.97	23 - 583.49	24 - 584.10
24 - 582.94	24 - 583.74	

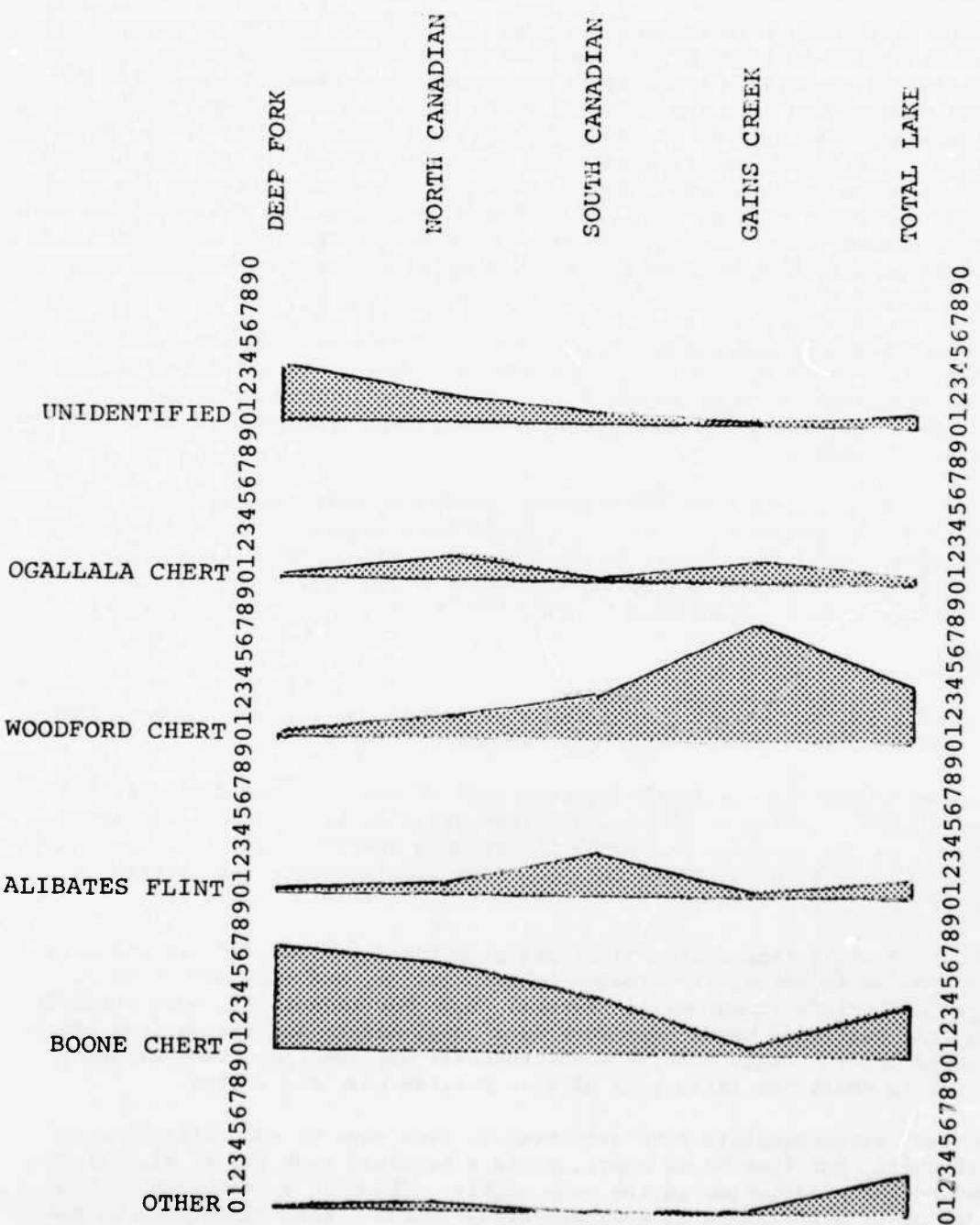


Figure 24. Frequency distribution of chert and flint chips. (Values read times 10%.)

CHERT AND FLINT TYPES USED IN THE LAKE EUFAULA AREA

Boone Chert

Boone chert occurs in the western edge of the Ozark uplift outcropping in northeastern Oklahoma along Grand River and in northwestern Arkansas. Most of the cobbles and gravels in Grand River are Boone chert; these were rolled by the river down to and into the Arkansas where they were rolled southeastward by that stream. The natives of upper Eufaula Lake acquired most of the Boone chert from the Arkansas River, especially where the Canadian joins the Arkansas about 32 km below Eufaula Lake. Boone chert had its greatest use in the area where the four major streams meet near Eufaula, Oklahoma, and early points such as Dalton, Graham Cave, San Patrice, Rice Lobed and Scottsbluff were made of it. Boone chert points, however, did not have as great a length as Woodford chert points; probably because Boone chert is more fractured.

Boone chert also has great color variations, ranging from almost black through gray to white and tan. Some is mottled, some is in solid colors, but most has small fossils which appear fern-like on the surface of flakes and points. The lighter colored chert was sometimes heat-treated so that a pinkish variety was developed.

Some archaeologists have given names to several varieties of Boone chert only to find that occasionally a single piece is composed of three varieties. In this report, all identifiable Boone chert is referred to as such. The greater majority of it was transported by water and picked up as cobbles in the Arkansas so there was no need to identify the source of each variety.

Woodford Chert

There is in the Ouachita Mountains a series of cherts, but the best known in the Eufaula Lake area is that from the Woodford formation.

Woodford Chert occurs in the western part of the Ouachita Mountains and was used within a radius of about 250 kilometers from its source. As Gaines Creek heads in the northern flanks of the western Ouachitas and flows northward to its confluence with the South Canadian River near Eufaula, it carried cobbles of this chert with it.

Woodford chert ranges from black and gray through brown and tan and almost white to yellow in color, from opaque to translucent, and from smooth to as grainy as quartzitic sandstone in texture. Some may be mottled, some striped, looking like petrified wood. One form is a conglomerate and ranges from black to white in color. Light-colored Woodford chert was sometimes heat-treated. Some Woodford chert has inclusions of iron pyrites near the cortex.

Several archaeologists have attempted to name some of the variations of Woodford chert, but like Boone chert, it is a hopeless task for it also grades into two or three varieties in the same cobble. There is a profusion of "named" varieties about which there is frequent disagreement. Some varieties may have two names, each used by different groups of people. In this report, all grades and colors of Woodford Chert are simply referred to as Woodford chert.

Woodford chert occurs in large blocks in the mountains and as cobbles and

gravel in Gaines Creek. Paleo and Early Archaic peoples used the larger pieces to make Clovis, Agate Basin, Mahaffey, Dalton, Scottsbluff, Graham Cave and even a few Cache River and Hardin points. Caddoan peoples used Woodford chert to manufacture the large Mineral Springs type of knives (Brown, 1976:128). Smaller points were made of Woodford chert cobbles.

Alibates Flint

Alibates flint is sometimes referred to as Alibates dolomite, but most people know it as flint. The material originates in the Texas panhandle near Borger, and is transported down the South Canadian by currents to Eufaula, a distance of about 612 km. Distance undoubtedly reduced the Alibates cobbles by tumbling so that they could only be used in making arrow points and small Gary and Edgewood dart points. Few points made of Alibates flint were more than 6 cm long. However, Alibates flint was the third most important flint type used on the lake. It was most used in the Eufaula area where four major streams meet.

Ogallala Chert

Ogallala chert was the fourth most common material used for making projectile points and knives. It originated in the Rocky Mountains and was deposited on Pleistocene terraces throughout east central and southeastern Oklahoma. It was available in most streams as gravel and cobbles. It looks like fine-grained quartzitic sandstone and may be a mottled yellow, red, gray, tan, or white in color. The cobbles were often used as hammerstones. It is more difficult to knap than other cherts, so was used when nothing else was immediately available.

Ogallala chert was used more in the upper Gaines Creek area, indicating that Woodford chert was not always available; so few points were made of it, this may be considered emergency usage.

DART POINTS AND KNIVES

Information concerning this category was acquired largely from viewing collections made by others. These total more than 20,000 points, most of which were found on the North Canadian, and South Canadian Rivers, in Carr Creek Cove, on Longtown Creek, and in the upper part of Gaines Creek. Relatively few chipped artifacts were recovered during the survey because these materials had been collected as soon as they were exposed on the beach. These collections can now be studied. Owners were honest and candid in disclosing areas of discovery. As one collection from the same area corroborated another in typology and materials, it is believed the information is valid.

Agate Basin Point (Perino 1978:2)

(Figure 25A)

This is an Early Archaic lanceolate point, the type being rare in the area. Only three were seen in collections. Two came from the Belle Starr Park Site; the third was from the north bank of the Canadian River near the dam.

An unidentified early point resembling the Agate Basin point was found in the same area. It has a slightly contracting stem and is shouldered when new. After several sharpenings, it takes the shape of an Agate Basin point. The stem is ground only one-half to one-third the length of that found on Agate Basin points.

Bulverde Point (Bell 1960:12)

(Figure 25B
Figure 33H)

This is a Late Archaic point having a rectangular stem and barbs. It is similar to the Marshall point but has longer stems and shorter barbs. The type was not common anywhere but occurred in most areas of the lake.

Cache River Point (Perino 1971:14)

(Figure 25C)

This is a side-notched lanceolate point dating in the Early Archaic period. Only two were seen in the collections, one from Belle Starr Park and one found near the mouth of Gaines Creek. Southeastern Oklahoma is considered the western edge of the type's distribution.

Calf Creek Point (Perino 1968:14)

(Figures 26A,B,C
Figures 32H,I)

This is a thin, broad Early Archaic tool used as a knife. It seems to be more common in the Eufaula area where most of the early points were found. Most were made of a light-colored chert; some appear to have been heat-treated.

Where many points of a type are found, one should expect to see a considerable range in variation among them. In this instance it was noted that Calf Creek points were made from preforms which had straight to highly convex basal edges. Some points had long narrow notches and straight stems, others had slightly expanding stems with a notch in the basal edge. This type grades imperceptibly into the Cossatot River point.

Carrollton Point (Bell 1958)

(Figure 25D)

The Carrollton Point is a small dart point having a long straight to slightly

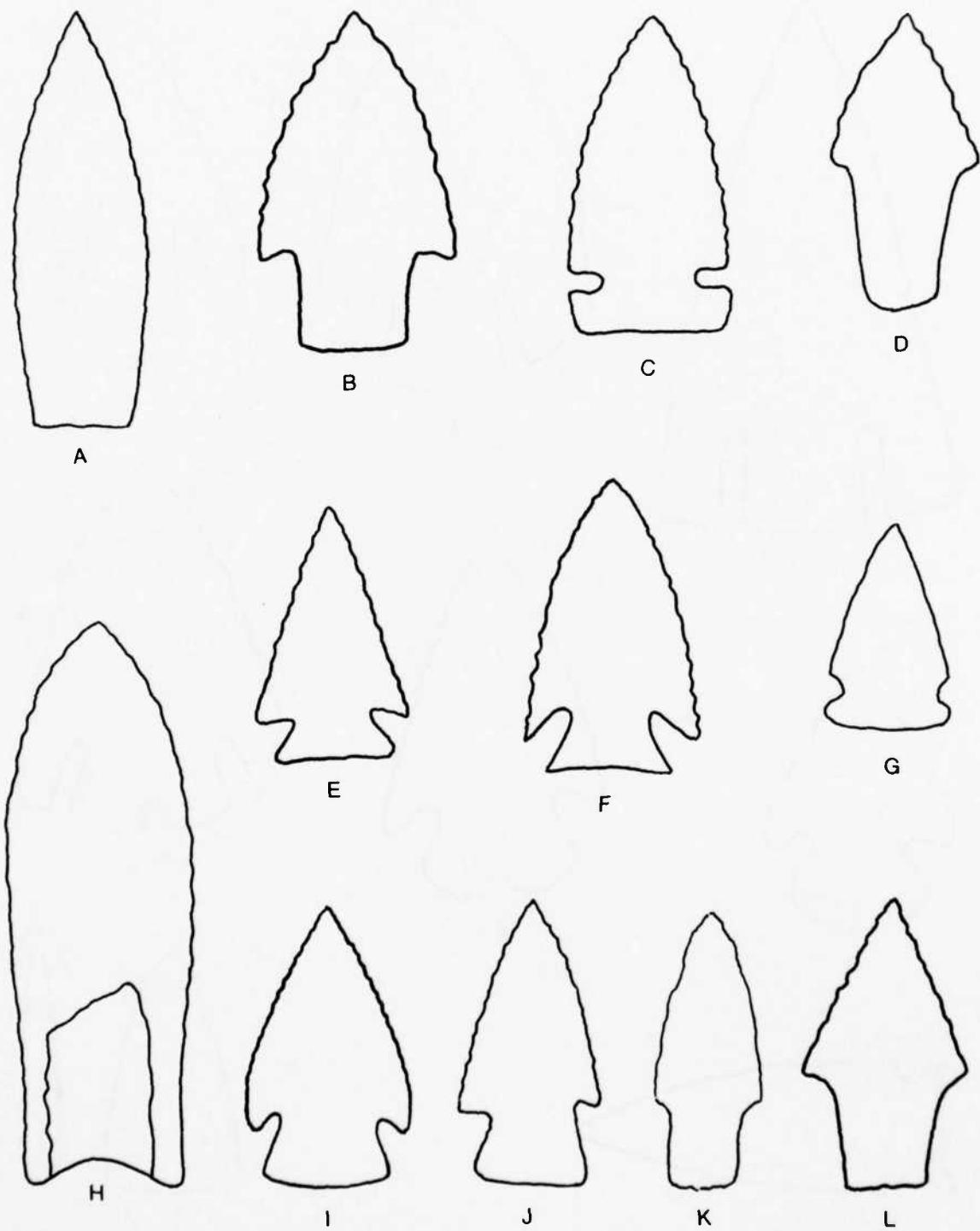


Figure 25. Dart and knife points found at Eufaula Lake. A) Agate Basin; B) Bulverde; C) Cache River; D) Carrollton; E,F) Edgewood; G) Ensor; H) Clovis, Ross County variety; I,J) Ellis; K) Kent; L) Langtry-like. A,B,C,D,E,F,H,K, outlined from items in private collections.

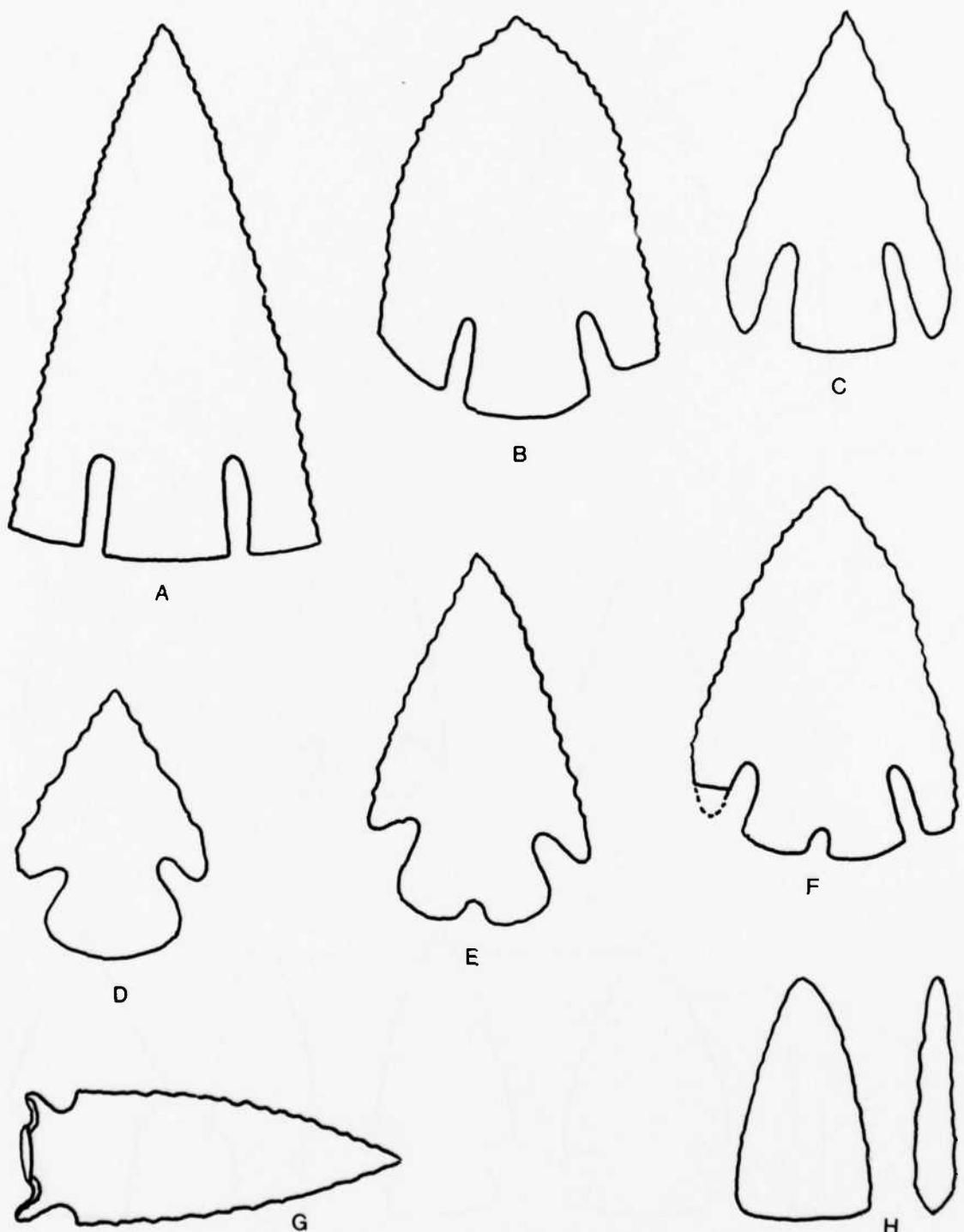


Figure 26. Dart points, knives, and a tool found at Eufaula Lake.
A,B,C) Calf Creek; D,E,F) Cossatot River; G) corner-notched point with broken
stem retouched on sides; H) small biface tool.
A,B,C,E,G,H, outlined from items in private collections.

contracting stem and a straight basal edge. Basal corners are sometimes rounded. It is a Late Archaic point.

Clovis Point (Bell 1958:16)

(Figure 25H
Figures 32A,E)

This Paleo point type is rare in eastern Oklahoma. Only three are known from Eufaula Lake, two of which were found by Roy Milsap at the Belle Starr Park Site. One is of the Ross County Fluted type (Perino 1971:86), and is a complete point made of Woodford chert; the other consists of the base of a standard Clovis point also made of Woodford chert. The third example consisted of the basal section of a standard Clovis point found during the survey at Site MI-267, and is made of Boone chert.

Cossatot River Point (Perino 1976:127)

(Figures 26D,E,F
Figures 33A,B,C)

This Middle Archaic point type is found in western Arkansas and eastern Oklahoma in the same general area that Calf Creek points are found. Both points have an affiliation that is not understood at this time, with one grading into the other. Because of this, the stem form ranges from expanded with rounded corners to bulbous. Some stems have a central notch in the basal edge, others are not notched. The type was found along the North Canadian and Canadian River section from Eufaula to the dam in greater numbers than elsewhere on the lake. The most productive area was at sites in Carr Creek Bay and Belle Starr Park.

Dalton Point (Bell 1958:18)

(Figures 27A-H
Figures 32C,D,G,K)

This Early Archaic point type is well represented in the northeastern part of the survey area from the dam to about 8 km west of Highway 69 on the North Canadian and South Canadian River sections. Collectors found others in the gravels below the dam. Most Dalton point varieties are represented, ranging from Meserve points having a shallow basal concavity to a deeply bifurcated form with slight shoulders. Eared forms were common; forms with recurved side edges are also present.

Edgewood Point (Bell 1958:20)

(Figures 25E,F)

This is a small corner-notched Late Archaic dart point found in small numbers in all areas of the lake. The basal edge is usually concave with pointed corners.

Ellis Point (Bell 1960:32)

(Figures 25I,J
Figures 33F,G)

This is a small corner-notched Late Archaic dart point found in small numbers in all areas of the lake.

Ensor Point (Bell 1960:34)

(Figure 25G
Figure 33D)

This is a side-notched Late Archaic dart point having low notches and a short wide stem. It occurs in small numbers in all areas of the lake.

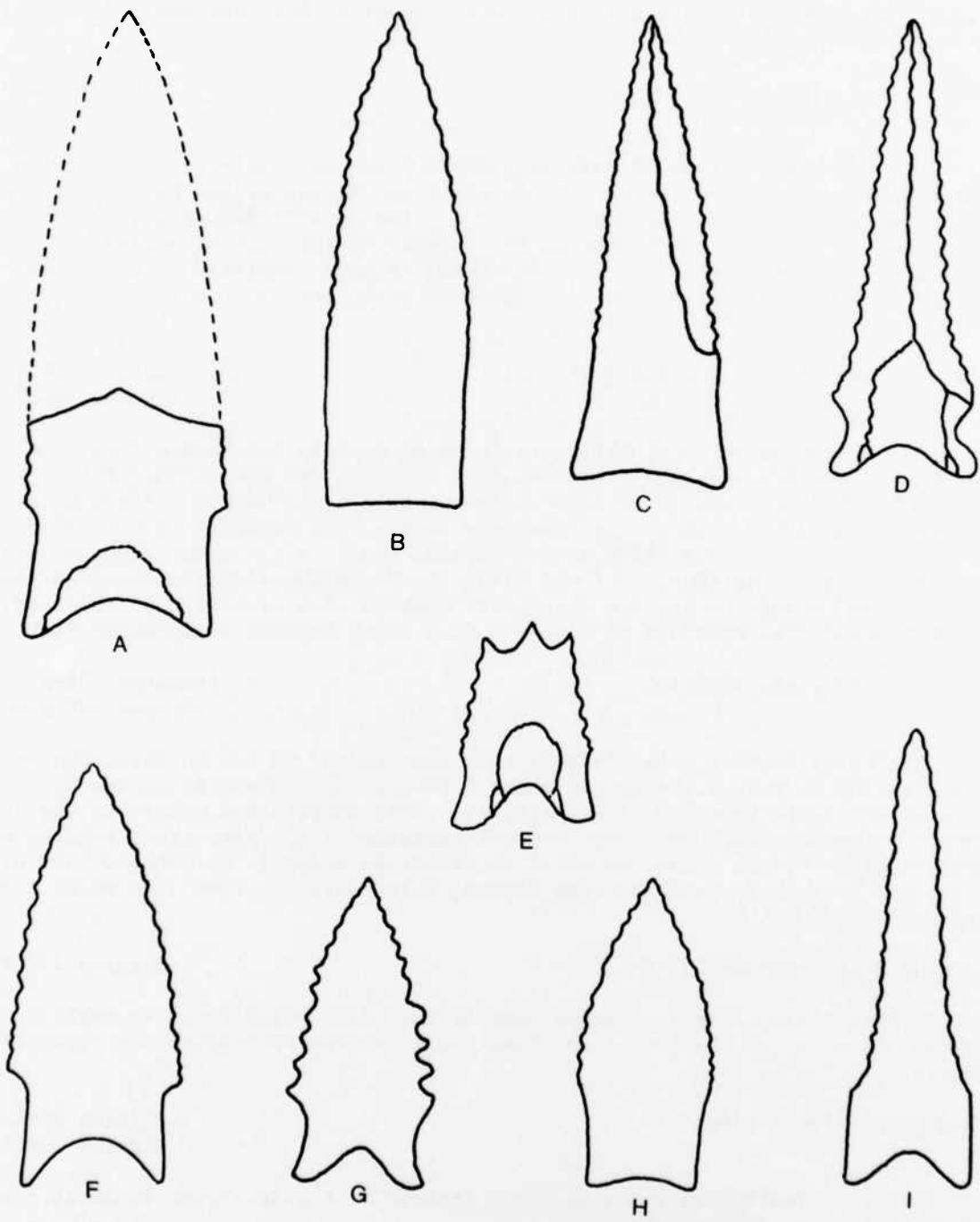


Figure 27. Dalton points found at Eufaula Lake. A) Holland variety; B,C) Meserve variety; D) Breckenridge variety; E) Dalton with three spurs; F) unnamed variety; G,I) Dalton as originally described; H) unnamed variety. All were outlined from points in private collections.

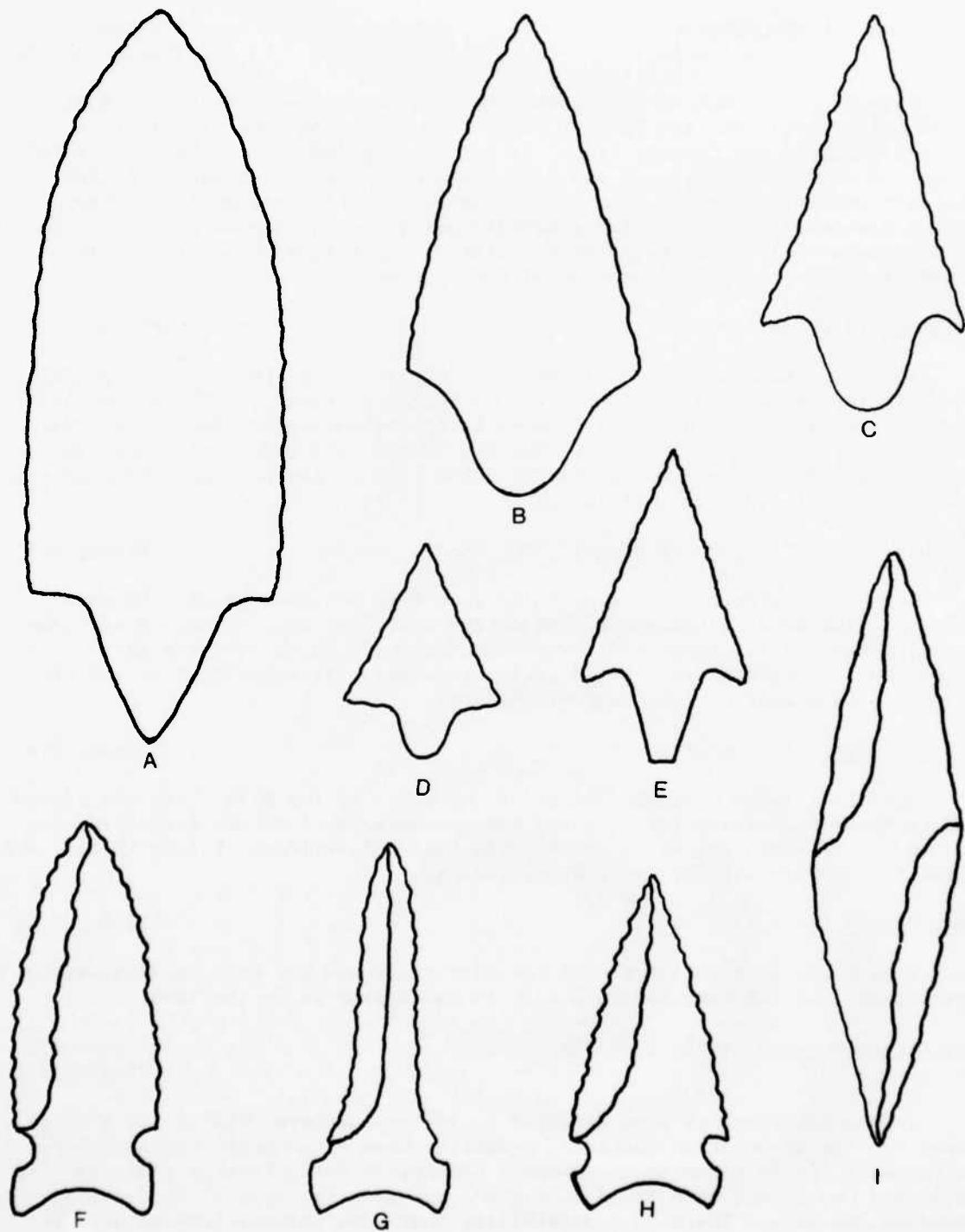


Figure 28. Dart and point types found at Eufaula Lake. A,B,C,D,E) Gary; F,G,H) Graham Cave; I) Harahey knife. All were outlined from points in private collections.

Gary Point (Bell 1958:28)(Figures 28A-E
Figures 33J,K)

This is a contracting stem dart point and knife form. Most have weak to strong shoulders; some are barbed. They were made from Late Archaic times through Woodland and Caddoan times, or for about 2,700 years. Because of the length of time they were made and used, they constituted between 60 to 70% of the dart points and knives found on the lake. The presence of a more than normal number of Early and Middle Archaic points in the northern part of the lake reduces their percentage there, creating the illusion that the Gaines Creek area had a larger percentage of Gary points.

Graham Cave Point (Perino 1968:28)

(Figures 28F,G,H)

This is a side-notched Early Archaic dart point and knife. The type was strongly represented in the same areas as Dalton points. Something new about them is that some were strongly beveled in the resharpening process and that there are two varieties. One type had the normal full-width stem; the other had a stem that narrowed to the width of the base of the notches having convex sides and basal edge that were ground.

Harahey Knife (in general usage)

(Figure 28I)

This is an alternate beveled knife form made and used by Late Caddoan peoples. The Caddo lived and farmed on the lower terraces which are now inundated; consequently, these tools were more commonly found in early days of the lake. The two studied in private collections were recovered high on the bluffs near Eufaula Mound, now the bank of the lake.

Johnson Point (Perino 1968:40)

(Figure 29A)

This is a large stemmed dart point and knife of the Middle Archaic period and is found in western Arkansas and eastern Oklahoma. It was surprising to see so few of these points in the Eufaula Lake collections. Evidently the lake marks the western edge of their distribution.

Kent Point (Bell 1960:60)

(Figure 25K)

This point is associated with the Gary point and may be a straight-stemmed version of it. The type is found only in token numbers on the lake.

Langtry-like Point (Bell 1958:38)(Figure 25L
Figure 33E)

This point form has been referred to in northeastern Oklahoma as a Langtry Point but the association there has primarily been with Middle Woodland Hopewell. In Hopewell, it is known as the Dickson Broadblade point (Perino 1968:18). Two stems and two points were found during the survey. The type is not commonly found on the lake. There is a possibility that some Langtry-like points are Gary points with truncated stems.

Marshall Point (Bell 1958:44)(Figure 29B
Figure 33I)

This late Archaic point type was found evenly distributed around the lake

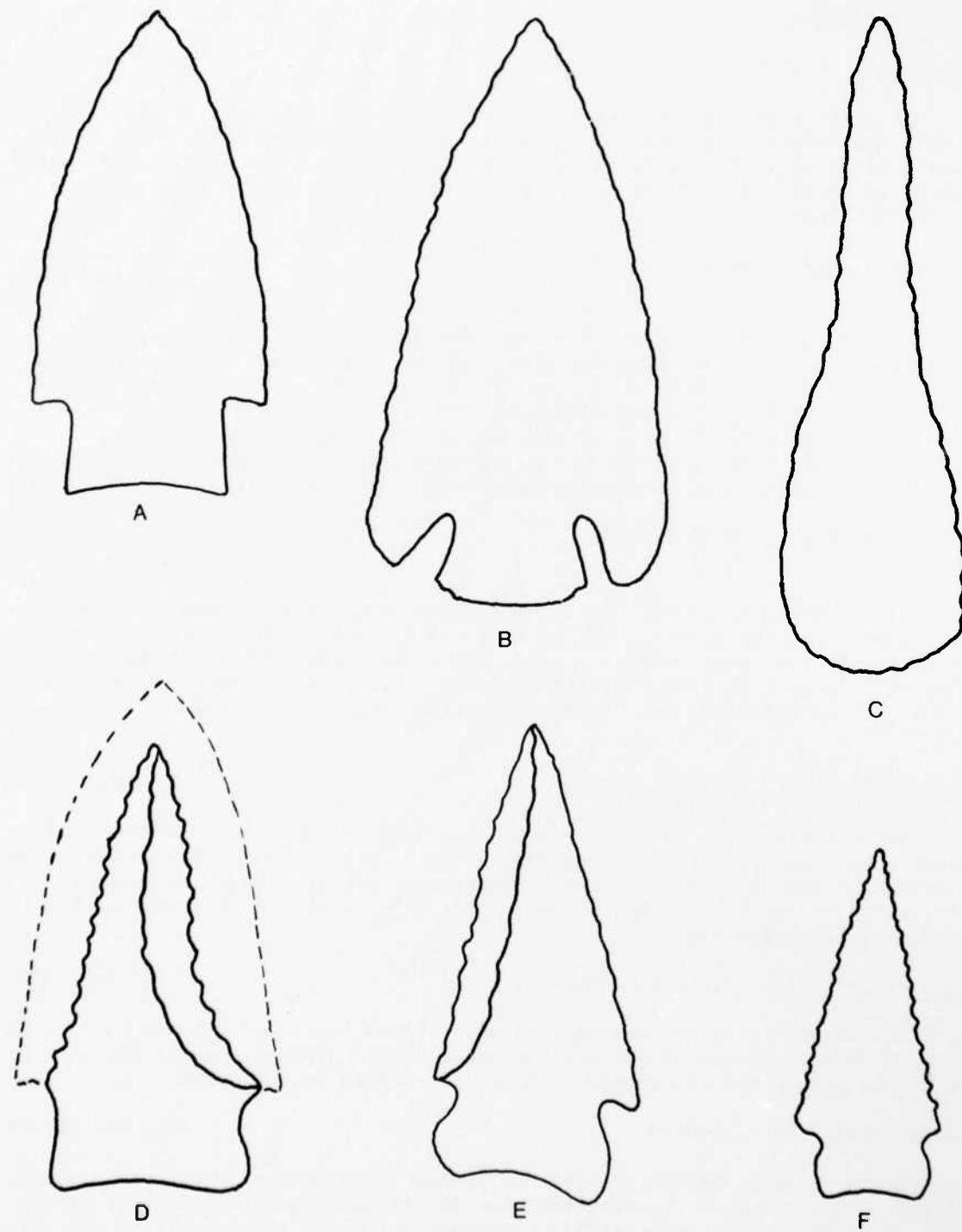


Figure 29. Dart and point types found at Eufaula Lake. A) Johnson; B) Marshall; C) round-based knife; D,E,F) Rice Lobed points. All were outlined from points in private collections.

in small numbers. A few were up to 110 mm in length and had been used as knives.

Ovoid Knife (general term)

This refers to large knives having rounded basal ends made in the Late Archaic and Woodland periods. All seen in the collections had been resharpened several times, leaving the hafted end the widest part of the point. Due to the limitation in the size of the materials available these points seldom exceeded 110 mm in length.

Rice Lobed Point (Perino 1968:76)

(Figures 29D,E,F
Figure 32J)

This is an Early Archaic point type generally found farther north, in northeastern Oklahoma and northwestern Arkansas. Only a few are known from the Eufaula Lake area and these were found in the same places where Dalton points were most prevalent in the northern part of the lake. The point found here, however, is a variant, having a short, broad stem with a slightly concave basal edge and rounded corners instead of lobed basal corners. Resharpened specimens were beveled, indicating this large point was used as a knife.

San Patrice Point (Bell 1958:84)

(Figures 30A,B
Figure 32F)

This small Early Archaic dart point was rare at Eufaula Lake and only four were observed by the survey. All were of the St. John's variety, having a re-curved basal edge, wide shallow notches low on the base, and basal thinning and grinding. Three were seen in private collections. One of these had been found in the gravels below the dam. The fourth point was found during the survey at Site PS-47.

Scottsbluff Point (Bell 1958:86)

(Figure 30C,D)

This Early Archaic point type was also found in the area where most Dalton points were found at the northeast end of the lake between the dam and the town of Eufaula. Ten were noted in the collections. Two were found at Belle Starr Park, seven on the north shore between Belle Starr Park and the dam, and one in the gravel below the dam.

Square-Based Knife (general term)

(Figure 30G)

This refers to knives having a straight basal edge, made in the Late Archaic period. Those observed in collections had been resharpened several times leaving the hafted end as the widest part. None exceeded 90 mm in length.

Uvalde Point (Bell 1960:92)

(Figures 30E,F)

This is a small Middle Archaic dart point found sparingly in most parts of the lake. The heaviest concentration was in the northeastern area west of the dam. The type has a narrow profile elsewhere but those noted near the dam were extra-narrow.

Williams Point (Bell 1960:96)

(Figure 30H)

This dart point and knife form was found sparingly on all parts of the lake.

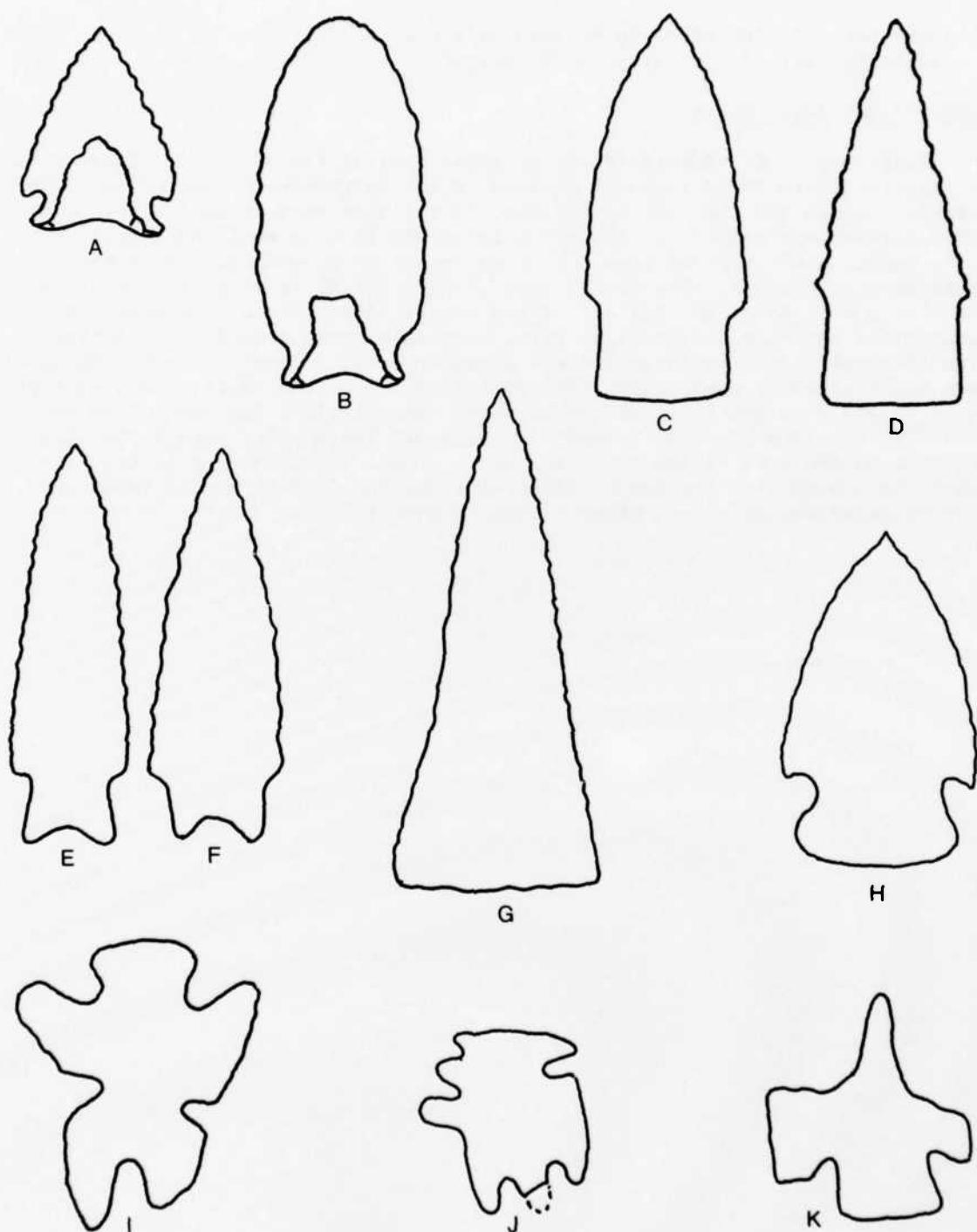


Figure 30. Knife and dart point types, and ornaments found at Eufaula Lake.
 A,B) San Patrice (St. John's variety); C,D) Scottsbluff; E,F) Uvalde;
 G) square-based knife; H) Williams; I,J,K) chipped chert ornaments. All
 were outlined from items in private collections.

They are found in Arkansas and eastern Oklahoma in small numbers and were made in the early part of the Late Archaic period.

Unidentified Early Types

(Figure 31)

There are four unidentified point types ranging from Middle to Early Archaic in age. All were found in small numbers in the northeastern part of the lake between the dam and the town of Eufaula, in the same area as most other Middle and Early Archaic points. The first (Figure 31D,E) is a small dart point or knife having a short broad stem. It also occurs in southwestern Arkansas and southeastern Oklahoma. The second type (Figure 31F-H) is slightly larger and was also a dart point and knife. It had an expanding stem with rounded basal corners and slightly convex basal edge, the edges being ground. The third type (Figures 31I-L) is large and was probably a knife form. It has weak shoulders and a slightly contracting stem with grinding on the edges, and a straight basal edge. When the point was resharpened several times and reduced to be in line with the stem edges it looked like an Agate Basin point except that the grinding on the stem is too short for Agate Basin. The fourth type (Figures 31A-C) is shaped like the Beaver Lake point (Perino 1968:8) and is found in eastern Oklahoma, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois.

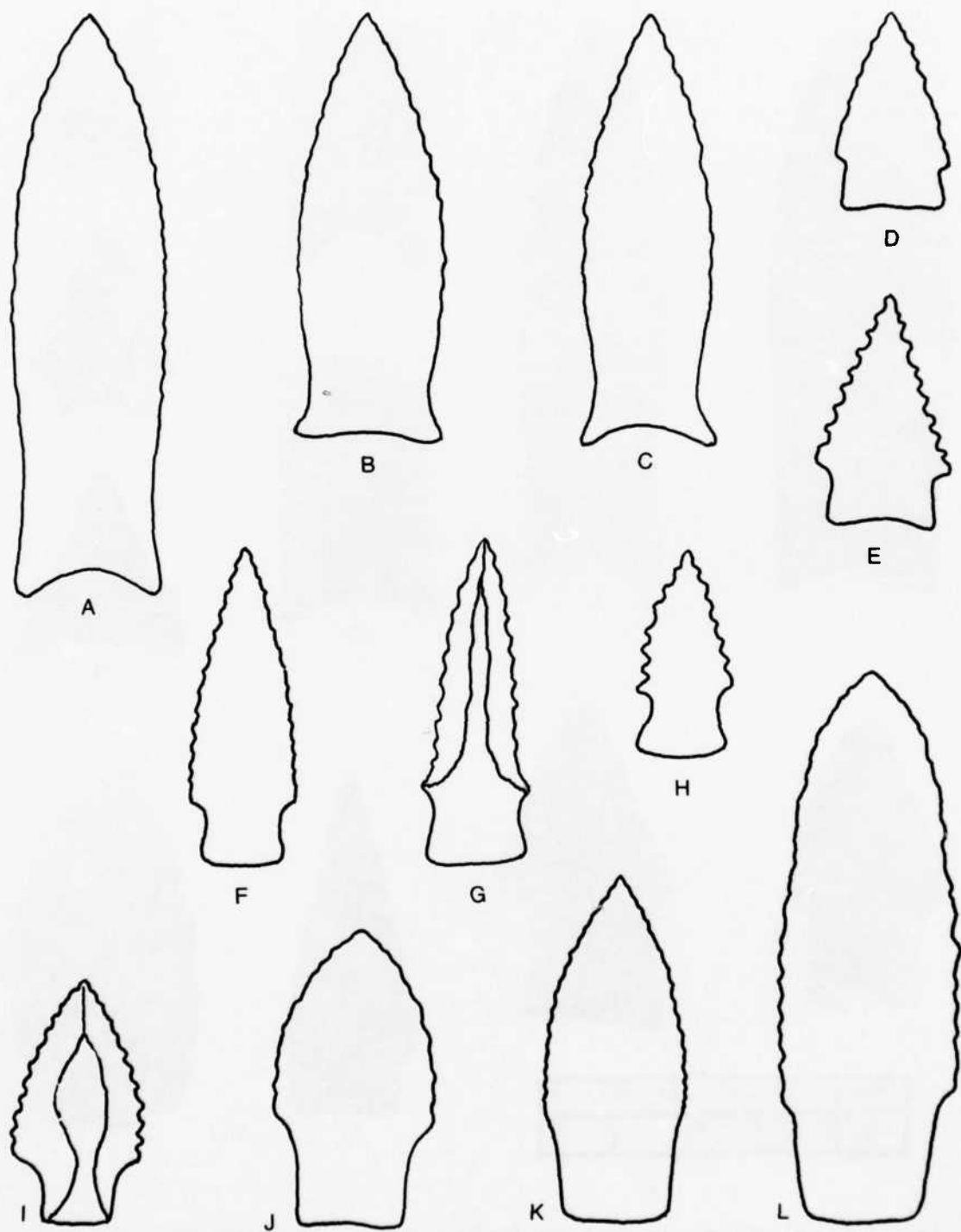


Figure 31. Unnamed Early to Middle Archaic points found at Eufaula Lake. A,B,C) points similar to the Beaver Lake type; D,E) small broad-based points; F,G,H) medium to large points that resemble the Agate Basin type when shoulders have been removed in the sharpening process. All were outlined from points in private collections.

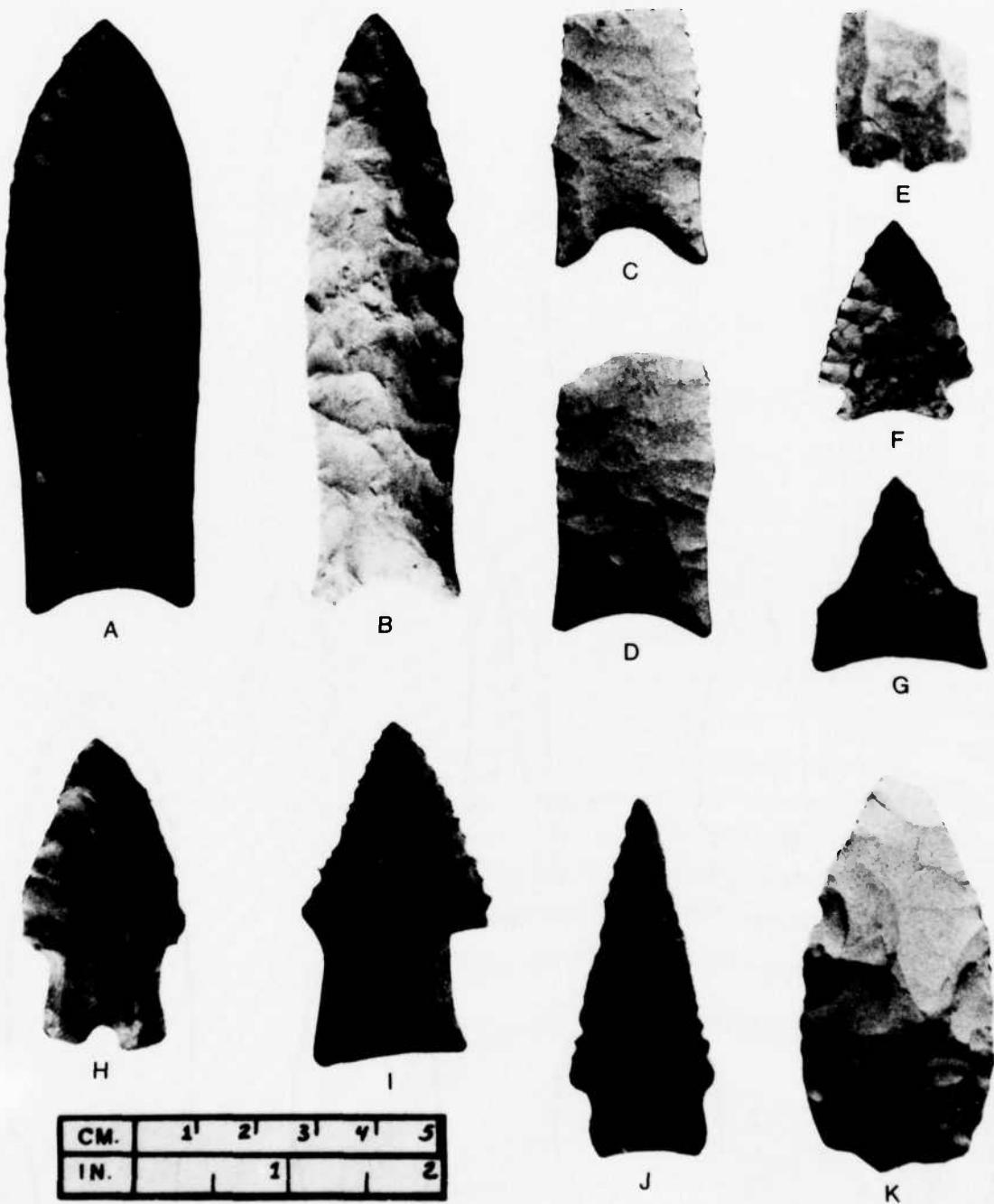


Figure 32. Miscellaneous dart and knife points. A) Clovis (MI-234), Roy Milsap collection; B) unidentified type (MI-134), Mike Milsap collection; C) Dalton (MI-146); D) Meserve (MI-121); E) Clovis preform base (MI-267); F) San Patrice (PS-47); G) Meserve (MI-110); H,I) Calf Creek points with barbs removed in sharpening (PS-169, MI-103); J) Rice Lobed (HS-140); K) Dalton preform (MI-121).

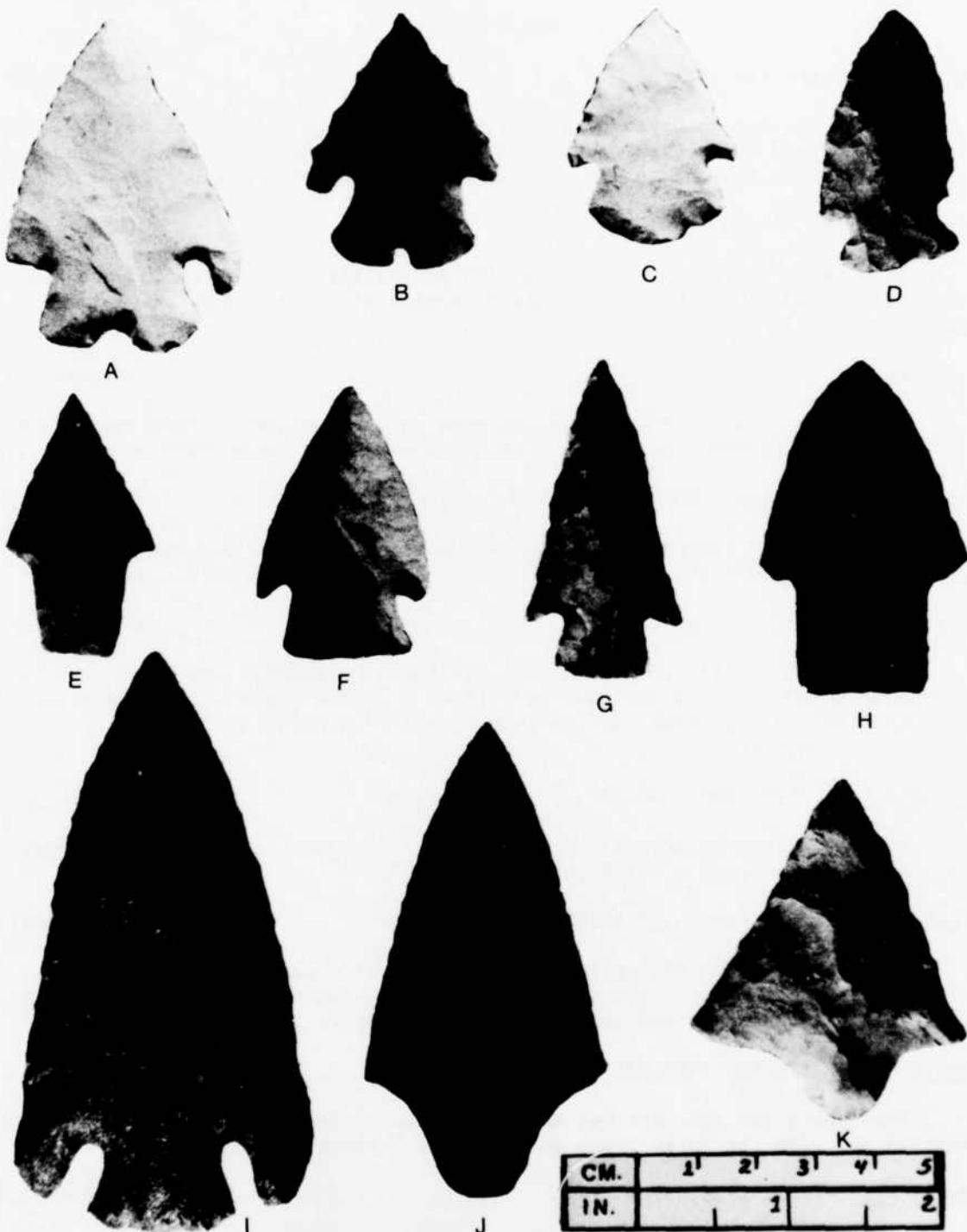


Figure 33. Miscellaneous dart and knife points. A,B,C) Cossatot River (MI-179, MI-103, MI-211); D) Ensor (PS-197); E) Langtry-like (PS-197); F,G) Ellis (HS-139, MI-116); H) Bulverde; I) Marshall; J,K) Gary (MI-134, PS-212). Points H,I,J, from the Mike Milsap collection.

ARROW POINTS

Agee Point (Perino 1968:4)

(Figure 34A)

This point has an expanded stem with a convex basal edge and was developed by Late Woodland Coles Creek peoples in southeastern Oklahoma and southwestern Arkansas. It is thought to linger into the early Caddoan period.

Agee A Point (Brown 1976:78)

(Figure 34B)

This point has an expanded stem with a straight to slightly indented basal edge and was developed by Late Woodland peoples affiliated with the late Fourche-Maline culture.

Alba Point (Bell 1958:8)

(Figure 34C)

This point was developed from the Agee point type and is distinguished from it by having a rounded to bulbous stem and was made by early Caddoan peoples.

Fresno Point (Bell 1960:44)

(Figure 34D)

This point is triangular in form and was made by late Caddoan peoples primarily in eastern Oklahoma, southeastern Kansas, and northwestern Arkansas.

Gary Arrow Point

(Figure 34E)

This single small arrow point shaped like a Gary point was found at Site PS-203 on Rock Creek. It is made on a flake of Boone chert and may be a type used by only one individual as others have not been reported. It is 15 mm wide, and 24 mm long.

Haskell Point (Perino 1968:32)

(Figure 34F)

This is a triangular point having low side notches, a concave basal edge, and was made between A.D. 1200 and A.D. 1350.

Kaskaskia Point (Perino 1971:58)

(Figures 34G,H)

This point is conical in form and was made of sheet brass or iron by the early Creek and Choctaw peoples in Oklahoma, and other Indians during the historic period. These points range from 28 to 40 mm in length.

Keota Point (Perino 1968:42)

(Figure 34I)

This point has side notches and a wide convex fanlike stem. It has an association with the Spiro Focus and was made between A.D. 1200 and A.D. 1350.

Maud Point (Bell 1958:48)

(Figure 34J)

This is a triangular point having a straight to concave basal edge and needle-like tips and is associated with the late McCurtain Focus Caddo dating from A.D. 1500 to A.D. 1700.

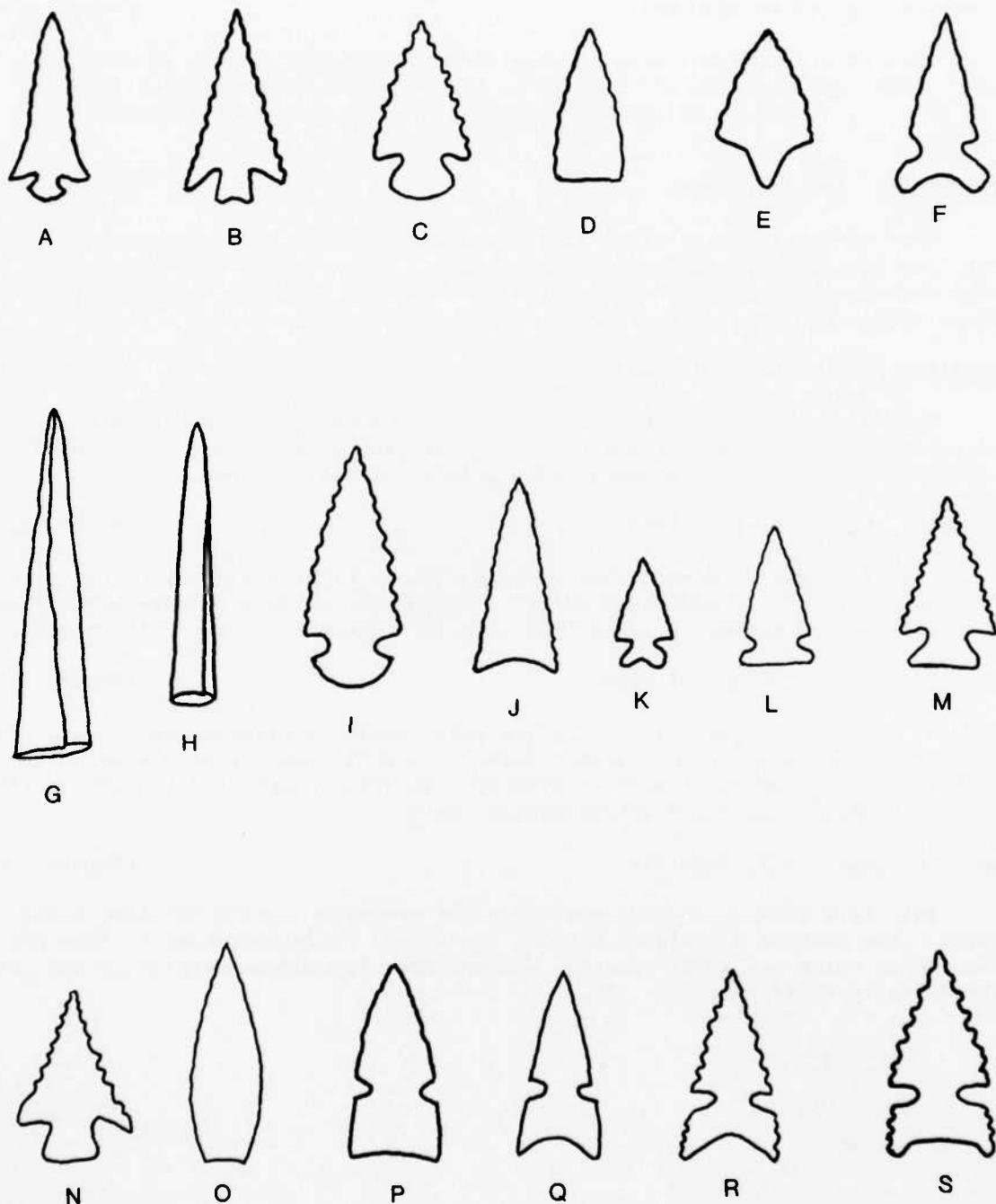


Figure 34. Arrow point types found at Eufaula Lake. A) Agee; B) Agee A; C) Alba; D) Fresno; E) Gary arrow; F) Haskell; G,H) Kaskaskia; I) Keota; J) Maud; L) Morris; M) Scallorn; N) Sequoyah; O) Shetley; P) Washita; Q,R,S) unnamed types. All were outlined from points in private collections.

Morris Point (Bell 1958:60)

(Figure 34K)

This is a triangular point having side notches and a notch in the basal edge. The basal corners are rounded to the basal notch forming two lobes on the stem. It dates in the late Gibson-early Fulton period of the Caddoan culture.

Reed Point (Bell 1958:76)

(Figure 34L)

This is a triangular point having low side notches and is associated with the late Gibson-early Fulton Caddoan periods. A few Maud points which have been side-notched have a similar appearance but are found on late McCurtain Focus sites, some dating up to A.D. 1700.

Scallorn Point (Bell 1960:84)

(Figure 34M)

This is a corner-notched arrow point first made by Late Woodland peoples in eastern Oklahoma and was the basis for the Agee point type. It is thought to have been one of the earliest arrow point types in Oklahoma.

Sequoyah Point (Perino 1968)

(Figure 34N)

This is a serrated point having barbs and a slightly expanding stem with rounded basal corners and basal edge. In Oklahoma, it is a Caddoan arrow point occurring in the middle period dating from late Gibson to early Fulton times.

Shetley Point (Perino 1971:92)

(Figure 34 O)

This is a convex-sided arrow point having a straight to concave basal edge and was made in proto-historic times. It most commonly occurs in north-eastern Oklahoma and northwestern Arkansas, an area occupied by the Neosho Focus, a group having Caddoan and Mississippian traits.

Washita Point (Bell 1958:98)

(Figure 34P)

This is a triangular side-notched point generally having straight basal edges. The notches are placed high on the sides, differentiating it from the Reed point which has lower notches. It was used by Caddoan peoples in the late Gibson-early Fulton period.

OTHER CHIPPED IMPLEMENTS

Clear Fork Gouge (Fay 1941:152)

This is a bifacially chipped tool looking like the upper end of a large dart point knife that was broken off to a length of 50 or 60 mm. The broken edge was beveled using the flattest side for the edge. The same people who found most of the Early and Middle Archaic points found the Clear Fork gouges. None were recovered in the survey. They occur primarily along the north bank of the South Canadian and North Canadian section of the lake from the dam to Highway 69.

A similar shaped but smaller tool beveled on both sides to the middle on the cutting edge also occurs in the same area. The bifacial beveling is a trait common on remodeled Johnson point tools and on an unidentified stemmed point that may precede the Johnson point in age (Perino 1971).

There is little difference in size and shape between some Clear Fork gouges and Dalton adzes found by Dan Morse (1973:316) in a Dalton cemetery near Jonesboro, Arkansas. Up to this time there is no clear evidence that the Clear Fork gouge belonged to either the Early or Middle Archaic tool assemblages.

Double-Bitted Axe

This was a bifacially chipped double-bitted implement referred to as a chipped axe. Most likely it was a multi-purpose tool. None were found during the survey and they were extremely scarce in the local collections. Those observed in southeastern Oklahoma are light in weight, too light for the common conception as to what an axe should be like. In southeastern Oklahoma, there is evidence that new tools of this type have pointed bits with soil polish on them, and as they are resharpened, the bit edges become curved to straight like those on axes.

These tools seem to be more common in southeastern Oklahoma than in the Lake Eufaula area. Some found at the Mahaffey Site at Hugo Lake were used for chopping cups in cupstones and for resharpening manos and mortars, the elongated chop marks being clearly different from the round star-like marks made by hammerstones on similar milling tools found in the Lake Eufaula area. These double-bitted tools are almost always made of Quartzitic sandstone. Similar Boone chert tools are found in northeastern Oklahoma but they are much thicker than the southern Oklahoma forms.

Hoes

(Figures 35E, F)

Chipped hoes of several types occurred in private collections; two were found during the survey. Hoes were made basically from two materials. One was argillite and one was hard tabular sandstone. The Caddo used both materials when making the long narrow double-bitted hoes, some exceeding 40 cm in length. The argillite was obtained from a stratum projecting in the bed of the Arkansas River. Other large single-bladed hoes similar to Mississippian hoes in form and size were often chipped from slabs of locally available hard sandstone. Most of the hoes seen in collections, however, were smaller, averaging about 15 cm in length. Some of these were double-bitted, probably being the remnants of longer hoes that had been resharpened so often that they were reduced to near the hafting area.

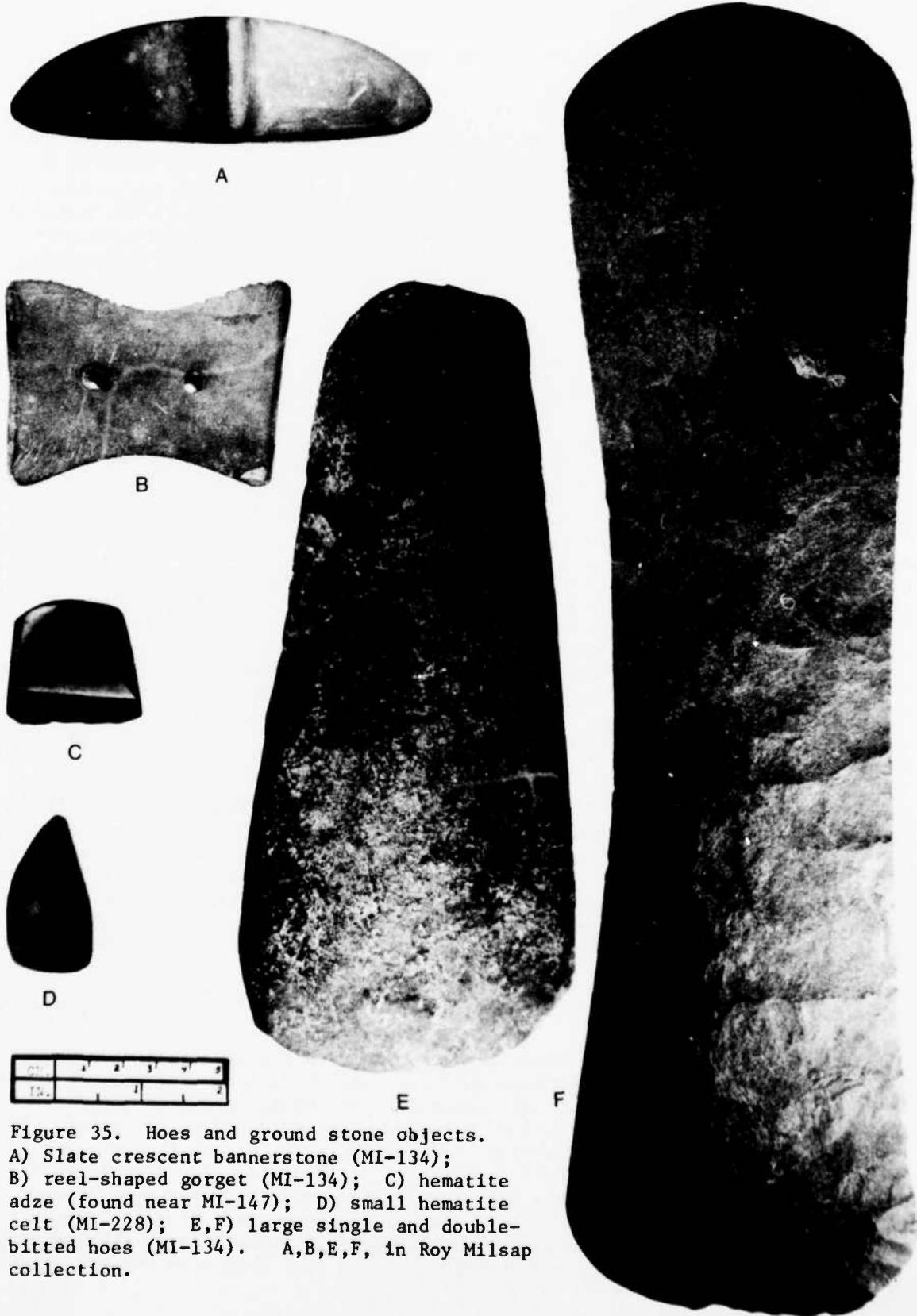


Figure 35. Hoes and ground stone objects.
 A) Slate crescent bannerstone (MI-134);
 B) reel-shaped gorget (MI-134); C) hematite
 adze (found near MI-147); D) small hematite
 celt (MI-228); E,F) large single and double-
 bit hoes (MI-134). A,B,E,F, in Roy Milsap
 collection.

The two hoes found during the survey differed from each other in that one from Site MI-171 was chipped from argillite and had most of the flake scars ground off. It was 83 mm wide and 133 mm long. The hoe found at Site PS-173 was chipped from a slab of hard sandstone to a width of 92 mm and a length of 160 mm. The argillite hoe had been resharpened several times; the sandstone hoe was in almost new condition.

Stemmed hoes were scarce in the lake area; only one was seen in the collections. They occur more frequently in southeastern Oklahoma on Late Archaic sites.

Some of the small rectangular hoes were probably made in the Woodland period but separating them from later Caddoan hoes would be difficult.

Ornaments

(Figures 30I-K)

Chipped flint ornaments were found on the lake but were rare. Most seen in collections consisted of remodeled dart points. One such ornament was modified from a Marshall-like point having deep notches in the sides and a deep notch in the tip end. When suspended by the stem from a cord, it had the appearance of a human figure with arms upraised, the bifurcated tip end forming the legs. Such ornaments are not uncommon in Late Woodland sites in Illinois and Missouri, and in the Ozark bluff shelters of Missouri, Arkansas, and northeastern Oklahoma.

STONE TOOLS AND ORNAMENTS

Adzes

(Figure 35C)

Pecked and ground stone adzes were rare and only two were studied. One was found by the survey and one was seen in a collection. The one found by the survey was located on a sandy beach 1/2 km southeast of Site MI-148 with no other cultural materials present. It was made of a hard grade of hematite and had been resharpened down to the haft and discarded. It was 31 mm wide at the bit and 29 mm long and had been chipped, then ground to shape, almost obliterating all evidence of the flake scars. The edge had been badly battered. The adze in one of the collections was similar to a small narrow celt made of a dioritic stone.

Celts

(Figure 35D)

Celts were the most common chopping tool seen in area collections. A few broken pieces and one made of hematite were found. Most of the celts were of the Caddoan petaloid type; only a few were of the short, wide Woodland variety. Woodland celts are thin, short and broad. The hematite celt found during the survey at Site MI-228 is very small, being roughly triangular in shape, having a length of 36 mm and a width of 21 mm at the bit. It had been ground from a small piece of hematite, probably resulting from the process of making red ochre.

Grooved Axes

These are the rarest chopping tools found on the lake as only two were reported in private collections. One was a full-grooved example found in the Graves Creek area near the west end of the Deep Fork section of the lake; the other was reported found near the town of Canadian, on the south bank of the South Canadian arm of the lake.

Dr. R.E. Bell of the University of Oklahoma acknowledges the scarcity of grooved axes in the Eufaula Lake area. While a goodly number of Caddoan celts have been found on the lake, Woodland and Archaic celts and axes are almost non-existent.

Bannerstones

(Figure 35A)

These atlatl weights were rare and two were seen in the collections. A crescent-shaped bannerstone made of slate found by Roy Milsap at the Belle Starr Park Site is comparable to one illustrated by Knoblock (1939:469-8) which came from Little River County, Arkansas. The Lake Eufaula specimen is somewhat longer and slimmer. The other bannerstone was found near the mouth of Gaines Creek by Mike Milsap and is made of quartz crystal. Essentially it is a short, wide, tubular type, having rudimentary wing stubs on each side.

Boatstones

There were relatively many of this kind of atlatl weights in the Lake Eufaula area. Those seen in collections were basically boat-shaped with narrow keels. Some were hollow. J.T. Patterson (1927) illustrates the type found at Lake Eufaula in numbers 85, 86, 87, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 126, and 128.

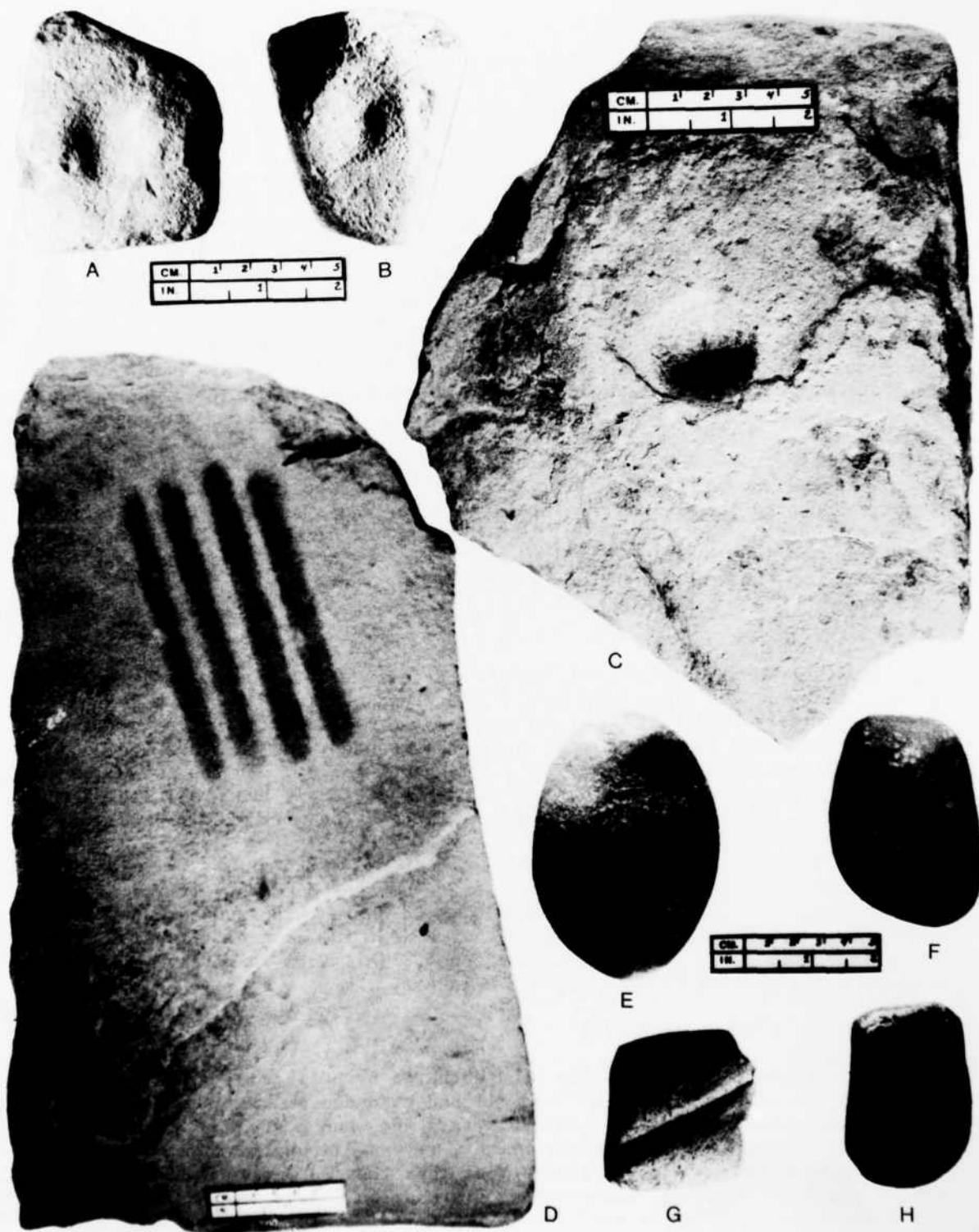


Figure 36. Cupstones, edge-preparation tools, and a striped slab. A,B) small cupstones (MI-146); C) large cupstone (PS-203); D) red-striped sandstone slab (HS-140); E,F,G,H) edge-preparation tools -- (E, Gaines Creek; F, PS-45; G, PS-130; H, MI-130).

Boatstones were made of slate and of a soft form of limonite, the surface of which exfoliated on some specimens when they dried. Limonite was available on the Deep Fork section from the bank, and slate was plentiful in the Ouachita Mountains at the upper end of Gaines Creek.

Edge Preparation Tools (Perino 1972:63)

(Figures 36E-H)

Three edge preparation tools were found during the survey; two others were seen in local collections. They are grinding tools used in dulling the edges of preforms for the removal of flakes by percussion or pressure flaking. Most tools are made on flattened quartz cobbles and may show some use on the edges as hammerstones. One or both of the broader surfaces may have one or more grooves, or they may have one or more troughs near the edges of each surface. The grooves or troughs result from the manner in which they are used. If the tool was moved lengthwise on the edge of a preform, straight grooves are formed. If it was used in a rocking motion over the edge of a preform, troughs or depressions are formed. Of the three found during the survey, one had a groove worn on one surface, one had a narrow trough worn on one surface, and one had a broad depression worn on one surface. Of the two seen in collections, one had two broad depressions on one surface, the other had a series of small troughs along the edges on both surfaces. This basic tool of the flint knapper is rarely identified in the archaeological literature and is sometimes labeled as a sinew stone, an awl abrader, or fitted hammerstone.

Gorgets

(Figure 35B)

These ornaments are rare in the Lake Eufaula area and only two were seen in collections. The first was made of slate and was found by Roy Milsap at the Belle Starr Park Site. It is rectangular in form having the sides constricted to about one-third its width, with each end expanded. If the ends had been indented it would have looked like a reel-shaped gorget. It has two holes for suspension one-third of the way in from each end, and it has small serrations or notches on the side edges. Its association may be with Middle Woodland peoples.

The other gorget was also made of slate but was damaged. It was of a more conventional form, having an elongated diamond shape with rounded ends. Two holes for suspension aligned lengthwise were near the center. A series of serrations or notches were in the side edges. This form is more commonly found on Late Archaic sites in southeastern Oklahoma.

Hammerstones (Perino 1978:171)

Most of the hammerstones had been gathered by collectors so that few remained on the sites, but those found all had evidence of being used in the pecking and grinding process. Several years ago when a study of Caddoan hammerstones was conducted by the senior writer, it was discovered that they had not only been used in the pecking process but that they were also used for grinding off the peck marks. Most hammerstones are made on quartz or chert cobbles which are harder than most stone used for making celts or axes; therefore, the roughened pecking surface of hammerstones served well as a sort of rasp to shape, grind, and polish celts and axes, and other pecked stone objects. The same results were noted when Woodland and Archaic hammerstones were studied.

Manos

(Figures 37A,B,D,E
Figures 36A,B)

Manos, hand held tools for grinding seeds and other materials, occurred in five varieties, the most obvious being the large ovoid manos pecked and shaped from moderately hard sandstone, most being oval in form (Figures 37A,B). When new, they are about 5 cm thick, 10 cm wide and 14 cm long. When discarded, they are between two and three cm thick. Some may have a cup or depression on one or both sides to facilitate grinding small seeds. When the manos became smooth, the surface was roughened again by pecking. The type is commonly found on Fourche-Maline sites.

The second type (Figure 37D) was not as common nor is it known who made this type and when. It is rectangular in form and square to rectangular in cross section having four working surfaces. It may be 3.5 to 4.5 cm thick and wide and 8 to 12 cm long, made of quartzitic sandstone which fractures naturally in rectangular pieces. The type was used on hard sandstone slab mortars and bedrock mortars such as the one found at Site PS-210.

The third type (Figure 37E) was rare and unusual in that it was made of quartzitic sandstone and used for grinding and when worn, had an ellipsoidal form in cross-section. The ends have tiny pock marks indicating they were used for pounding seeds, nuts, and other things. The age and cultural affiliation of this type is not known.

The fourth type consists of irregular pieces made of all grades of sandstone. In some instances they became wedge-shaped from use. The type was used in shallow mortar basins and belong in the Woodland period.

The fifth type (Figures 36A,B) consists of small blocks of sandstone classified as cupstones and are made on small irregular fragments ranging from triangular to square in shape. The more elaborate ones have finger holes and grooves on the sides and ends. This form was commonly found on all parts of the lake. Being so plain, few were picked up by collectors. Not all cupstones were used as manos. Those that were, show polish around the ends. The type seems to be casually made, more for grinding pigments and other materials than food. Any flat slab available may have been used as a mortar.

Mortars

(Figures 37C,F)

This food preparation tool had four forms ranging from basin-shaped to cup-like, and from flat to trough-like. The ovoid and some irregular manos were generally used with mortar basins -- some pecked into slabs of sandstone and others pecked in bedrock. Three bedrock mortar sites were found; they are Sites MI-159, MI-232, and MI-269.

Cup-like mortars were only found in bedrock at Sites PS-211, HS-146 and MI-269. All were in the "new" stage, none being very deep compared to two found at Site OS-140 at Skiatook Reservoir in Osage County, Oklahoma (Perino 1972:35) which were 10 to 12 cm wide; one was 36 cm deep, the other 41 cm deep. Stone manos or pestles were not found nearby so it is likely that wooden pestles were used in the mortars in the deep specimens found elsewhere. Conical mortars are thought to have been used in late Caddoan times.



Figure 37. Manos and mortars. A) Small ovoid mano (MI-191); B) large ovoid mano (MI-184); C) large slab mortar (PS-131); D) small rectangular mano (MI-198); E) elliptical mano (PS-171); F) small mortar basin with awl sharpening grooves on right edge (PS-151).

Flat mortars or slab mortars (Figure 37C) were usually found broken as many were made on thin flat slabs. Rectangular manos were used with this type, both receiving a high polish after nominal usage. Only one flat bedrock mortar was found and it was at Site PS-210 at the mouth of Fish Creek.

Trough-like mortars were seen in collections; none were found during the survey. It is likely the elliptical form of mano was used with this mortar form.

Cupstones or Nutting Stones

(Figures 36A-C
Figure 37A)

Very little is known about these tools as most information has been speculative. It was mentioned earlier that some cupstones were used as small manos but it is likely some were multi-purpose tools (Figures 36A,B, 37A). Similar cups found in large slabs and bedrock might have been used in cracking nuts. Some of the smaller cupstones, however, do not show wear that would result from stone grinding on stone. They might have been used in finishing wood surfaces with the flat portions, and rounding the ends of small shafts in the cups by twirling the shaft with one end in the cup.

Another but larger and rare form of cupstone consists of a piece of sandstone weighing 4.50 kg found at Site PS-203 (Figure 36C). It has a cup in the center of one surface and the beginning of a cup pecked near it. The large cup shows evidence that it had been mechanically rounded for it has a series of vertical chatter marks in the walls. The cup is about the size and shape of one-third of a golf ball. There is no doubt that something was spun in it, such as the end of a staff, axe handle, or any other handle having a diameter of about 33 mm. Of course, bone or antler could have been rounded in the cup as well, but the relative sharpness of the chatter marks indicates that a softer material than bone or antler had been used.

HISTORIC ARTIFACTS

This category of artifacts has been adequately described and identified by Marshall Gettys in his report on the materials found in a pit and on the surface at Site PS-212, identified as an early Choctaw or Chickasaw Indian house site.



Figure 38. Miscellaneous metal objects. A) Fragment from a cannon ball found near Site MI-208; B) fragment of an iron pot (MI-234); C) military brass button of 1851 (MI-157); D) clasp knife blade (MI-230); E) strike-a-lite (MI-142); F) stirrup (PS-137); G) gig point (MI-148); H) frame of a Harrington & Richardson revolver (PS-172); I) unidentified hand-forged object (MI-148).

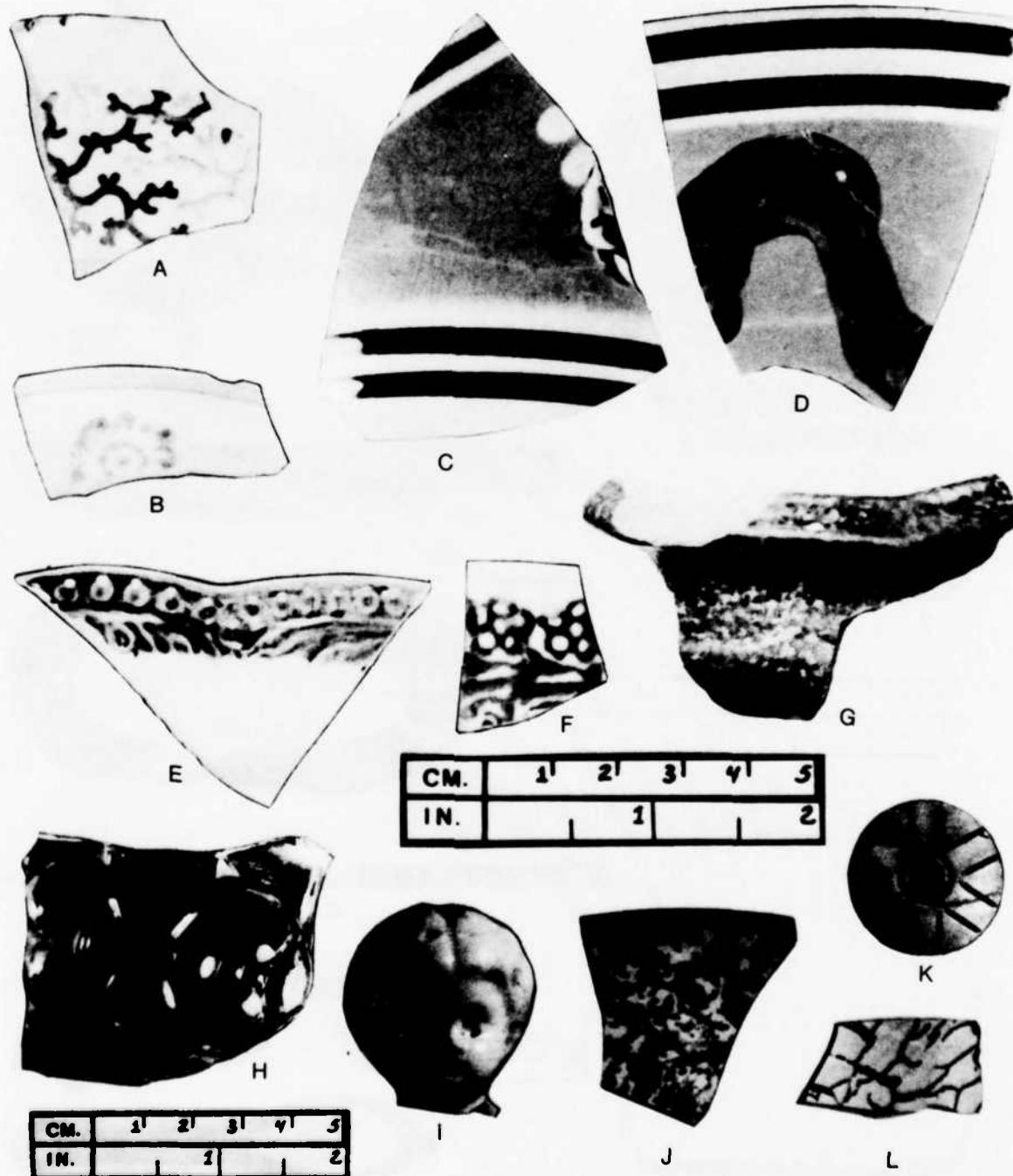


Figure 39. Miscellaneous ceramic ware, glass and shell. A) Transferware (PS-212); B) red stamped floral design ware (MI-148); C) mocha impressed ware (PS-137); D) mocha worm track ware (MI-173); E) blue embossed moulded edge ware (MI-143); F) red stamped floral desing ware (MI-144); G) blue spatterware (MI-139); H) pressed glass bowl (MI-154); I) china doll's head (MI-149); J) spatterware (MI-154); K) shell button (MI-149); L) marble transferware (MI-148).

SUMMARY OF ANSWERS TO RESEARCH DESIGN QUESTIONS

Site locations generally differed according to culture periods. Paleo Indian artifacts known from the lake were found on high sandy terraces and low blufftops, so the presence of these artifacts imply the existence of a living area or site where they were found.

Early and Middle Archaic sites were found on high terraces and blufftops and on the forward slopes of high sandy bluffs. (It should be noted that in one small private collection of waterworn points, the Early Archaic points consisted of six Dalton, one Scottsbluff, and one San Patrice point. All were found in the gravel below the dam, indicating that at times Early Archaic peoples might have lived on some of the lower terraces now washed away.)

Late Archaic sites were scattered and often appeared as single house or camp sites on sides of sandy bluffs, and on terraces some distance from water. Groups of house or camp sites were found on terraces and blufftops near the mouths of small streams.

Woodland sites tended to cluster on low terraces and blufftops near the mouths of small streams where they could exploit both the floodplains and the uplands via the stream.

Caddoan sites tended to be located on low terraces in wide valleys where agriculture could be practiced. Only one village site of this period is known to have existed on a blufftop now washed away (Site MI-108).

Historic Creek sites usually consisted of a group of widely-spaced house sites or farmsteads located in or near rich bottomlands; each group or "town" was three to eight km apart.

According to the kinds and quantities of specialized projectile point types present, human occupations on Eufaula Lake began at least 14,000 years ago, the populations increasing in early Archaic times, leveling off in Middle Archaic times, then increasing again with minor fluctuations, in Late Archaic, Woodland and Caddoan times. Shortly after 1832, the Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Seminole and some Negroes began to arrive from eastern homes. The few white settlers already in the area were removed from Indian lands. In some cases, some married Indians, and others eventually purchased land from Indians.

Most sites located before the lake was formed had been inundated and were lost; only a few remained above water and these were in poor condition. They consisted, primarily, of Late Archaic, Woodland, and Caddoan sites generally located on lower terraces adjacent to the floodplain or a small stream.

Additional sites can be found higher on sandy terraces and blufftops, on the sides and forward areas of sandy bluffs, on sandy terraces and bluffs on smaller streams, and on sandy terraces located some distance from streams.

The significance of previously unrecorded sites lies in their distributional patterns, for this tends to identify their mode of living.

Lithic resources had definite areal distribution in various parts of the region, the three major types being Boone chert, Alibates flint, and Woodford

chert; a minor type was Ogallala chert.

Only two sites merit preservation and they are already located on park lands. They are the Belle Starr Park Site (MI-134) which produced two Clovis points, large quantities of Early and Middle Archaic points, large quantities of later points and other artifacts, and Creek Indian house sites and a cemetery, now inundated. The other site (MI-233) is located on the Deep Fork side of Fountainhead State Park. A limited number of other sites, consisting of burnt rock floors, were recommended for study or use for training students, not as salvage projects.

REFERENCES CITED

- Bareis, Charles J.
1952 Two Historic Indian Burials from Pittsburg County. The Chronicles of Oklahoma 29:408-414.
- Bell, Robert
1949 Recent Archaeological research in Oklahoma. The Chronicles of Oklahoma 27:303-312.
- 1958 Guide to the Identification of certain American Indian projectile points. Oklahoma Anthropological Society, Special Bulletin 1.
- 1960 Guide to the identification of certain American Indian projectile points. Oklahoma Anthropological Society, Special Bulletin 2.
- Brown, J.A.
1976 Spiro studies, the artifacts 4. University of Oklahoma Research Institute.
- Briscoe, James
1977 The Plantation site (MI-63), An Early Caddoan settlement in Eastern Oklahoma. Oklahoma Highway Archaeological Survey, Papers in Highway Archaeology 11.
- Johnson, Leonard G.
1950 Preliminary appraisal of the archaeological resources of the Eufaula Reservoir (Gaines Creek Reservoir). Ms. on file, Archaeological Research and Management Center. Norman, Oklahoma.
- King, T.F.
1978 The archaeological survey: methods and uses. Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service. U.S. Department of the Interior. Washington.
- Knoblock, Byron W.
1939 Bannerstones of the North American Indians. Published by the Author, LaGrange, Illinois.
- Lopez, D.R. and K.D. Keith (editors)
1976 An archaeological survey of U.S. 69, Pittsburg, Atoka, and Bryan Counties, Oklahoma. Oklahoma Highway Archaeological Survey. Papers in Highway Archaeology 2.
- Orr, K.G.
1941 The Eufaula mound: contributions to the Spiro Focus. The Oklahoma Prehistorian 4(1):2-15.
- 1942 The Eufaula mound, Oklahoma: contributions to the Spiro Focus. Masters Thesis, University of Chicago.
- Patterson, J.T.
1937 Boat-shaped artifacts of the Gulf Southwest States. University of Texas Bulletin 3732.

Perino, Gregory

- 1968 Guide to the identification of certain American Indian projectile points. Oklahoma Anthropological Society, Special Bulletin 3.
- 1971 Guide to the identification of certain American Indian projectile points. Oklahoma Anthropological Society, Special Bulletin 4.
- 1971 Reworked points: end knives and/or scrapers. Field Notes, Newsletter Arkansas Archaeological Society 82.
- 1972 Stone tools used in edge-trimming preforms and cores. Central States Archaeological Journal 19(2).
- 1978 Some new uses for two stone tools in Southeast Oklahoma. Central States Archaeological Journal 25(4).

Perino, Gregory and W.J. Bennett, Jr.

- 1978 Archaeological investigations at the Mahaffey Site, CH-1 Hugo Reservoir, Choctaw County, Oklahoma. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District.

Proctor, Charles

- 1953 Report of excavations in the Eufaula Reservoir. Bulletin of the Oklahoma Anthropological Society 1:43-60.

Ray, Cyrus

- 1941 The various types of the Clear Fork Gouge. Bulletin of the Texas Archaeological and Paleontological Society 13:152-156.

Thomas, B.B., Jr. and Richard Burnett

- 1972 A study of clay smoking pipes produced at a nineteenth century kiln at Point Pleasant, Ohio. The Conference on Historic Site Archaeology Papers 1971 6:1-31.

Wiseman, James

- 1979 Editorial commentary. In Journal of Field Archaeology 6:367-368, The Association for Field Archaeology.

HISTORY OF THE EUFAULA LAKE REGION FROM 1719

Mary Elizabeth Good

Acknowledgements

Individuals providing assistance and information for this report include:

Manon T.B. Atkins, Oklahoma Historical Society

John M. Banks, Crowder, Oklahoma

Larry Banks, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Dallas

Martha Royce Blaine, Oklahoma Historical Society

Opal Burns, Eufaula, Oklahoma

Mary Lee Ervine, Oklahoma Historical Society

Carmelita Fife, Dustin, Oklahoma

Burke George, Jr., Tulsa, Oklahoma

Burke George, Sr., Canadian, Oklahoma

I.C. Gunning, Wilburton, Oklahoma

Ellen Martin, Eufaula, Oklahoma

Gregory Perino, Museum of the Red River, Idabel, Oklahoma

Clyde E. Pigg, Eufaula Lake Project Manager

Newt Scott, Tulsa, Oklahoma

Robert W. Trepp, Creek National Tribal Capital Complex, Okmulgee, Oklahoma

Mildred Wedel, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

W. Hubert Smith, McAlester, Oklahoma

HISTORY OF THE EUFAULA LAKE REGION FROM 1719

Mary Elizabeth Good

Eufaula Lake was formed by the damming of the Canadian River and consequently impounding waters principally from the Canadian, North Canadian, and Deep Fork Rivers and Gaines Creek. Segments of McIntosh, Pittsburg, and Haskell Counties have been inundated, thus including areas in the old Creek/Seminole, Choctaw/Chickasaw, and Cherokee Nations occupied by these tribes in the 1830s following their removal from the southern states.

Prior to the forced migration of the Five Civilized Tribes to Indian Territory after 1820, there were only sporadic efforts at settlement in the area. But as pressures mounted in the 1830s for land in the southern states, the United States Government set about to rid that region of its Indian inhabitants, making more territory available for white settlers.

Between 1820 and 1837, government officials negotiated a series of treaties with the Five Civilized Tribes. As a result, these Indians relinquished their tribal lands for land west of Arkansas (Gibson 1971a:19).

The Canadian River became the boundary separating the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations from the Creeks and Seminoles. Near the mouth of the river, it also marked a portion of the southern boundary of the Cherokee Nation.

The Canadian River has been known by many names. In early times it was called the Río Colorado, St. André, El Canadano, Río Buenaventura, La Cañada, Rio Magdalena, South Canadian and Great Canadian (*Ibid*:1). After 1749, the Canadian River appears in Arkansas Post documents by that title, presumably named for the Mallets and other French Canadians who were the first Europeans known to travel the river (Blaine 1979:155). South Canadian, the present name of the river on Oklahoma maps, is an erroneous designation. The true South Canadian is Gaines Creek which flows from Pittsburg County, entering the Canadian near the town of that name (Gibson 1971:1). On some early maps and in early accounts, Gaines Creek is called the South Fork of the Canadian.

Various attempts to utilize the Canadian as a water highway were seldom successful. As an artery of travel, it was only usable sporadically. As Josiah Gregg wrote in 1840:

Notwithstanding it presents the face of one of the greatest rivers of the west during freshets, yet even then it would not be navigable on account of its rapidity and shallowness. It would appear almost incredible to those unacquainted with the prairie streams, that a river of 1500 miles in length, and whose head wears a cap of perennial snow (having its source in the Rocky Mountains), should scarcely be navigable, for even the smallest craft, over fifty miles above its mouth (Gregg 1954:323).

Exploration, trade and the westward movement

Jean-Baptiste Bénard, Sieur de la Harpe, a Frenchman who traveled through the region in 1719 enroute to meet with a group of Caddoan-speaking Indians

near present-day Leonard, Oklahoma, provides what appears to be the first written record of the Eufaula Lake area (Wedel 1980:personal communication). La Harpe had set up a post on Red River to establish trade relations with the Spaniards then in Texas and New Mexico (Wedel 1978:1). Trade with the Spanish remained a goal of many traders in the region for over a century.

Many details of La Harpe's stay in Franch Louisiana were recorded by him on a day-to-day basis. It is from Mildred Mott Wedel's translations of La Harpe's journal and her continuing research which relates the journal to modern settings, that more accurate determination of these early events can be made. Wedel explains that the journal contains notations on features La Harpe observed while traveling, happenings of interest, and the direct-line distance and direction he advanced each day (*Ibid*:2). Bracketed punctuation is her own, for clarity. According to Wedel's translation and explanatory notes:

The 28th [of August, 1719] we marched in a beautiful prairie interspersed with small hills and groves[.]. In the evening we climbed to the top of a rocky prominence, upon the descent from which we camped near a little lake.... We made 3 leagues to the N 1/4 NE. [Wedel says they have camped this night just north of Rock Creek, between two right-hand tributaries.] The 29th we advanced 3 leagues to the NNE and made our way through quite a difficult woods and past several little rocky mountains[.] We entered afterwards into some prairies, next to a very thick wood where our guides misled us. After a thousand difficulties we found ourselves on the bank of the western branch of the river of the Ouachitas which 20 leagues below divides from the other branch which comes from the WNW[.].

[La Harpe had learned from the Indians that his stream was called River of the Ouachitas, meaning 'by this river one goes to the Ouachitas,' as with the Osage and Missouri Rivers. Indians coming down the Arkansas were accustomed to take a portage to the headwaters of the Ouachita River in order to reach the Ouachitas. Wedel has suggested camp was made on the 29th near the mouth of Mill Creek, perhaps just southwest of it. The River of the Ouachitas was, of course, the Canadian River.]

The 30th we remained at the campsite[.] The Indians occupied themselves in catching some fish in a stream that goes into the river. [This may have been Mill Creek.]

The 31st we began to march with the naouydiches [Nabedache][.] We entered a very thick woods at the end of which we entered another more open wood[,] next into some prairies[,] at the end of which we entered a wood[,] which in leaving brought us to the edge of the WNW branch of the river of the Ouachitas[.] This day we made 6 leagues to the N 1/4 NE. [Wedel says this camp is on the south side of the North Canadian River, southwest of Brush Hill.]

The 1st [of September] we crossed the branch of this river

in which there were no more than 2'-3' of water. We followed a path to the right along a quite thick wood which led us to high ground[.] From there we entered into some prairies....We had advanced this day seven leagues to the north. [Wedel has determined that they camped that night on Cloud Creek. They had crossed Deep Fork that day, going straight north and had achieved the high prairie.] (Wedel 1980:personal communication.)

For a number of reasons the Spanish of Taos and Santa Fe were unable to furnish much variety in the goods they secured for trade, and seldom did they have an adequate amount on hand. Their own law forbade them to supply the Indians with guns or ammunition, and Spain had incurred a decline in manufacturing in the late 17th century and this was only now being rebuilt. There also was the limiting factor of distance from Mexican ports and supply centers. Trade with the French colonies in America was restricted (Blaine 1979:135).

French traders early found there was considerable profit in smuggling merchandise into Spanish possessions. They also liked trading with the western Indians, from whom they received furs, skins, Indian captives, and mules stolen from the Spanish (Foreman 1936:5-6).

On July 24, 1739, Paul and Pierre Mallet, Canadian voyageurs, and six others reached Santa Fe. They had ascended the Missouri River from Illinois, reaching a Pani Maha village in May. They had then moved southwestward across the prairies, arriving at Taos. Since they met no hostility, they guided their nine horses laden with trade goods on to Santa Fe (Blaine 1979:135). Although cordially received by the governor, they were informed their petition to trade must wait for the decision of the archbishop-viceroy of Mexico. Some nine months later, permission still had not arrived and the Franchmen set out to return to Louisiana. They took with them letters suggesting that trade could be initiated between certain citizens of the two countries (Ibid:136).

The Mallet party came southwest along the Canadian River, and at a point some "220 leagues" by way of land from Santa Fe, they stopped to rest and make canoes. This has been calculated as being above Ada in Pontotoc County (Ibid: 137). On June 20, 1740, "they embarked in two small canoes and made ten leagues because this river did not have much current.... Finally, the 24th they were pleasantly surprised to find themselves on the Upper Arkansas. They had covered 42 leagues by canoe" (Ibid).

Jean-Baptiste Le Moyne, sieur de Bienville, governor-general of Louisiana, and Edme Gatien Salmon, ordonnateur, agreed that trade with the Spanish might now be accomplished and favored establishment of a route via the Canadian River. They felt the political climate was favorable and there was no time to be lost (Ibid:136-137).

Andre Fabry de la Bruyère, an officer serving as a clerk of the marines in Louisiana, was selected to head the expedition, which included the Mallet brothers and some members of the Mallet party. They set out in September 1741 (Ibid:138, 142, 143). On Dec. 4, the party had reached a place "four leagues from the Forks of the Arkansas River" [the Canadian and the Arkansas]. They continued this route and on Dec. 7th, entered "in the left Fork which is the river which supposedly leads to Santa Fe." Fabry found "enough water at the confluence of the two other rivers, of which it [Canadian] receives water at a distance of 17

leagues above its own confluence...." Fabry now has reached either the mouth of the North Canadian or that of Longtown Creek which enters the river almost opposite it. Just a few kilometers upstream, Gaines Creek enters the Canadian River from the south. Either Longtown Creek or Gaines Creek was named River of the South by Fabry, probably the latter as Gaines Creek was called the South Fork of the Canadian River prior to being given its present name (Ibid:144).

On Dec. 13, Fabry's letters tell us that the "water failed him," and the party was forced to halt at that point until Dec. 21, "when a thunderstorm made the water in the river, which leads to the Spaniards, rise 5 feet."

He called the Canadian the River of St. Andrew [André]. He advanced until the 25th when water again was lacking. He continued his journey on the 10th of January, but the expedition was so beset with problems it was finally abandoned (Ibid:153).

That the party followed the customary practice of burying proof of discovery to claim the region for the king of France is evident from a notation on The First Part of Captain Pike's Chart of the Internal Part of Louisiana:

"At the mouth of the Canadian River the Ensigns armorial of France were buried in a leaden Box at the feet of a Great Oak in 1742" (Jackson 1966: facing 324). The source for this information is this: In 1806, Gen. James Wilkinson told Secretary of War Dearborn that he had been "given a map made by a French engineer in 1742," and he mentioned Fabry at that time. This French map is thought to be the source of Nau's notation of the Fabry sites on Pike's chart, which could account for the discrepancy in dates. It was not yet 1742 when the Ensigns armorial were buried (Blaine 1979:156).

The next reports of the Canadian were the result of an accident.

While at Engineer Cantonment at Council Bluffs, Maj. Stephen Harriman Long received instructions from the War Department to explore the headwaters of the Platte, Arkansas, and Red Rivers (Smallwood 1976:51). Long unintentionally did not accomplish his assignment.

After receiving orders, Long left Engineer Cantonment on June 26, 1820, with 22 men, and 34 horses and pack mules. Having explored the Platte and the Arkansas Rivers without finding the source of the latter, on July 24, Long divided his command. He sent Capt. John R. Bell and a contingent of men down the Arkansas River to Fort Smith. Long took 10 men and moved south to find the Red River (Ibid:53).

He eventually struck the Canadian River, which he mistook for the Red. Several members of the party were soon to question the course, but on Aug. 9, he met a band of Comanches who told him he was on the Red. Rather than an attempt to mislead Long, the Comanche chief had probably adopted the Spanish name for the river -- Rio Colorado, or Red River (Ibid:55).

By August 27, the Long party had for sometime been in heavily forested areas with timber so thick the caravan usually traveled in the river bed to save time and wear on horses. Ticks had become a real problem to both men and horses (Ibid:57).

Botanist Edwin James kept a journal: On Sept. 4, he commented:

We met with nothing interesting except the appearance of running water in the bed of the river. Since the 13th of the preceding month, and in all the distance passed in that time, which could not have been less than three hundred miles, we have seen running water in the river on one or two occasions only, and in those it had evidently been occasioned by recent rains, and had extended a mile or two, when it disappeared (James 1905 (XVI):170).

Botanist James describes the region in which they were traveling on Sept. 5 as one of great fertility and regretted the party had not passed this area earlier in the season. "Many unknown plants were observed, but their flowering season had passed, the fruit of many of them had ripened and fallen. We were deprived of the means of ascertaining the name and place of such as had been heretofore described, and of describing such as were new." He does mention "a very beautiful species of bigonia, and the bowwood or osage orange" (Ibid: 170-171).

He continued by describing rocky hills that abounded in trees of a small size, and cedars sometimes so numerous "as to give their peculiar and gloomy colouring to the landscape." The group heard a bird call new to some of them, which resembled the noise of a child's small trumpet. This they determined to be the great ivory-billed woodpecker. Turkeys were very numerous and James mentions the "paroquet, chuck-wills-widow, wood-robin, mocking bird," and many other small birds in the woods. He also talks of the bald eagle, turkey buzzard, and black vulture, raven, and crow. Around the river were large flocks of pelicans, numbers of snowy herons, and the ardea egretta (Ibid:171-172).

On Sept. 6, James describes "numerous ridges of rocky hills" traversing the country from northeast to southwest, crossing the direction of the river obliquely. "They are of sandstone," he said, "which bears sufficient evidence of belonging to a coal formation. At the spot on the river where we halted to dine, one of these ranges, crossing the river, produces an inconsiderable fall" (Ibid:172). The falls James described now are inundated.

At that point in the river, the whole width of the channel was paved with compact horizontal sandstone. James felt that should the river at any season of the year contain sufficient water for navigation, the falls would be sufficient to prevent passage upwards. "The point is a very remarkable one, as being the locality of a rare and beautiful variety of sandstone. The rock which appears in the bed of the river is a compact slaty sandstone, of a deep green colour, resembling some varieties of chloritic slate" (Ibid).

One and a half kilometers downstream was the mouth of Caines Creek. James describes this stream as "a river fifty yards wide," entering from the south.

The banks are lined with tall forests of cottonwood and sycamore, and its bottoms are wide and fertile. Its bed is less choked with sand than that of the river to which it is tributary. Six or eight miles farther down, and on the other side, is the confluence of the Great North Fork, discharging at least three times as much water as we found at the falls above mentioned. The beds of both these tributaries are covered with water from shore to shore, but they have gentle currents, and are not deep, and neither of them



Figure 40. Standing Rock, a landmark in the Canadian River east of the mouth of the North Canadian River, was described by Edwin James in his journal of Stephen H. Long's expedition in 1820, and by Capt. B.L.E. Bonneville in 1830. It has figured in treasure tales over the years. On the rock were inscribed a hatchet, a turtle, and the date 1851. Standing Rock, also called Mary's Rock, now is inundated. It is Site MI-114 in this survey.

have in any degree that red tinge which characterizes the Canadian (Ibid:174).

Three and a half miles below the confluence of the North Fork is a remarkable rock, standing isolated in the middle of the river, like the Grand Tower in the Mississippi (Figure 40). It is about twenty-five feet high, and fifty or sixty feet in diameter, and its sides so perpendicular as to render the summit inaccessible. It appears to have been broken from a high promontory of gray sandstone overhanging the river on the north side" (Ibid:175-176).

Standing Rock, as it came to be called, is now inundated. It will be discussed in more detail later in this paper.

On Sept. 8, the quantity of water in the river had become so considerable that Long's party was hampered in descending along the bed, but "the valley was narrow, and so filled with close and entangled forests, and the uplands so broken and rugged, that no other path appeared to remain" for traveling. They encountered quicksand which, when they least expected it, threw horses and riders "to the earth without a moment's notice." Much of the time the horses were having to walk in water. Finally, the group was compelled to "cross from a point of a sand-bar on one side of the river, to the next on another" (Ibid: 176).

Twelve to 16 km further came the discovery that members of Long's party must have been fearing for some time...they had reached the mouth of the Canadian and recognized the Arkansas River (Smallwood 1976:59).

Still the lure of the Santa Fe trade continued, this time on the part of American interests. Tantalized by potential profits, three expeditions set out in the fall of 1821, headed by William Becknell, Thomas James, and Hugh Glenn and Jacob Fowler respectively (Thomas 1976:61). James' expedition returned by the Canadian River route. In the fall of 1822, James, motivated by personal debt, set out again in the direction of Santa Fe to trade with the Comanches. He was accompanied by John McKnight, who had financed the earlier expedition as well as this one, and his brother, Robert (Foreman 1926:54). They reached the Canadian River in February of 1823 and began to follow that stream. James was impressed with the bottomland of the Canadian, describing it as "the best farming country I have ever seen." He said the soil was "extremely fertile, judging from the heavy grass of the prairies and the large and valuable timber of the woods which were composed of walnut, ash, hackberry, spice, paupaw, and oaks of heavy growth and of every species" (Thomas 1976:74).

It took them five days to reach the mouth of the North Fork. When their boat reached shallow water and the rapids a short distance beyond, they found themselves stymied. They tied the boat securely to trees with sturdy ropes, put their deer and bear skins in it, and buried their heaviest hardware in the ground. Then they made three pirogues, into which they put their remaining goods, other than what could be packed on horses. As it turned out, James never returned to the site (Foreman 1926:55).

In 1830, several military expeditions were sent out from Fort Gibson to secure information about the area where the Federal Government proposed to

remove the southeastern tribes (Foreman 1932:327). Capt. B.L.E. Bonneville was given instructions in September to examine and report features of the country adjacent to the Canadian River from what had been the western boundary of Arkansas to the Cross Timbers, which was assumed to be the limit of habitable land.

In his report, Bonneville says of the Eufaula Lake area:

In ascending [the Canadian] 7-1/2 m. due west fr. the boundary stands Mary's Rock [Standing Rock] -- it is sixty five feet high and 20 in diameter and nearly round. It is a great curiosity and an excellent Land Mark. 9M. due West enters the Atkinson River or the North Fork of the Canadian River. [Bonneville had named this stream for Gen. Henry Atkinson of the Sixth Infantry.] It is a large stream rising in the vicinity of Santa Fee, and running, general course, nearly East, to where it enters the C.R. It is about 200 yds. wide at its Mouth and about the same where I crossed it above. I continued ascending the Canadian 12-3/4 miles West from the same line [and] came to the mouth of the Malcomb or the South fork of the Canadian River [Gaines Creek]. It rises in the Mountains to the So. West and running North and east to the Canadian. It is about 160 yards wide at its Mouth....

The banks of the Canadian are low from 3 to 6 feet high, sand hills frequently make to the River on both banks. The bottoms are small, being generally covered with 5 or 6 inches of alluvial soil: there is but little timber in them. I saw no place where I believed a settlement could be made to advantage -- The Prairies are rolling, of a light sandy soil having the common prairie grass -- they are destitute of water and skirted with scrub and black Oak (Ibid:328-330).

Bonneville said he saw no minerals, nor did he see any Indians. He did hear a group of persons high up the Canadian felling cedar for market. He reported being gone 20 days and saw little game -- only "about 15 deer, 20 buffaloe, 2 bears, and one gang of Elk. The fact the whole country is nothing but a barren waste, having no cultivable land, no game[,] no timber" (Ibid:330).

The latter part of Bonneville's description, appearing near the close of his report, seems to apply more to land he would have seen along the Canadian upstream from Eufaula Lake.

Capt. Nathan Boone, son of Daniel Boone, with a company of Dragoons, left Fort Gibson on May 14, 1843, "to make a reconnaissance of the Western prairie," returning in July through area between the Canadian and North Canadian Rivers in the region of Eufaula Lake. From Boone's journal:

"75th day. 57th day's march. July 27 Thursday. Started 6 [from a camp spot some 8 miles east of present-day Holdenville]. Marched 16 miles N.E. Camped on a creek running east into the Canadian with a house on its south bank,

the first near where we have incamped" (Fessler 1929:103). Boone is camped on the head of Mill Creek (Ibid:103n). The next day, he "marched 16 miles E.N.E. Country very broken and rough, gravelly hills which hurt unshod horses very much. Creeks quite numerous, heavily timbered and ridges to the north fork of the Canadian running down close to the road covered with timber. Camped on a stream emptying into the Canadian 4 or 5 miles from Apothehole's town" (Ibid: 103-104). This camp was on the head of a small creek near the village of Carroll, McIntosh County (Ibid:103n). Carroll no longer appears on maps of the area, but was located in Sec. 31, T10N, R14E (Town and Place Locations 1975:10).

On July 29, "marched 16 miles, course N.E. Country, rough prairie 'til within 5 miles of the North Fork. Halted at the North Fork about an hour, fed our horses and resuming our march crossed the river at the Falls, and proceeded 5 miles further. Camping on a prairie stream near the timber of the North Fork" (Fessler 1929:104). This camp was on the Deep Fork, due west of present-day Checotah (Ibid:104). Boone reached Fort Gibson, the terminus of his journey, two days later (Ibid:105-195).

In 1839, Josiah Gregg pioneered a new route to Santa Fe, starting at Van Buren, Ark., and traveling the width of what is now Oklahoma. He transported a \$25,000 cargo in wagons from Van Buren over a route that crossed the Arkansas at Webbers Falls above the mouth of the Canadian, passed a few kilometers east of North Fork Town, and on out to Edwards' Store, following the divide between the Canadian and the North Canadian Rivers beyond the present boundary of Oklahoma (Dott 1960:155).

"On the 2nd of May," he wrote in his journal, "we crossed the North Fork of the Canadian about a mile from its confluence with the main stream. A little westward of this, there is a small village of Creek Indians [North Fork Town], and a shop or two kept by American traders (Gregg 1954:277).

Gregg's trail became even more significant a decade later as hordes of gold seekers sought routes to California. The attention to this particular route was instigated by citizens of Fort Smith and Van Buren, Ark., who realized what a great financial benefit this would be to their towns if the gold seekers took that trail. They began publishing accounts demonstrating the superiority of the southern route which went through Santa Fe and Chihuahua. To the south, there would be grass for livestock to forage earlier in the spring and expeditions could leave several weeks sooner than on the more northern trails (Foreman 1939:9).

Letters began pouring into Fort Smith making all kinds of inquiries about the route, the equipment to take, etc. In order to answer the great quantity of correspondence received daily, a committee which had been formed to promote the project, printed and mailed a circular headed "Ho! for the California Gold Mines." The circular extolled Gregg's Canadian River route over that from Independence, Mo., as being 500 miles shorter." It went on to explain that "the company will proceed from this place directly to Chapman's trading house, four miles above the mouth of the North Fork of the Canadian, crossing the South Fork two or three hundred yards below the mouth of the North Fork" and from there to Edwards' trading house on Little River (Ibid:9-10, 12).

However, there was spirited rivalry between Fort Smith and Van Buren over the California emigrant business. There was no road west of Fort Smith any

farther than Skullyville. Gregg's was the only extended road and it left from Van Buren, which was 8 km further down the Arkansas River (Ibid:14). Gregg's story of his 1839 expedition was being read more than any other book in the area (Ibid:117).

On March 29, 1849, the Memphis Inquirer carried the news "that emigrants were congregating in thousands along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, making preparations to go by the Arkansas route" (Ibid:17). The rush of emigrants continued, with almost every boat taking as many as she could accommodate to these Arkansas river towns.

The Knickerbocker Exploring Co. of New York came to Fort Smith on the steamer Hudson, and left on March 26, starting up the south side of the Arkansas on the route followed a few weeks later by Randolph Marcy. "These New York tenderfeet while sleeping in the woods here for the first time listened to the wolves howling in the night" (Ibid:22-24). They crossed the Canadian on a ferryboat and camped in North Fork Town where the Indians "had good houses and gardens and whiskey." They traded at a large store there owned by Catlett J. Atkins of Alabama and left on April 5, headed for Little River. The site of North Fork Town in Sec. 35, T9N, R17E now is inundated.

George K. Pattison of Havilah Mining Co. of New York mentioned in his journal of his trip to California that after crossing the Canadian his party arrived at North Fork Town where a Creek Indian ball game and a Baptist quarterly camp or woods meeting were going on. He described the Indians and negroes with their tents surrounding a brush arbor where they sat on puncheons and listened to sermons by Rev. Americus L. Hay and Rev. H.F. Buckner, who came from the Creek Agency on the Arkansas River. Services were conducted in English and Creek (Ibid:190).

In May 1849, a citizen of North Fork Town wrote of activities of the village:

For several weeks this place has had companies preparing for California. Here the Indians are orderly, have farms, and the companies fully prepare themselves for the long route. Generally the Californians have arrived here in wagons, and find it to their advantage to supply themselves with mules or ponies. More than a hundred wagons have been bought by the Creek Indians from them. The Indians have greatly benefited by the exchange as well as the companies....Those coming this way act very unwisely to purchase wagons or even horses; here they can be purchased at a lower price and can make better travel than horses that have subsisted on grain. The Comanche Indians, the most hostile, have been here lately and held a talk with the chiefs. The Seminole and Creek chiefs have advised them not to interrupt the emigrants (C. Foreman 1951:87).

But the men of Fort Smith were determined to secure a military escort and have a road surveyed from their city which would hold an advantage over Van Buren (Foreman 1939:14-15). Ultimately, Congress instructed the War Department to find a suitable route south of the Canadian River from Fort Smith to Santa Fe and on to California. This assignment was given to Capt. Randolph B. Marcy, preeminently a pathfinder in that part of the Southwest. He conducted five important exploring expeditions through the Indian Territory, Texas, and New

Mexico, and gave names to more streams and other physical features in the area now Oklahoma than any other individual (Ibid:145). Marcy was also instructed to escort a large party of California gold seekers over this route. The military contingent, which included 30 dragoons and two companies of Fifth Infantry from Fort Towson, departed April 4, 1849.

The emigrants left a week later. They were to meet at Edwards' Trading Post at Little River. There were 479 in the emigrant company, 75 wagons, including merchants with their stocks of goods, traveling forge and other equipment drawn by 500 oxen and as many horses and mules, hundreds of saddle horses and mules. The caravan extended more than 4-1/2 km along the road (Ibid:142-143).

Relative to the beginning of his trip, Marcy comments:

The character of the country upon our route for the first one hundred and fifty miles from Fort Smith is of such a nature that it becomes extremely soft and boggy in a wet season, and is then almost impossible for loaded wagons, except in the beaten roads. It is generally a soft alluvial soil upon a sub-stream of quicksand, covered with a heavy growth of timber, mostly post oak; and before the road is packed, it will often be heavy (Ibid:153).

The road passes through Choctaw settlements for about 150 miles and corn and supplies can be purchased from these Indians at reasonable prices (Marcy 1859:257).

...the road passes over a gently undulating country, mostly timbered, but interspersed with small prairies affording excellent grass, and numerous small creeks and rivulets give the traveller an opportunity of encamping at almost any place he may desire (Foreman 1939:154).

At the crossing of San Bois Creek, 46 km east of the ferry and ford on Gaines Creek, Marcy mentions seeing some Choctaw houses. He notes an Indian farm at a bend in San Bois Creek, 24 km from Gaines Creek (Marcy 1859:257).

On the eleventh day of his journey, Marcy's party reached "the South Fork of the Canadian or 'Gain's Creek' -- Road traverses a very rough and hilly region. There is a ford and ferry upon the creek. Indian farm on the west bank" (Ibid).

The south fork of the Canadian is 76-1/2 miles from Fort Smith; is one hundred feet wide, and twelve feet in depth at the ferry. There is a ford about three hundred yards above the ferry, where the stream can be crossed when the water is not high. From here our course was 18 degrees south of west, over a rolling prairie, for ten miles, until we struck the bottom of Coal Creek, 88 miles from Fort Smith (Foreman 1939:156).

Lieut. James H. Simpson of the Corps of Topographical Engineers and a member of Marcy's party observed:

The water at the ferry at Gaines Creek was "eight feet deep and of a rather rapid current. At the ford, we found it two

Figure 41. Choctaw/Chickasaw boundaries from 1830-1855, showing the location of Perry County, Chickasaw District, Choctaw Nation, formed in 1850. Until 1855, the Eufaula Lake area west of Gaines Creek and south of the Canadian River was in the Chickasaw District.

Figure 42. Choctaw/Chickasaw boundaries from 1855-1907, showing the location of Tobucksy County, Choctaw Nation, which was formed in 1855 from the eastern part of Perry County, Chickasaw District. Boundary disputes were settled that year and the Chickasaw Nation was created separate from the Choctaw Nation. From 1855, Eufaula Lake area west of Gaines Creek and south of the Canadian River was in Tobucksy County, Choctaw Nation until Oklahoma became a state in 1907.

Figure 41.

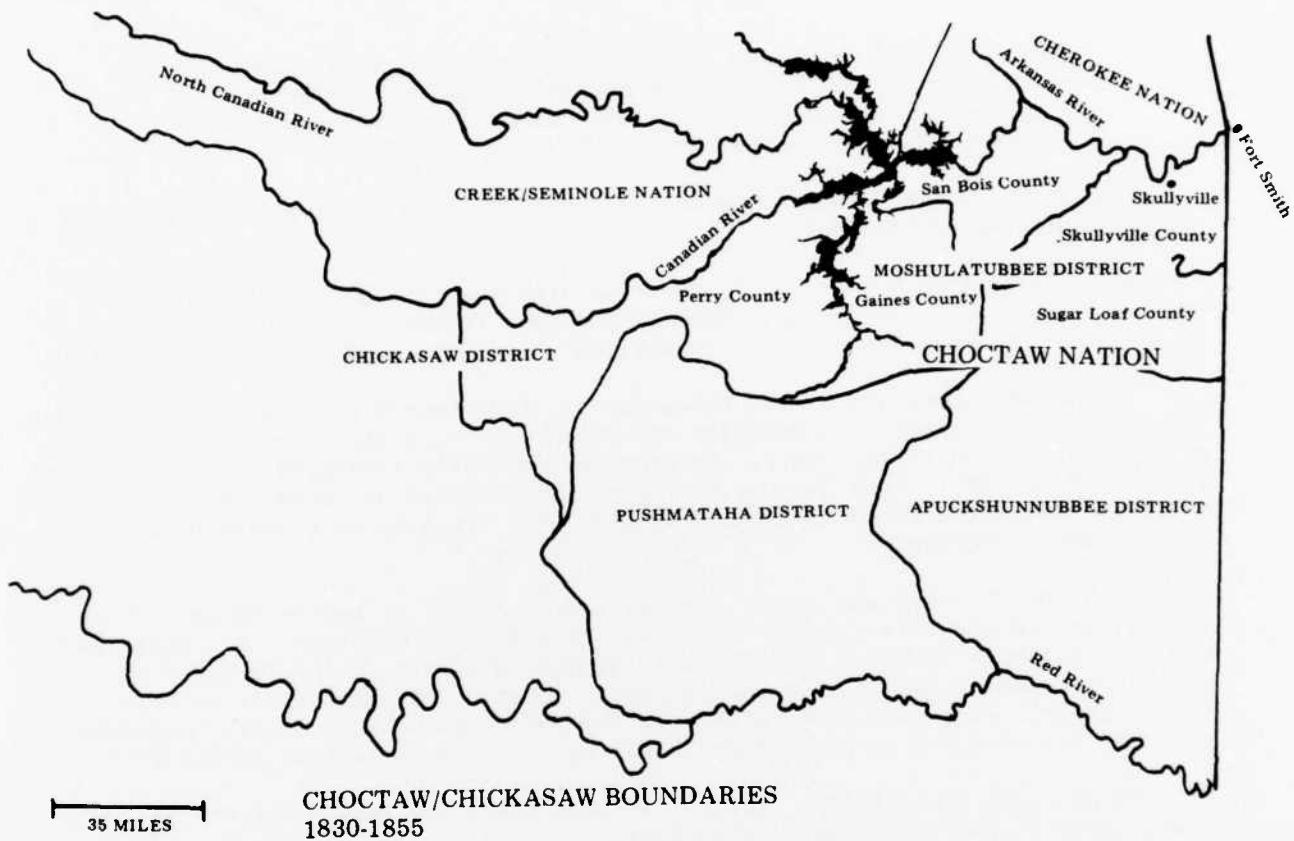
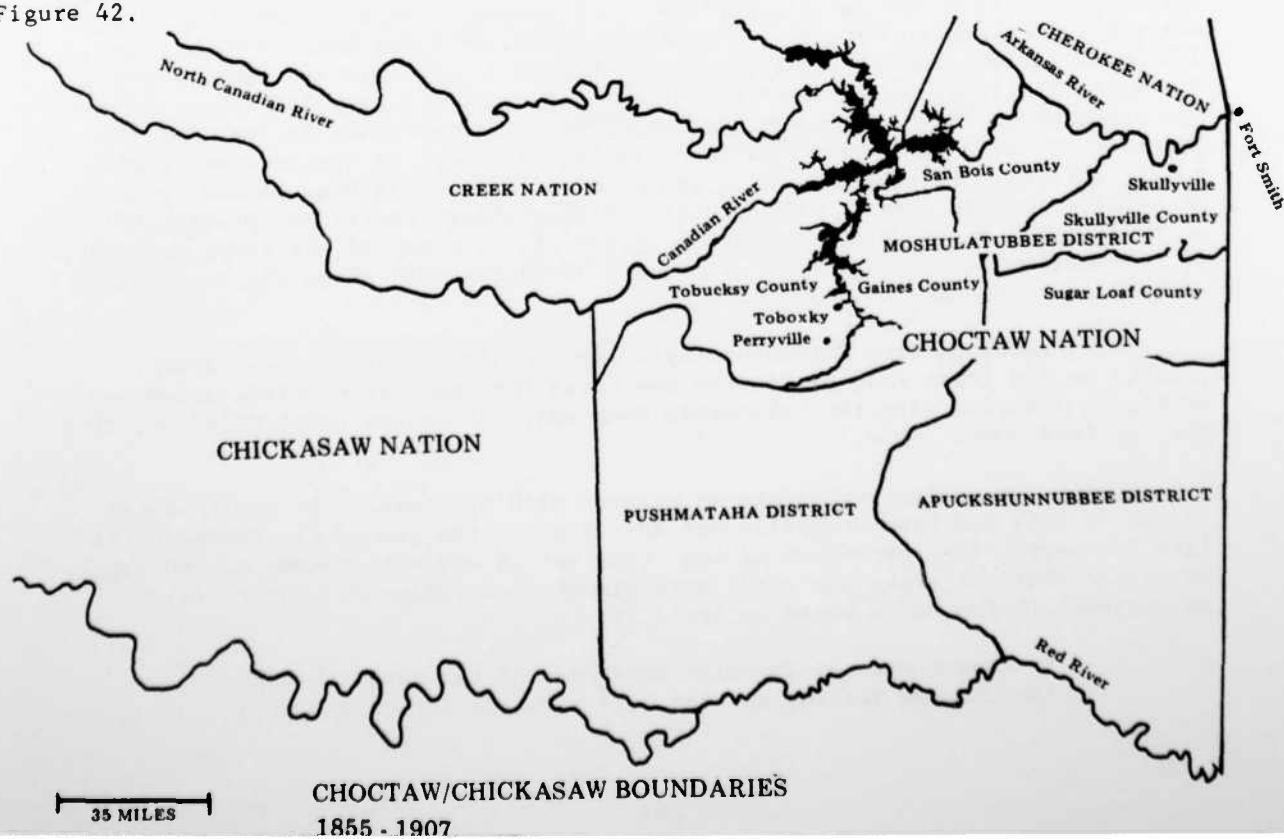


Figure 42.



and one half feet deep, of tolerably swift current, and sandy and gravelly bottom. In consequence of an ugly intervening ravine, we crossed at the ferry. Some of the emigrants, however, passed over at the ford" (Dott 1960:163).

The Gaines Creek crossing was in Sec. 32, T7N, R16E, Pittsburg County, and now is inundated (Ibid:163n).

When he crossed Gaines Creek, Marcy entered the Chickasaw District of the Choctaw Nation. The next year, when the Choctaws formed counties within their four districts, this became Perry County, Chickasaw District (Figure 41).

The eastern boundary of the Chickasaw District remained a source of friction between the two tribes. In question was "a 20 mile wide strip from the Canadian River on the north to Red River," an area now partially inundated by Eufaula Lake (Gibson 1971b:218). Both Choctaw and Chickasaw district and county government officials attempted to control the disputed zone, creating only tension, confusion, and controversy.

Both the Choctaws and the Chickasaws had the right to settle in any of the four districts and were eligible to vote. In 1855, the boundary line controversy was settled, with Tobucksy County, Moshulatubbee District, being formed from country located in the eastern part of Perry County, Chickasaw District (Figure 43). The following year, the Chickasaws, by terms of the same treaty, separated from the Choctaws and re-established their own government (Wright 1930b:317).

Marcy's party continued, finding "at four miles the Fort Washita road [Texas Road] turns to the left" (Marcy 1859:257).

Precisely where Marcy's trail, which became known as the California Road, bisected the Texas Road is not certain. Its course, like other major trails of that period, seems to have varied over the years, probably when adverse conditions rendered travel too difficult. (When ruts were worn too deep, wagons traveling the Texas Road simply moved over and started a parallel course across the prairies.) This may account for historical discrepancies in locating the junction of these two famous trails -- or "Cross Roads" as the area was eventually called. Although some maps indicate the California Road passed through Perryville, others show it to the north of the village nearer the present site of McAlester. Marcy does not mention Perryville; the map of his route appearing in conjunction with his journal (Foreman 1939:facing 402) shows his crossing to be just north of the town site.

Marcy returned from California by a more southerly route across Texas, picking up the Texas Road at Preston and north through Fort Washita, and Boggy Depot, to junction with the California Road near the Gaines Creek crossing, then west to Fort Smith (Ibid.).

During the spring, emigrants were beset with problems. The early winter months of 1849 had been unusually wet and cold and the ground was frozen until late February. Then excessive spring rains set in and soil became so thoroughly saturated that for weeks the roads were almost impassable for wagons (Ibid:30). An observer in Van Buren wrote on April 18:

In consequence of the miry condition of the roads through the Choctaw Nation, and the delays and obstacles met with

by the parties who went that route, many of the emigrants who were encamped on the south side of the river, crossed over and took up the road on the north side up to Webbers Falls, following Gregg's route from Van Buren to Santa Fe. Although the route to Webbers Falls has not been worked on for several years, and is therefore in bad condition, it is far preferable to the one through the Choctaw Nation, because it has a hard bottom abounding in neither swamps nor miry places. It is easier to get a wagon over a rough rocky road than through mud up to the axletrees and hence the emigrants that had not left on this date, adopted this route (Ibid:30-31).

A railroad to the Pacific was an idea born of events following the Mexican War. And the furor of the Gold Rush intensified the push to build a railroad west to the Pacific Ocean. Lieut. A.W. Whipple of the U.S. Topographical Engineers, was placed in command of the southernmost surveying commission sent out to find a suitable route between Arkansas and Los Angeles, staying as near as possible to the 35th parallel.

The survey commenced on "July 14, 1853 -- from Camp Wilson, a few hundred yards south of the fort [Smith]...with chain, compass, and level," adhering closely to the California Road established by Marcy (Foreman 1941:27).

As he approached Camp 9, south of the Canadian River near Longtown Creek, Whipple wrote:

Our route took us over eight miles of pleasant, well-watered, and fertile country. Choctaw settlements were frequently passed, indicating industry and thrift. Among them were several trading houses and stores kept by Choctaws who speak no English. As we passed along they stood by the roadside exhibiting various articles for traffic (Ibid:42).

Upon arriving at Camp 9 on August 9, Whipple is 1-1/2 to 3 km west of present-day Kinta, on a course north of and paralleling San Bois Creek. He thought it best to remain the next day there to make some explorations:

Some of the survey and reconnoitering parties employed themselves in plotting their notes. The astronomical and meteorological assistants carried on their computations; while another division, taking a guide, explored in a northerly direction twelve miles to the Canadian river. Two ranges of mountains, or rather high hills, were crossed between camp and the Canadian. The valley of the river is several miles in width. The stream itself, at the mouth of 'Long-town creek,' supposed to be some twenty-five miles above the junction of the Canadian with the Arkansas, is about 360 feet broad. The water flows sluggishly; is whitish color, nearly clear, and less than knee-deep. In the valley are great numbers of large hickory trees, cedars, and oaks. An interesting collection of plants, shells, and fishes, was obtained at this place (Ibid:43).

AD-A103 441 MUSEUM OF THE RED RIVER IDABEL OK
THE EUFAULA LAKE PROJECT. A CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY AND ASSESS--ETC(U)
1980 G PERINO, J CAFFEY, M E GOOD, M GETTYS DACW56-79-C-0254

F/G 5/6

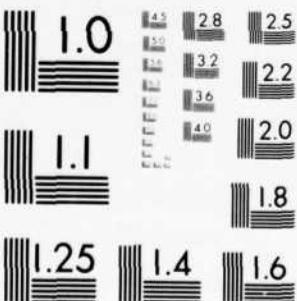
NL

UNCLASSIFIED

3 OF 4
AD
A103441



D
0344



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

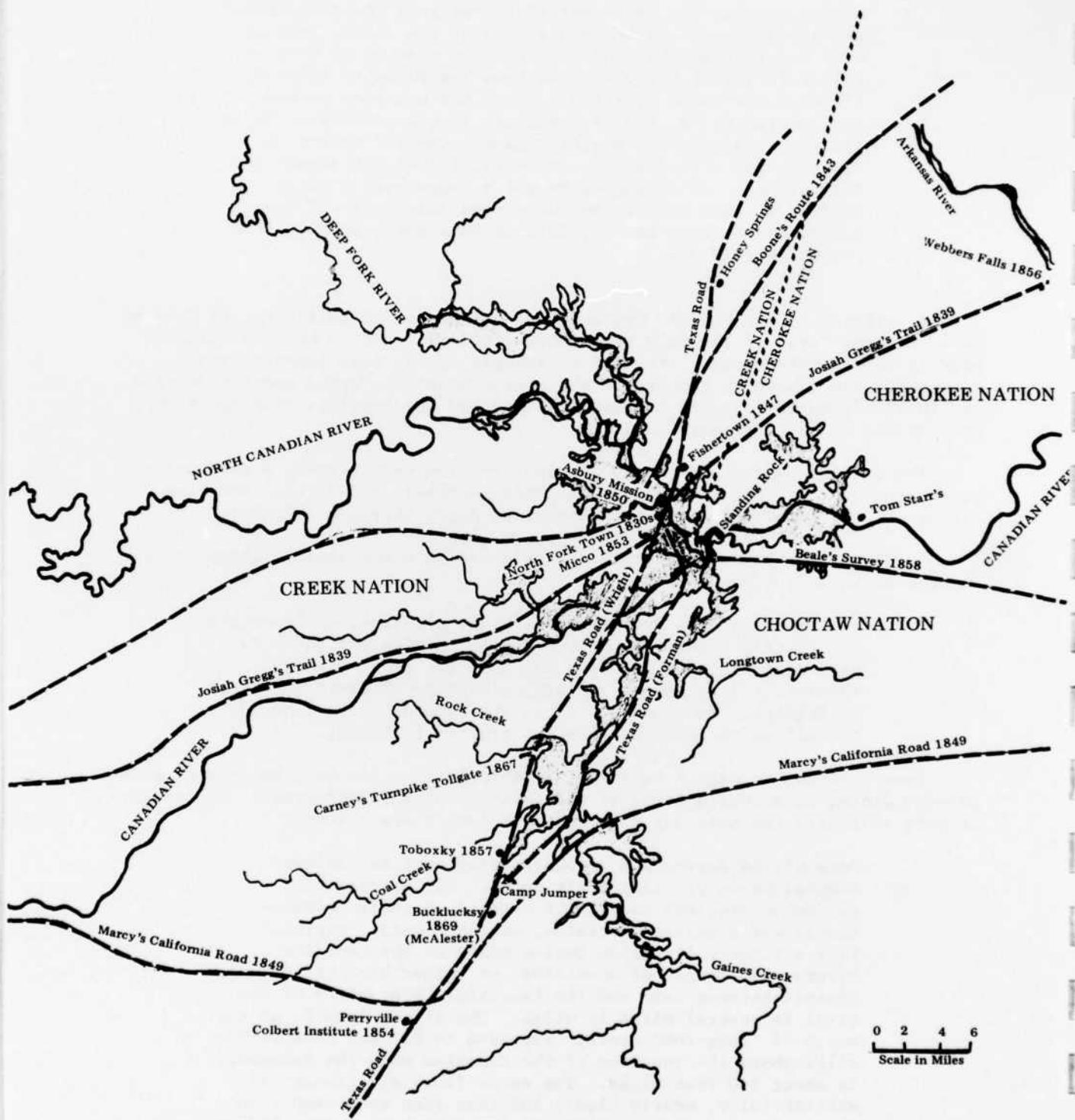


Figure 43. Map of the Eufaula Lake area prior to 1872.

About half of the Longtown Creek valley visited by Whipple now is inundated.

The next day the party traveled on road that was "exceedingly rough, being crossed by deep gullies...." Whipple's report describes the area in the vicinity of the Gaines Creek crossing:

Passing into the bottom lands belonging to Gaines' Creek, the foliage of the forest seemed too dense to allow the sun to warm the earth or evaporate the moisture, and the road was one long succession of miry sloughs and muddy pools. Having traveled seventeen and a half miles, we encamped upon La Honda, a branch of Gaines' Creek. The survey had made good progress over ground favorable for a railway. The distances were measured by odometer, and the party arrived at camp before dark. Being surrounded by tall trees that formed almost a canopy of foliage, the observations for latitude and time were few and unsatisfactory (*Ibid*:44).

La Honda Creek is apparently Ash Creek or Jones Creek (Dott 1960:163n). This was Lieut. Simpson's "ugly intervening ravine," as he described it in the 1849 expedition with Marcy (*Ibid*). The Whipple party has traveled approximately the route of the future Fort Smith and Western Railway (Foreman 1941:44n).

"August 5--Camp 11.--Crossed La Honda, and a quarter of a mile beyond, forded Gaines' Creek," writes Whipple. "Continuing through the forest, we passed a village of Choctaws, and camped at a walled spring near the farm house of Stephen Perry. The country is beautiful and the soil fertile. Wherever a seed is sown, it produces a rich harvest.... At sunset, Stephen Perry arrived from the Perryville races" (*Ibid*:44). The Whipple party continued west, arriving in Los Angeles on March 21, 1854 (*Ibid*:277).

The Texas Road, its early settlements, and activities in the Creek Nation.

Sections of the old Texas Road, which carried more traffic than any other in Indian Territory until after the Civil War, have been inundated by Eufaula Lake (Figure 43). This was the first land route to appear on maps of what is now Oklahoma. Trade, industry, and settlement followed its course (Good, March 5, 1961:10-11).

According to Wright (1933:801), the routing of the Texas Road from the McIntosh/Pittsburg County crossing of the Canadian River was established after the founding of Fort Washita in 1842. Prior to that, the Texas Road out of Fort Gibson followed the old Leavenworth Trail, crossing the Canadian River at the mouth of Little River in present Hughes County (*Ibid*).

After 1842, the Texas Road took its course through the now inundated sites of Fishertown and North Fork Town, on to Perryville and Boggy Depot, crossing Red River at Preston, or Colbert's Ferry downriver.

Fishertown on the Texas Road was located in Sec. 18, T10N, R16E, on the north side of the North Canadian River northeast of Eufaula. Just when the first settlers arrived is not definitely known. Cobray Hill reported he was born in Fishertown in 1840 (C. Foreman 1953b:247). Annie V. Noble said the place was established in 1847 by her grandfather, Samuel Fisher, who was born

in Alabama and had served in the Creek War of 1812, known as the Red Stick War (Ibid; Wright & Fischer 1967:37). William, his son, started a store there in 1855 and the community came to be known to travelers as Fisher's Store, a designation it retained until after the Civil War when it was called Fishertown. By the time the Civil War commenced, William Fisher had accumulated a large stock of goods and was considered a wealthy man. He joined the Confederate army, serving under Col. Chilly McIntosh, who had settled in the area around Fame. When Fisher returned home after the war, he found his store and property dissipated. He reestablished the store, operated a cattle ranch to the west of Fishertown, built the first cotton gin in that section of Indian Territory, and owned a saw mill (Wright & Fischer: op cit; C. Foreman 1953b:248).

When the railroad was built through the area in 1872, track was laid a few kilometers to the west. Most of the town's merchants moved to Eufaula. Fisher finally moved north to Checotah, which was also on the railroad. He retired in a few years and returned to his home in Fishertown, where he died in 1902 (Wright & Fischer: op cit).

Henry Clay Fisher, William's son, became the first postmaster of Fishertown, beginning his service on July 10, 1883 (C. Foreman 1953b:249). The post office closed April 25, 1893 (Shirk 1965:79). A Creek National School was located at Fishertown in a one-room log building which burned in 1880. It was replaced by a frame structure, which was used for both church and school (C. Foreman 1953b: 250).

In many places along the Texas Road, Indian residents built bridges across creeks and were licensed to charge toll. At the Canadian River ferry south of Eufaula in 1892, tollgate privilege was granted to Dick Greenwood by the Creek Council (Oklahoma Historic Sites Survey 1958:301). The Rock Creek Mountain toll gate was located south of the Canadian River on Rock Creek in Pittsburg County about 5 km north of Ream Station on the railroad. "The privilege of turnpike tollgate" was granted to Allen W. Carney in 1867 by the Choctaw Council (Ibid:308).

Wright (1933:799), on her map representing the 1842-1885 period, notes Carney's turnpike tollgate just south of the Rock Creek crossing.

Jim Simpson (1938 (101):368) remembered rock guide posts along the trails around the turn of the century, so that travelers would know they were going the right way. These were "four to six-feet high and of stone, and were always on the highest hill so they could be easily seen." Simpson recalled one was situated southwest of Pharoah, one at Dewar and one near Hitchita.

The Texas Road, called by cattle drovers the Shawnee Trail and sometimes the Kansas Trail, was the first of three great cattle trails. Herding longhorns north by this route began in the 1840s and continued until the opening of the Chisholm Trail in 1867. Randolph Marcy estimated that he saw 10,000 longhorns on the road between Fort Washita and Boggy Depot in June 1854. The Texas State Gazette in its August 5 issue that year reported 50,000 had crossed the Red River at Preston during the season (Good, March 5, 1961:10-11).

Often, instead of oxen that plodded slowly, emigrants would yoke up their cows because "they plodded right along." A steer "would travel for a half hour in the shade of one tree." Manley Butler, whose father owned a store in North Fork Town, recalled that there was always a dog running under the wagon, and

sometimes one tied to the rear axle. The tar bucket swung under the wagon, fastened to the coupling pole. When the axles on an old wagon became dry, the squeaking noise could be heard half a mile; then it was time to stop and spread on some more tar with the wooden paddle. Sometimes a squeaking wagon would pass through North Fork Town at night and awaken everyone in town (C. Foreman 1951: 92-93).

North Fork Town was the best known settlement in the Eufaula Lake area prior to the building of the Missouri, Kansas, & Texas Railroad in 1872. It was home to a number of prominent men, seat of one of the most useful missions in the Creek Nation, and its mercantile establishments were well stocked and prosperous (Ibid:72). Named for the north branch of the Canadian River, it was the heart of an area populated by the Creeks after the emigration of 1836.

Col. Ethan Allen Hitchcock visited North Fork Town in 1842, while investigating accounts of profiteering and fraud committed on the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes by white men contracted to provide for their subsistence for a year after the Removal (Foreman 1930:11). He kept a diary during this period.

On Sunday, Jan. 30, 1842, Hitchcock was at North Fork Town, having ridden over the night before with John Hill, who owned stores in several settlements. "I find Chapman is here in charge of Hill's branch store," writes Hitchcock. "Mr. Alexander came here (8 miles) today from another branch store up the river" (Ibid:109).

Hitchcock writes of "the temperature being 78 degrees." He tells that Chapman's house on Saturday evening was used by a party of Creeks, half-breeds, and negroes, for a service of prayer and singing psalms. "They commenced singing a hymn in Creek to Creek music. It was more plaintive than solemn." After that, several hymns were sung to Methodist or Baptist tunes (Ibid:109-110; C. Foreman 1951:81).

His journal continues:

Main Canadian (at Mr. Alexander's, L.L.) January 31st, 1842.
Rode here yesterday, 9 miles from North Fork. Mr. Alexander has a store here in the interest of Mr. Hill. Hill furnishes the goods and gives Alexander a portion of the profits on sales. Alexander is a white man, 27 or 30 years of age. He has been with the Creek Indians, he tells me about 9 years and came to this country with Opothleyahola's party in December 1836; two years ago he married a half-breed, a daughter of one Jacobs, and is living very comfortably....Alexander is one of two clerks employed by the Nation" (Foreman 1930:110-111).

I find the Creeks here a different people than those on the Arkansas and very different from the Cherokees. The Creeks over on the Arkansas with Roly McIntosh for their principal chief who is, indeed the acknowledged principal chief of the Creek Nation, embrace most of those Creeks who emigrated under the first treaties with the United States. They appear to be more advanced in intelligence, seem less wild,

not to say ferocious than these here (Ibid:111-112).

These Indians are quite primitive in their appearance and I am told by white men that some of the towns this way are so hostile to the whites and so much exasperated by cheats put upon them in Georgia and Alabama, that they will not wear pantaloons. Why they make a difference and wear coats and vests I do not see. Opothleyahola is the principal man over here, I find, though I understand he has resigned as a chief and is no longer a chief. He did the principal talking today merely giving me some of the heads of the subject on which they intend to dilate in a day or two. He is a tall well made Indian over 45, perhaps 50 years of age. He had on a blue frock coat of good cloth, but wore deer skin leggings. Several of the chiefs today were dressed in cloth coats or overcoats & skin leggings, some had turbans on, nearly all had moccasins instead of shoes. Some common Indians had blankets, worn in the usual Indian style (Ibid:112).

First February, 1842, Main Canadian: Sun is clear and bright, no wind, merely cool, a fine morning, cocks crowing, 9 A.M. Mr. Chapman told me at the North Fork that there were not more than 300 remaining of Black Dirt's party of Seminoles, about 200 having died. 'There are two under that bed,' he said, pointing to the bed where I had slept the night preceding. I looked towards the bed, when he added 'and one under our feet' just before the fireplace. [It was Creek and Seminole custom to bury the dead beneath the house floor.] Black Dirt when he first came to this country from Florida in 1836 settled on the North Fork and the Chief occupied the house we were then in, and it seems had buried some of his family or friends under the house. That was the friendly party of the Seminoles who separated from the hostiles in 1835, on the death (murder) of Charley Emathla, who was killed by the hostiles for consenting to emigrate (Ibid:112-113).

[The area between the Canadian and the North Canadian Rivers from their confluence west to Little River was assigned by the Stokes Commission to the use of the Seminoles who were required by the Federal Government to be merged with the Creeks after removal to their western homeland (Foreman 1934:223-224). But by the time the Seminoles immigrated, the Upper Creeks who made the move in 1836-1837 had occupied this choice area and the Seminoles were forced to locate elsewhere as best they could. Black Dirt, according to Hitchcock's account, came west in 1836 and settled near the mouth of the North Fork when he first arrived. Most of his party removed in 1837 and occupied lands along Little River in their designated area. The main Seminole removal was not completed until 1842.]

Hitchcock continues:

Twelve miles visited with Mr. Alexander at the 'square' of the Tuckabatchee Town, about four miles hence. It is the only square (place of business) where there is a 'round house,' in

which is preserved the sacred fire....I had supposed the Creeks were more removed from their ancestral customs than I find they are (Ibid:113).

The Tuckabatchees alone had reconstructed their square and its four enclosed buildings. The great chokofa "was 60 feet in diameter and thirty feet high" (Debo 1941:122). The Tuckabatchee Micco explained to Hitchcock through a negro interpreter the building of this chokofa. He "cut the sticks in miniature of every log required in construction of the building, and distributed them proportionately among the residents of the town, whose duty it was to cut logs corresponding with their sticks, and deliver them upon the ground appropriated for the building, at a given time. At the raising of the house, not a log was cut or changed from its original destination; all came together in their appropriate places," as intended by the designer. During the planning of this building, which occupied him six days, he did not partake of the least particle of food (Ibid:122-123). The wooden model of this chokofa was carried over the Trail of Tears (Oklahoma Historic Sites Survey 1958:301).

Hitchcock describes in detail the layout of Tuckabatchee square, the round house or chokofa, and a "small house in which are secured certain plates of brass and other implements used only in their Green Corn Dance which is their sacred festival and is held every year in July" (Foreman 1930:113-115).

According to the Oklahoma Historic Sites Survey (1958:301), Tuckbatchee Town Square was located 19 km southwest of Eufaula, in the vicinity of and west of Mellette. Today, it is situated on Little Wewoka Creek near its confluence with Wewoka Creek, a tributary of the North Canadian River (Fife 1980:personal communication; Debo 1941:380). It has been documented at that location from at least 1905, at which time Frank G. Speck, who was making a study of the Creek Indians of Taskigi Town, had a map made showing various Creek ceremonial-town sites (Speck 1974:facing 102). This map was compiled by John B. Torbert chiefly from a list by Albert S. Gatshet, published in 1884 (Ibid).

Near Tuckabatchee Town on the Canadian River, Opothleyahola opened a trading store in partnership with J.W. Taylor, a white man from New York who was married to an Indian woman. The firm was known as J.W. Taylor & Co. This store and those of A. Chapman & Co. at the crossing of the North Fork and J.S. Alexander & Co. at Tuckabatchee supplied goods to Creeks living in the Eufaula Lake region in 1843 (Foreman 1933:217b).

After leaving Tuckabatchee Town, Hitchcock writes:

There appears to be a considerable number of Creeks in this part of the Nation. We passed by a number of houses in our four mile ride this morning. One was a fine double house with a broad piazza; of course, built of logs. Most of the houses are small and are covered, instead of chinked, with earth which is of a red color quite bright, which gives quite a gay appearance to the house as seen through the woods a little distance off. I went to the house of the principal chief of the upper towns and was sorry to find it a miserable cabin, without a floor & very small. Mr. Alexander said he was very poor and has been placed at the head of affairs for his honesty, for which he is held in great respect (Ibid:116).

The whole Creek Nation is composed of two parties, which were designated in the old Nation east of the Mississippi River, as the Upper and Lower Towns. Sometimes called upper Creeks and lower Creeks. They are still to a considerable extent distinct; the upper Creeks are principally on the Canadian and the lower Creeks are on the Arkansas.

He continues with an explanation of Creek tribal government and mentions the Creek towns, which were political units and not necessarily geographical locations. At the time of removal, some of the towns were wiped out by death or union with other towns. The remainder retained their identity in their new home (Ibid:122n).

At a site near the mouth of the Deep Fork, in May of 1842, the Creeks were hosts to a Grand Council, an intertribal meeting called for the purpose of checking a reoccurring evil -- raids made on their settlements by the "wild tribes" to the west, plus the problem of the Osages and their enemies of the Plains who raided each other across the Creek Nation (Debo 1941:134). Included in the Council were "Upper and Lower Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles, Caddoes, Delawares, Shawnees, Quapaws, Senecas, Pawnees, Osages, Kickapoos, Witchetaws, Kichees, Piankeshaws, Towockennys, and Isterhutkeys, or white men" (Foreman 1933:201). The Cherokees were not officially represented; however, a few individuals were present. The most important person at the council was Gen. Zachary Taylor. He was pleased with the initiative of the Indians, remained two days, and addressed the group (C. Foreman 1951:82).

According to the Arkansas Intelligencer:

The encampment was some two miles in circumference, that space being filled with fires, temporal tenements, and persons of the lodgers; and the woods and prairies, for three or four miles, were crowded by horses 'hobbled' and feeding upon the rich succulent herbage. Indeed the circumjacent region sustains vegetation for the most luxuriant and even rank growth. There were probably present during this council twenty-five hundred persons, who consumed in that time, twenty thousand pounds of beef, ten barrels of flour, and meal in proportion. Their average height and weight were five feet nine inches, and one hundred and fifty pounds (Foreman 1933:202).

The Creeks as hosts furnished the food for the gathering.

The intertribal law code drawn up at Tahlequah the following year was clarified and strengthened by a compact by the Five Civilized Tribes at Asbury Mission in North Fork Town in 1859 (Debo 1941:138). The intertribal council also met on the Deep Fork in May of 1845, attended by representatives of 12 tribes (Foreman 1933:225-226).

In 1842, the Creek agent reported 22 whites living in the Creek Nation with Indian wives, and six licensed traders. Some of these intermarried whites had been adopted as citizens (Debo 1941:140).

In 1843, in the rich valley of the Canadian, the Creeks had "one tract three miles wide and eight miles long that was one continuous field of growing corn."



Figure 44. A Creek Indian woman spinning.

(Photograph used with permission of the
Oklahoma Historical Society)

There was a public field for every town, as well as one's own field (Ibid:111). The Creek women made part of the clothing for their families from bright colored cloth obtained from traders. The small farmers, especially the full-bloods along the Canadian, also planted little patches of cotton. Their women picked the cotton and spun it into fabric, as they had learned to do in their villages in Alabama (Figure 44).

Lieut. J.W. Abert was assigned to an expedition through the upper Arkansas and through the country of the Comanches in the autumn of 1845. On Oct. 18, Abert wrote:

The country today...consisted of level prairies and timber-land, generally rolling and stony. After a march of 26 miles, we crossed the north fork of the Canadian, and encamped at a point about 2-1/2 miles from its mouth. We forded the river without difficulty, and found it from one to two feet in depth; the banks from 40 to 50 feet high, and overgrown with large timber, among which the button-wood stood conspicuous. All the waters of the plain laying between the Canadian and the Arkansas flow into this river, by the way of its two principal forks, which all around here agree to unite about five miles above this place.

On the western side of the river we found a flourishing village, and the country well settled, chiefly by Indians, who cultivate small patches of corn. We succeeded in getting an old cornfield to encamp in, and procured corn and fodder from an Indian who resided near us. This man had many questions to ask with reference to the dangers we had passed, and appeared horrified at the wild Indians, as he called them, eating their meat raw, [he] gave us a piece of bread made of corn-meal and sweet potatoes, which we found exceedingly agreeable.

We saw great numbers of blacks, wearing shawl-turbans, which seem well suited to their pseudo-Moorish characters (C. Foreman 1951:83).

A party of Mormons under the leadership of Bishop George Miller arrived at North Fork Town on Dec. 12, 1849. They had traveled to Texas over the Texas Road from Illinois, and were returning. Miller, a carpenter, found plenty of work to do for residents of the town, and with his high wages, the company prospered so they could buy all the provisions they required for themselves and their animals for the rest of their journey home (Ibid:87-88).

North Fork Town received a post office on August 4, 1853, but the name was changed to Micco, the Creek word for chief. Trader Catlett J. Atkins was appointed postmaster (Ibid:95). The Masonic Lodge was organized on Nov. 9, 1855. The charter was granted to George W. Stidham, William H. Whitefield, and John Barrville. In later years, it was moved to Standpipe Hill in Muskogee and was called Masonic Lodge No. 90. It subsequently became Masonic Lodge No. 1 at Eufaula (Ibid:97).

In December 1855, the Second Cavalry, recently created by Congress, marched from Jefferson Barracks in St. Louis down the Texas Road to fight Indians in

Texas. Ten troops, numbering 750 men with 800 horses and 25 wagons drawn by 650 mules stretched out in a line several kilometers long, winding slowly across the prairies and hills past Fisher's Store, North Fork Town, Perryville, and south. They camped one night at North Fork Town. Officers of that regiment, later well known in history, included Albert Sidney Johnston, Robert E. Lee, Earl Van Dorn, Edmund Kirby Smith, Fitzhugh Lee and John B. Hood (*Ibid*:98).

Lieut. Edward F. Beale on his survey of a wagon road from Fort Smith to the Colorado River in 1858, came up the south side of the Canadian River, crossing that stream south of North Fork Town. According to Beale's report:

November 1 -- Rained on us again all night, and all to-day very cloudy, with a cold west wind blowing in our faces. We came fifteen miles and a half, and reached our present camp at ten o'clock, leaving our morning camp at eight o'clock and thirty-five minutes. The road has been excellent all day, in spite of the two weeks rain. Our time made over it with loaded wagons is sufficient proof of this. We passed over the Longtown creek this morning, and were delayed an hour in working the crossing. This stream will require bridging. The country traversed to-day, the same as yesterday; very beautiful to the eye; prairies and wood land. We find abundance of small game such as partridges and prairie chickens; but Delaware Dick finds little for his rifle, as the Indians living here have hunted out the larger game.

November 2 -- Up at four, and off at daylight; the night and day have been clear and almost cold. After travelling some nine miles we came to the Winchester mountain, which we found steep and rocky. The road, following, I suppose, some old Indian trail, took us straight up the hill; a little engineering at this point and a few thousand dollars would make a capital road over the mountains, as the land lies beautifully, and all the necessary material is at hand. A few miles beyond we came to and crossed the Canadian river; here about one hundred and fifty yards wide from bank to bank. On the south side the bank is rocky, but the northern shore sandy. The river was high, and in consequence we ferried it, and swam our loose mules over. It would be difficult to bridge this stream, and as it is fordable for the most part of the year, and only raised now by recent rains, I consider it better to leave it unbridged for the present, and until the necessities of the road demand it. After crossing the Canadian we encamped at the town of North Fork, which we found an insignificant village. Here we found corn had advanced from its usual rates of two bits to a dollar a bushel; of course, there had been a short crop, a drought, an unusual demand -- in fact, a thousand plausible reasons were given for this increased price -- but the true one kept far out of sight, which was that a government train and its quartermaster's drafts were on the road. Quitting the town, which had nothing inviting in its appearance, we encamped about half a mile beyond it.

November 3 -- I started this morning in advance in order to

try and get corn at a cheaper rate than the agent of the government agent offered it to me, which was one dollar and a half a bushel. After a ride of thirty-five miles I came to Jim Graham's, an Indian, where I was well received, and who, not being a contractor, sold me corn at seventy-five cents a bushel (Foreman 1934:78-79).

Traffic greatly increased in the area because of the gold rush to Denver in 1858-1859. Hundreds of emigrants and thousands of cattle passed through North Fork Town (C. Foreman 1951:100).

Excitement in the village was heightened as time for the government payment approached. Rev. J.S. Morrow wrote on May 12, 1859:

The coming payment is creating quite a sensation out here just now, nor will the excitement be over until after the payment, nor even then for some time. Many of the Indians are neglecting their farms, looking forward to the money they expect to get at the payment for support. Many are selling their 'head-rights' and merchants are buying these head rights even before it is known that the money will be paid out per capita. Merchants have laid in large stocks for the approaching money campaign. Everything has gone up. Flour has gone up from four to five dollars per sack to eight and ten dollars (Ibid).

In June, Rev. Murrow wrote to the South Western Baptist:

Here are the circuses, shows, theatres, gamblers, jockeys, traders, and even dentists and artists, -- all intent upon getting the Indians' money, and they will succeed to a very great extent.... Within ten days the last 'big payment' comes off when \$225,000 will be scattered, broadcast over the nation. Scalpers however, are here in shoals, and it will not be a great while before money will be as scarce as ever again.... It has been proposed, and indeed the 'Broken Days' have been sent out for a 'general grand peace council' of all the neighboring Indian tribes to be held and assembled at this town, North Fork, on the 8th or 9th of November next. The object is once more to smoke together the pipe of peace and bury still deeper the tomahawk. In other words, to renew their pledge of peace and friendship and amend their international laws. - If this can be effected it will result in much good....

The natives are fast changing their old manners and customs. There are not half as many buckskins leggings, shawls and moccasins worn now as there were five years ago. Their houses are better and their farms larger and cleaner; they raise livestock in abundance and take great delight in it. The Indian women are excellent cooks, but unfortunately are not always as clean as they might be.

...Crops are fine. The new Chinese sugar cane is being raised.

The Creeks have no mills but cut the stalks into small pieces, throw them into their sof-ky mortars and pound them into mummy. They then put the mass in sacks and squeeze the juice out as well as they are able, then boil it down into syrup. The process is very tedious....

Emigrants to and from Texas are continually passing through the nation. Fifty or sixty and even more wagons pass daily. Large flocks of sheep are always passing. It is almost incredible the number of sheep that have passed this place during the past month. Perhaps 50,000 would not be an understatement (Ibid:101-102).

Missionaries to the Creeks

Because of the negative attitude of Creeks toward missionaries, none were admitted to the Nation for many years. John Davis, a full-blood Creek, was the first to work as a missionary among the Creeks in the Canadian River area and in 1839, he was urging the agent to give them a school at North Fork Town (Ibid:79-80).

An old negro named Billy taught the precepts of the faith to a young Creek Indian, Joseph Islands, and in 1842, the two men commenced work which was continued by white missionaries. Many of the slaves belonging to the Creeks were whipped to the point of death if they were discovered going to a religious meeting, but they continued to attend.

Joseph Islands gave up his house so it could be used as a meeting place for worship and occupied a small log house. He turned down an offer of \$50 from the American Indian Missionary Association for his services, fearing the money would prejudice the Indians against him. For several years, he was the pastor of the North Fork church, and he continued his work, though periodically threatened by Indians (Ibid:81).

By 1842, some of the Creek chiefs were abandoning their hostilities and by 1845, Baptist and Methodist missionaries could work openly in the Creek country (Debo 1941:119).

In 1843, J.L. Dawson, Creek Agent, recommended establishment of two large schools in the Creek Nation -- one at Creek Agency "and the other at Tuckabatchee Town on the Canadian." He felt that provided with a teacher of liberal education, who was a minister of the Gospel, a competent number of sub-teachers and the means for boarding students, two such schools would "do ten times the good" that could be effected by a number of day schools throughout the nation (Bryce 1928: 370).

On Sept. 11, 1848, Creek Agent James Logan reported that two schools were in operation at the settlement on the North Fork. Americus L. Hay, Baptist missionary, was in charge of one and the Methodists had charge of the other (C. Foreman 1951:83). Missionary Hay had started his school in January with 30 pupils and reported they could take care of 100 if they could be boarded. He felt day school was not adequate; the children should be taught farming, simple trades, and housekeeping. For text books, the Baptist school at North Fork Town used Ray's Arithmetic, Electric Readers, and Olney's Geography (Ibid:84).

Agent Logan also reported two manual labor schools were being constructed. These were the two boarding schools that had been authorized in 1847 by Creek leaders. The Methodists were locating a mission near North Fork Town about 3/4 km from the North Fork River in T9N, R16E, which now is inundated by Eufaula Lake (Wright & Fischer 1957:37; C. Foreman 1951:85). They named their mission Asbury, after their old mission in the east. The Presbyterians located their school, Tullahassee, to the north among the Lower Creeks occupying the Arkansas Valley (Debo 1941:120).

Asbury Manual Training School opened in 1850 with 100 students. T.B. Ruble was superintendent. The main brick structure was about 33-1/2 m long, 10.4 m wide, and three stories tall, with a wide porch running the length of the building. It had 21 rooms in addition to the halls. From a widow, the Methodist Church also purchased about 12 ha of cultivated land which was to be used for training students. There were a number of substantial outbuildings (Wright & Fischer 1967:37; C. Foreman 1951:85).

In general, it was the children of mixed bloods who attended the boarding schools. Several small day schools, such as the one conducted by Rev. Hay, were established in the full blood settlements. Salaries of these teachers were paid out of Creek educational annuities; however, the Creek language was not taught and instruction in English proved to be beyond the capacity of children who spoke only Creek at home (Debo 1941:120).

John M. Jarner was superintendent of Asbury in 1851 and owing to a number of circumstances, things were not going well. Over half of the students had the measles and could not attend to their duties. A national school had opened in the vicinity and 15 of the most promising students at Asbury changed schools. There had been a severe windstorm that had shook the superintendent's house to the foundation, causing the walls to crack from top to bottom. This alarmed the children in the school, the teacher wanted to quit and parents wanted to move their children away. On May 28, "school broke up in great confusion," and in the judgment of Superintendent Jarner, was never to commence again (C. Foreman 1951:89).

On Jan. 23, 1853, Rev. H.F. Buckner moved to North Fork Town to take over the mission buildings. When it was time for school to close that year, a public examination was given. The boys that were able chopped wood or tended to the livestock. The girls sewed, washed, swept, and assisted in the dining room. Vegetables came from the garden and there was a good crop of potatoes and corn. The farm was well supplied with tools, teams and stock (Ibid:94).

The mission was crowded in 1854. At the beginning of the term 112 children were enrolled. Some ran away, which was quite common in Indian schools as the children were unaccustomed to discipline at home. Sometimes parents kept the children home to help with the work or because they wished to show off to their friends their progress in school. Miss R.J. Crawford and Miss I.M. Ish were the principal teachers and oversaw the work of the girls. The boys that year raised about 25 ha of corn in spite of a severe drought (Ibid:96-97).

In 1855, the Indian Mission Conference was held at Asbury (Ibid:98).

In 1858, the ages of pupils were from eight to 16 years. The usual subjects were taught. In addition, students were being given some instruction in vocal and instrumental music, "the latter on the melodeon only." Some of the boys

"declaim well on the stage."

About 30 ha were cultivated in corn, oats, millet, potatoes, turnips, and they were experimenting with Chinese sugar cane, which grew very well there. In addition to helping with the farm work, the boys ground nearly all the meal on steel mills for the school and were paid ten cents a bushel (Ibid:97).

Buckner wrote a "Fourth of July Festival" in which he was the chaplain. The Indians arranged the celebration themselves and Buckner reported that it was "conducted in a manner that would have done credit to the most civilized peoples on earth." About 2,000 people came and after the meeting ate roast beef, boiled hams, mutton, turkeys, chickens, bread, coffee, and sweetmeats (Ibid:97).

Rev. Thomas Bertholf became a missionary at Asbury in 1859 but his tenure there was cut short by the outbreak of the Civil War, when the school was closed (Ibid:101). During the conflict all of the outbuildings were burned and everything moveable carried away from the school building (Ibid:103).

The Creeks and the "White Man's War"

Although the Canadian River valley was remote from the primary battlegrounds of the War Between the States, the area was definitely involved. Before the war, the South traditionally had produced cotton, sugar, and tobacco. Substantial quantities of foodstuffs were imported from the northern states. Now, with those supplies no longer available, the South sought other sources.

Southern leaders looked to the west as a potential and logical source of supply. The Five Civilized Tribes, who were agriculturalists and slaveholders, were developing lands along the Canadian River. It was determined that farms in this region could furnish beef, hides, grain, and horses for southern soldiers, thus serving as a Confederate lifeline (Gibson 1971a:27). Lead and salt deposits were also valued.

The lower Canadian Valley was important to rebel planners as a land bridge to the West. They also saw it as a buffer to protect Confederate Texas from Union Kansas, and as a base for launching armies into the Union states and territories west of the Mississippi (Ibid:27-28).

The Confederate government sent Albert Pike to meet with the Five Civilized Tribes and urge them to join the Confederacy. A meeting was held at North Fork Town in July 1961, and on the 10th a treaty of alliance and friendship was negotiated (C. Foreman 1951:103; Debo 1941:145). This 87-page document, Treaty of Friendship and Alliance made at North Fork Village on the North Fork of the Canad' an River between the Confederate States of America and the Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Creeks, dated July 12, 1861, is in the collections of Gilcrease Museum in Tulsa (Keene 1969:21).

Opothleyahola made a fiery speech opposing his nation leaving the Union. The Creek Nation was divided. Choctaws were overwhelmingly southern in their sympathies. Later, Pike was able to obtain similar treaties with the Cherokees and Seminoles (Gibson 1971a:28).

United States soldiers had, in May, abandoned what forts they still occupied

in Indian Territory -- Forts Washita, Arbuckle, and Cobb. Immediately, Texas soldiers took over the posts.

Among the Creeks, and within some of the other tribes, certain factions remained loyal to the Union, an increasingly dangerous position to maintain. The loyal Creeks met in council August 5, declaring the Confederate treaty with Pike illegal. Immediately, the Confederates set a \$5,000 bounty for capture of the man the Creek council had authorized as chief, Oktarharsars Harjo (Sands).

In Kansas, during November, after weary months of pleading for federal help and receiving no answer, Sands poured out his story to a Creek agent. His people "was in an elbow surrounded by secessionists," he said, and their position was more threatened by the day. They wanted ammunition, clothing, tents, and were in need of their annuities (Good, April 23, 1961:10). The mixed bloods, he said, had joined the South, but 27 towns with 3,350 warriors were loyal and willing to fight for the Union (Debo 1941:149).

In his absence, the aged Opothleyahola began in August to direct the movements of the Loyal Creeks, gathering the people together for protection in a great camp near the junction of the Deep Fork and North Fork Rivers. Daily, the threat worsened. The South had stationed a troop of Creek volunteers in North Fork Town "to act as police force, watch and apprehend disaffected persons, intercept improper communications, and prevent the driving of cattle to Kansas." Further attempts to make peace within the Creek Nation failed and mass exodus became imperative.

The Loyal Creeks broke camp Nov. 5 and started north towards Kansas. They were joined by Indians of other tribes until they numbered nearly 4,000 (Ibid).

That autumn, Confederate Col. Douglas H. Cooper maintained his headquarters near Fisher's Store, while he assembled forces to pursue Opothleyahola (Wright & Fischer 1967:37). Leading a southern force of nearly 1,400 Indians and Texas Cavalry, he prepared to attack Opothleyahola's camp, found it abandoned, and started in intense pursuit (Good, April 23, 1961:10). Twice these opposing forces met and clashed. Finally, on Dec. 26, 1861, the Battle of Chustenahlah was fought; Opothleyahola's ammunition failed and his people were routed. They abandoned virtually everything and traveled night and day through snow and bitter cold to reach Union Kansas.

The dispute continues yet as to the exact location of the first of these Civil War battles in Indian Territory, its name, the route taken by Opothleyahola to reach the site, where the camp was situated from which he started, and whether the Indians had wagons for transportation. Both routes which Opothleyahola's people would have taken north pass through the Eufaula Lake area.

Not all of the northern Creeks left with Opothleyahola. Malucy Bear of Greenleaf Town remembered the experiences of those who stayed. She told of the departure of her neighbors to a rendezvous on Hillabee Creek. It must have been fall, she said, because the corn and sweet potatoes were ready to harvest and there was no one to gather them. The once happy community seemed a place of desolation. "We would see some lone cow that had been left. The roosters would continually crow at some deserted home. The dogs would bark or howl. Those days were lonesome to me, young as I was, for I knew that most of our old acquaintances were gone." Men of the northern and southern factions killed each other on sight. Raiding parties stole everything and even burned the houses.

Women and children hid in the thickets by day and returned to what was left of their homes at night (Debo 1941:153).

Confederate triumph along the lower Canadian was momentary. In the spring of 1862, a vigorous Union reconquest began (Gibson 1971:28). Federal armies from Missouri and Kansas, with the Indian Home Guard, in a series of campaigns from March 1862 through August 1863, destroyed the Confederate establishment (*Ibid*). After that, the Civil War in Indian Territory primarily was destructive guerilla activity. After the Battle of Honey Springs ended in Confederate defeat July 17, 1863, Brig. Gen. William E. Steele's Confederate forces took to the field and penetrated as far north as the outskirts of present-day Muskogee. Maj. Gen. James G. Blunt again left Fort Gibson, taking 4,500 men and went in pursuit. Because of extensive desertions, Steele decided to withdraw, taking his troops down the Texas Road. His rear guard was overtaken at Perryville, then an important Confederate supply depot (Wright & Fischer 1967:47; Good, August 25, 1963:8).

The town, according to Blunt, was being defended by a strong Confederate rear guard in order to stall for as much time as possible so the supply train could get away. When the men could no longer hold off the Union force, they hurriedly tried to remove and destroy their commissary stores. There was not enough time. At last resort, they dumped salt down the wells and retreated (Good, August 25, 1963:8).

Blunt, aware that there were large supplies of commissary stores in buildings throughout the community, directed the burning of the town. Perryville was located in Sec. 34, T5N, R14E (Wright & Fischer 1967:47).

About 16 km north of Perryville on the Texas Road was Camp Jumper, a Confederate camp named for the chief of the Seminole Nation, John Jumper. This site now is owned by the Fin and Feather Lake Club. There is evidence that the spring once used by the Confederate camp now feeds Fin and Feather Lake. Both the Texas Road and the MK&T Railroad run through a meadow area of several hectares, down from the location on the ridge where several club buildings are located. Traces of the Texas Road are just west of the present club house. Also, near the traces of that trail are footings of a rock house which may be the stone house referred to in a letter by Sarah Belle Watie, to her husband, Confederate Gen. Stand Watie. The site is in Sec. 20, T6N, R15E (Wright & Fischer 1967:4).

At the outbreak of the Civil War, there were two post offices in operation in the present Lake Eufaula area: Micco in the Creek Nation, Toboxy in the Choctaw Nation (Shirk 1963:162). Toboxy, located in what now is Pittsburg County, was about 16 km north of present-day McAlester. It was a post office from Sept. 18, 1857, to May 8, 1871. Another post office was in operation at this site from May 14, 1872, to March 22, 1878, the latter named Toboxy, an adaptation of the Choctaw word for coal. It came from the name of nearby Coal Creek (Shirk 1965:206-207). It was located near the later site of Reams.

Perryville possibly was added to Micco and Toboxy under the Confederate Postal System (Shirk 1963:192, 192n); however, there remains some question as to whether there was ever a post office at the village. Debo (1961:59) says Perryville became a post office in 1841 and Bryce (1926b:203) concurs; Shirk (1965:190-192n), Wright (1930b:327n), and Foreman (1928:4-25) do not agree. Wright feels because some of the early post offices of Indian Territory were

listed under the heading of Arkansas Territory prior to the Civil War, confusion could have occurred over the 1841 establishment of a post office in Perryville, Perry County, Arkansas. It would appear that this was not Perryville, Perry County, Chickasaw District, because it was nine years later before the latter county was formed (Wright 1930b:327n).

When the Confederate postmaster advertised for bids for bids for Route 318, former U.S. Route 7911, it was listed as "a route from Fort Smith via Perryville and Fort Arbuckle, to Gainesville, Texas, 265 miles and return once a week" (Shirk 1963:192, 192n). Shirk feels that had there been a post office at Perryville, Route 378, which went from Fort Smith, by Choctaw Agency and Boggy Depot to Fort Washita and back would have been unnecessary, "for in that event, mail destined for Fort Smith and eastern points could have been carried by Route 406 to Perryville and there transferred by the postmaster to Route 381." No subsequent research has located a post office at Perryville, Indian Territory (Ibid:192n).

As to the Confederate postal system, Shirk explains:

Enough of the records of the Postmaster General of the Confederacy have survived so that it is possible to piece together a satisfactory understanding of the postal system within the Indian Territory as it existed 'on paper' in Richmond. Indian Territory was a long way from the Confederate capital, communications were incredibly slow, and the extent of actual postal operations here 'on the ground' will always remain somewhat uncertain (Ibid:167).

The Creek Nation after the War

After the war, members of both the southern and the northern factions among the Creeks began to return to their own lands, quietly establishing their homes in the desolate waste that had once been so prosperous. They reclaimed as far as possible their weed-choked fields and built rude shelters where blackened chimneys and heaps of ashes marked the sites of their former dwellings (Debo 1941:169).

The Butler family settled at North Fork Town after the war and Manley Butler recalled there were but five or six families there, not over 50 or 60 people, all living along the Texas Road (C. Foreman 1951:90).

One condition imposed upon the Five Civilized Tribes by the Federal Government before former relations could be resumed, was the freeing of their slaves and integrating them into tribal citizenship (Gibson 1971:30). The Creeks' negroes remained in the Arkansas-Verdigris valley. The Creeks even made some irregular agreement with them assigning that region to their exclusive use. The mixed bloods never returned to their old plantations; they were unwilling to live in a negro community. Except for the Perrymans, who remained on the Upper Arkansas, most of this class settled in the vicinity of North Fork Town (Debo 1941:170-171). The full-bloods withdrew to remote places and established their homes in the broken black-jack hills that stretched across their country to the west (Debo 1941:171).

After the Civil War, the old council ground of Hitchitee Town on the north side of the Deep Fork was selected as the seat of government for the Creek Nation

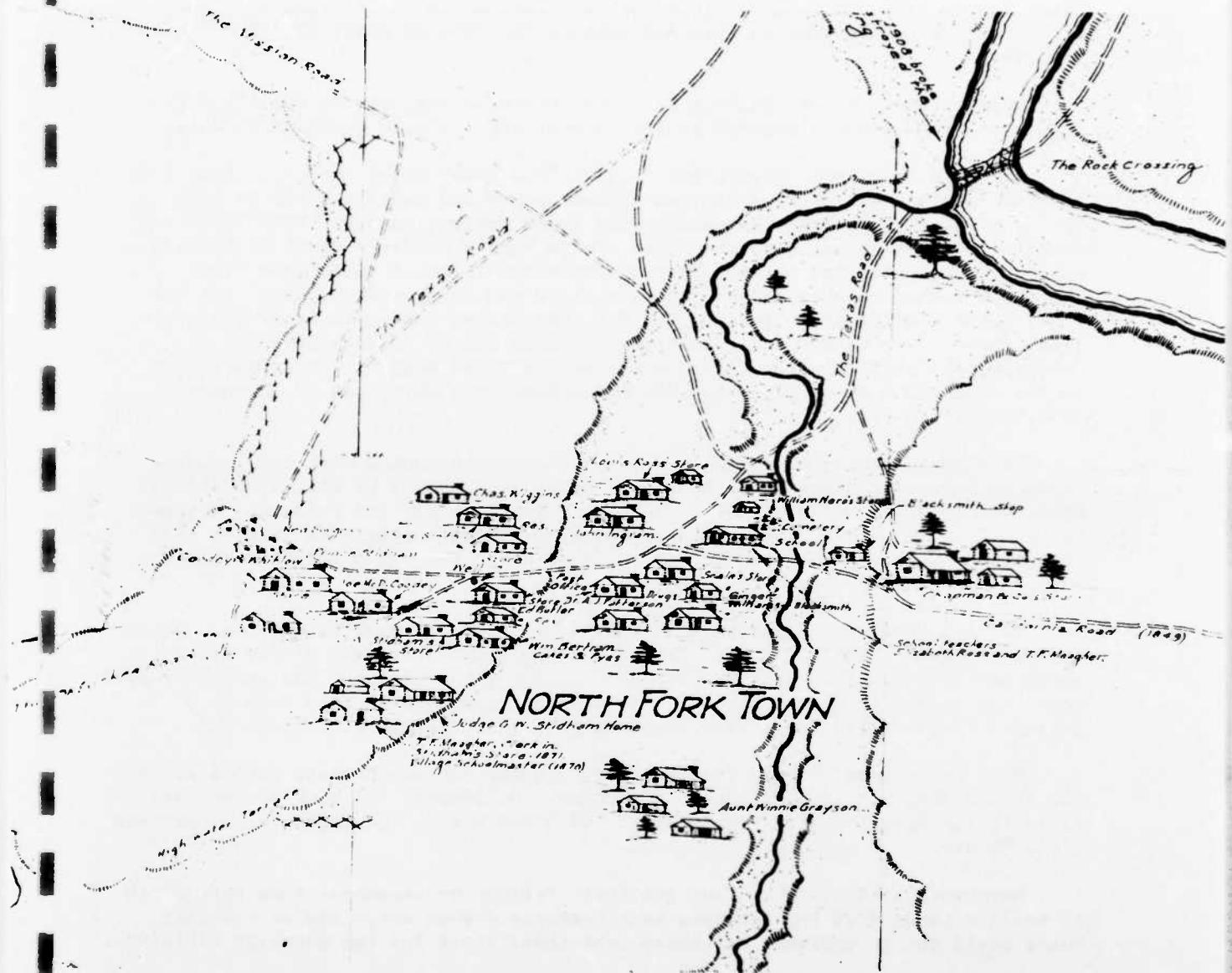


Figure 45. A plat of North Fork Town following the Civil War. This was the earliest community in the Eufaula Lake area. The site, near Eufaula, is inundated.

(Map used with permission of the
Oklahoma Historical Society)

(Debo 1941:182). This site is located near the upper end of the lake, south of present Hitchita in the SW 1/2, SE 1/4, Sec. 31, T13N, R15E (Oklahoma Historic Sites Survey 1958:301). (The Creek Capitol later moved to Okmulgee.) A post office was established at the present town of Hitchita on April 23, 1901 (Shirk 1965:103).

Eufaula Court House, Eufaula District, Creek Nation, was in operation from 1867 until 1907 and was located 14 1/2 km west and 1 1/2 km north of Eufaula.

At North Fork Town (Figure 45), called "Old Town" after the war, lived D.B. Whitlow, a white man who had married a Creek woman and owned a store in town. George B. Stidham, a prominent man in the Creek Nation, made his home there and owned a store which was separated from Joseph Donald Coodey's place by a fence. Coodey, a Cherokee, had married Mary Muskogee Hardridge, a half-blood Creek. There was a road between Edward Butler's store and Stidham's property. On the east, there was the drug store of Dr. E.A. Patterson, the postmaster. In addition, there was a bakery and confectionary store run by William Bertram, a Dutchman, who sold supplies to travelers on the Texas Road. Joining Bertram's on the east was a store owned by Gary Eagle Scales, a white man (C. Foreman 1951:90-91).

In winter, church was held in a log school house daubed with mud. Summer services were held under a brush arbor. School was taught by Elizabeth Stidham Ross, who used the building for a church for white people and Indians. A Creek neighborhood school was maintained at North Fork Town during 1868 through 1873. East of the home of William Nero was a school house for negro children which was used as a church for negro citizens (Ibid:91).

William Nero was a negro, well thought of in the community, who ran a store on the trail north of his home. He had a stage stand just west of his store where he furnished feed for horses. He was also a blacksmith. The stages stopped only long enough to change horses, then dashed through North Fork Town at a gallop. They carried four, six, and sometimes ten passengers (Ibid:91-93).

Nero had a good home, a long building running north and south with a porch its entire length. It had five or six rooms. Originally log with a clapboard roof, it was later covered with siding. Nero had a wife and eight to 10 children (Ibid:90-91).

Merchants at North Fork Town got their freight by steamboat from Fort Smith to Nevin's Landing on the Arkansas near Muskogee. When water was so low that boats could not go upriver, merchants sent their teams for the supplies (Ibid:92).

John Smith had a grist mill on Mill Creek, about 16 or 19 km up from North Fork Town, on the north bank of the Canadian River. It was an old French burr mill and he had a circle saw also. The mill was just above where Mill Creek emptied into the Canadian (Ibid). The site now is inundated.

Asbury Mission (Figure 46) was rebuilt after the war and school resumed in 1869 but in July it caught fire again and was totally destroyed. The Creeks out of their meager funds donated \$10,000 towards its reconstruction (Ibid:103). Again it was rebuilt and continued in operation by the Board of Foreign Missions as a school for boys until it was again destroyed by fire. George Stidham then offered his residence as a home for the children and the missionaries (Ibid: 107-108).

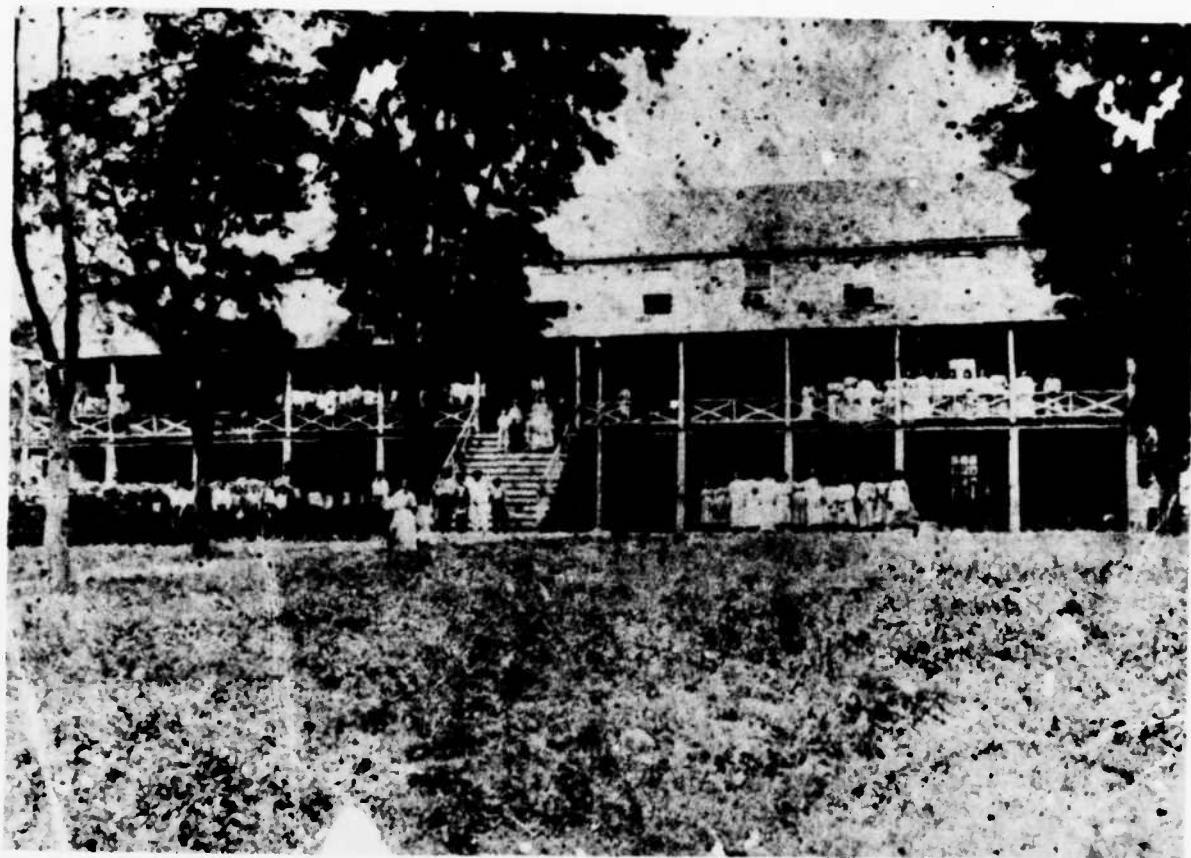


Figure 46. Asbury Industrial School in 1872, with Rev. Daniel Thomas Holmes, Superintendent. This boarding school for Creek children opened as a mission school in 1850 under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. It was located near North Fork Town. Destroyed during the Civil War, the school was rebuilt by the Greeks. It ultimately burned. The site of Asbury Mission is inundated.

(Photograph used with permission of
the Oklahoma Historical Society)



Figure 47. The Forest Hotel in North Fork Town was owned by Mr. and Mrs. Ingram. This photograph was made in the 1870s.

(Photograph used with permission of
the Oklahoma Historical Society)



Figure 48. In 1874, the Indian Missionary Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South met in North Fork Town. Bishop H.H. Kavanaugh presided. Delegates are pictured.

(Photograph used with permission of
the Oklahoma Historical Society)

The National Council ruled that since both Asbury and Tullahassee missions had burned, until other provision was made for the students, the Levering Manual Labor School should accommodate 10 boys and 10 girls over and above the number contracted for by the Muskogee Nation with the Baptist Board (*Ibid*:108).

On March 15, 1888, the Eufaula Indian Journal announced that on Saturday, March 17, the remaining property of Old Asbury Manual Labor Mission would be sold. This consisted of "Molasses, mill, mower, stoves, etc., etc." (*Ibid*).

The work of Asbury Mission resumed in a new location on the west edge of Eufaula about 1891 as the Eufaula Boarding School for girls (Wright & Fischer 1967:37).

In 1871, the Creek Council made a contract with Joseph M. Perryman, who had organized a Presbyterian church in North Fork Town after the Civil War, to open another boarding school under the auspices of the Southern Presbyterian Church (Debo 1941:204; C. Foreman 1951:89). It was located at Prairie Grove, about 16 km west of Eufaula, and accommodated about 40 girls (Debo 1941:204). By that year, the neighborhood schools had increased to 31, of which six were allotted to negroes (*Ibid*). Prairie Grove was closed in 1877, primarily because its superintendent, Perryman, had entered the Baptist ministry (*Ibid*:250).

A train whistle was the deathknell of the Texas Road. Most of the remaining traffic was absorbed by the railroad, which followed a route similar to the old trail. They laid track a short distance southwest of North Fork Town and a year later all the businesses had moved to the new site and formed the nucleus for Eufaula. On March 12, 1872, the Fort Smith Herald reported that the track of the Missouri, Kansas, & Texas Railroad was laid to the North Fork River and the bridge across the stream would be finished that week. "This road will not touch North Fork Town, it will pass about three miles west of it and cross the Canadian River at or near Scalesburgh in the Choctaw Nation." George W. Stidham, Capt. Sam Grayson, G.E. Scales, D.B. Whitlow, and Joseph Donald Coodey reportedly paid a thousand dollars to the manager of the railroad to locate the station on the site of present Eufaula rather than at Fifetown across the river (C. Foreman 1951:107-108).

According to C. Foreman (1951:107), Micco post office closed April 21, 1873; however, Shirk (1965:140) says a post office was maintained there until March 30, 1886. In 1895, the census of North Fork Town reported 1,029 negro citizens (C. Foreman 1951:110n).

The Creek native church formed another expression of community life. During the first difficult years after the Civil War, the church buildings were windowless huts daubed with clay, with stick fireplaces, earthen floors, and clapboard roofs. In time, frame buildings like those of the white man were constructed. In 1878, the Tuskegee congregation on the Canadian near Eufaula, using a technique learned in their old communal fields, planted and tended some 3-1/3 ha of cotton. They sold this and applied the proceeds to a building fund. On the church grounds were several camp houses for storing cooking utensils or for the use of individual families and in the summer several large brush arbors were constructed for holding meetings and serving meals. There was a tendency to arrange these structures in the familiar form of the town square with the church building forming one side (Debo 1941:296). Each congregation selected one of its own members to serve as pastor as long as he lived. Some of the Greeks rotated their

services among four neighboring towns, each one entertaining the other three in its own church once a month. Services lasted two or three days and in the summer, they held frequent camp meetings for a week or more. They used the Creek version of the Bible; their sermons were preached in Creek but sometimes translated into English as a courtesy to visitors. They sang Creek translations of English hymns, plus some they made up (Ibid:296-297).

In 1896, Texanner Guinn, whose family lived on the Chief Rolla McIntosh farm, regularly attended church in Fame. Creek Indians owned the church but they permitted the whites to use it on alternate Sundays. The Indians visited on those Sundays and the whites went to Indian church services the alternate Sundays. There was always an interpreter to translate. Ministers were Johnnie McIntosh, Creek, and Mr. Lyons, white (Guinn 1937(27):53).

Some of the older Indians still buried their dead under the floor of the house but most were utilizing a family cemetery nearby or burying their dead in the churchyard. Tobacco, food, clothing, and cherished possessions of the deceased were buried with the body as in the past, or placed in a frame house over the grave (Figures 49 and 50A-D). Bodies of stillborn or very young infants were commonly put into hollow trees and the opening closed without ceremony (Debo 1941:301).

A few of the houses were still made of upright posts but more were windowless cabins of unhewn logs with puncheon or earthen floors. When it was fall and the winds grew chill, the logs were chinked with clay or plastered with clay and straw. When spring came, the chinking was knocked out to admit light and air (Ibid:302).

Some of the more substantial Creeks had cabins of hewn logs (Figure 51) and the more progressive citizens adopted the double log cabin familiar to whites in the South. When a Creek wanted to enlarge his house, he constructed an additional cabin. One he used for cooking and eating, another for sleeping, etc. The family ate and slept outdoors in summer and a brush arbor was erected in the yard.

The women continued to card and spin, as they had learned to do before the removal. They wove their cloth and made soap. Men made the bedsteads, tables, chairs, benches and cupboards of roughcut lumber. The women bought cooking utensils and dishes, but still made pottery and ornamental figures of clay, wove baskets and sieves, and made bark containers (Ibid). Bows and arrows were still used for buffalo hunting and extensively for small game (Ibid:303).

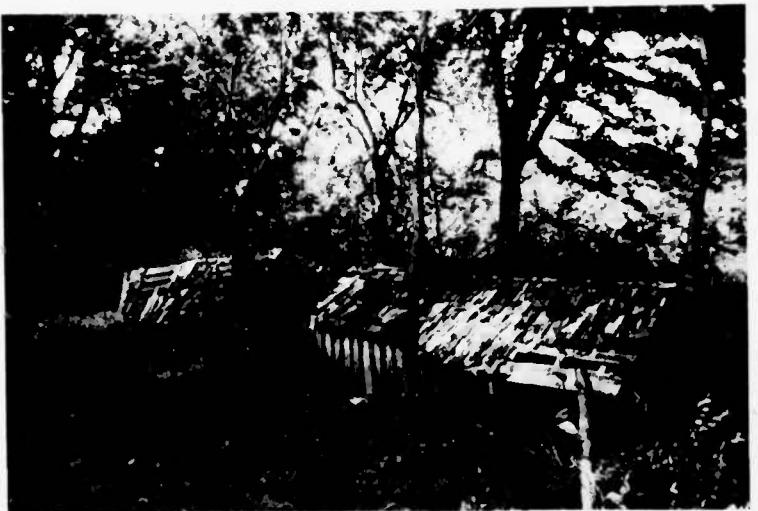
In 1891, the Creek Council made a complete census of its citizens. Populations of towns shown on Speck's map first published in 1907, bordering on the lake or inundated, are:

On the Canadian :

Kialigee	246
Okchiye	212
Quassarty No. 2	48
Tuskegee	401 (Speck's map shows two Tuskegees -- this town separated about 1881.)
Pukkon Tullahassee	102
Tuckabatchee	785 (This town had moved by 1905, but was west of present Mellette until after 1843 and possibly until after



Figure 49. A number of Creek graves in the Manley Cemetery located on a bluff top at the mouth of Mill Creek north of MI-209, are covered with lathe and roofed structures, called grave houses. Watson (1950:103) says many modern Indians still build a covering, which they call a grave house, over the grave. "The small house is a little larger than the grave and about two feet high, having a gabled roof." Some of the structures are wood and are covered with shingles, while some are of concrete and are flat on top. Many of the earlier grave houses were made of logs. Some families put tombstones at the head and foot of the little house. Tobacco, food, clothing, and cherished possessions of the deceased were often buried with the body or placed in the little house over the grave (Ibid:101-102).



A



B



C

Figure 50. Lewis Cemetery near Mill Creek.
A) In a small clearing in the edge of the woods west of the place where Washie Lewis' log cabin once stood is the family cemetery. Two of the graves still have wooden grave houses over them. B) The earlier of the two is marked at the head with only a sandstone rock with the date 1922 scratched into it. C) is the grave of Benjamin Lewis, a World War I veteran buried in 1936. Attached to the grave house above the modern tombstone is a wooden eagle, probably locally made, with vitae on Lewis crudely inscribed on the base. A substantial sapling stands beside the grave house and appears to have been used as a flag pole.



Figure 51. A Creek home in Indian Territory.

(Photograph used with permission of
the Oklahoma Historical Society)



Figure 52. Creek Indian women making sof-ky, beating flint corn in a wooden mortar made from a log which was hollowed out by fire. The corn is then boiled in a little lye water. "Tom Fuller" was made by the Choctaw women in much the same manner.

(Photograph used with permission of
the Oklahoma Historical Society)

the Civil War. Speck shows Tuckabatchee in its present location, near Wewoka Creek.)

On the North Fork:

Arbeka (North Fork)	132
Kechopatarky	391 (at the mouth of Deep Fork)
Thlewarle	196
Chataksokfa	No population figures are given for this town at the mouth of the North Fork.

On the Deep Fork:

Tcakitakko	Although Speck's map shows this town at the mouth of the Deep Fork, Debo lists no town by that or a similar name.
------------	---

Other Creek towns close to the lake were:

Eufaula (Canadian)	326
Tulmochussee	86
Fish Pond	160
Talledaga	159
Wakokiye	50
Tullahassochee	86
Hillabee	109
Hitchitee	182 (Ibid:333) (Figure 53)

Pukkon Tullahassee was one of two Creek towns which built chokofas after the Civil War. It was eventually destroyed by fire and not rebuilt (Ibid:292). Even after the chokofa disappeared from the Creek country, some of the towns marked a circular area in the proper place near the town square and lighted a fire there on ceremonial occasions (Ibid).

Although they no longer played chunkey, a form of the chunkey yard survived; some towns constructed banks of earth in the old fashion around an area used for dancing and a ball game between men and women. The square itself was the most important. It was a cleared area partially enclosed by three or four brush arbors. Often there was a log hut in the background for the storing of sacred utensils. Logs were laid lengthwise under the arbors for seats. Distinctions of clan and rank continued to be rigidly observed in seating, although women and children were now permitted by most towns to occupy one of the arbors (Ibid: 292-293).

The green corn festival was still the chief celebration of the year. The chief summoned his people as in the old days by a bundle of sticks. Ceremonies were much as in the past.

In 1937, during attempts to make benefits of the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 and the Indian Welfare Act of 1936 available to the Creek Indians of Oklahoma, it was found that 44 Creek towns still retained their identity (Opler 1972:1, 6, 16). When the membership of a town became too small, its fire was said to "go out." The survivors then identified with the nearest town whose fire was derived from the same source as their own (Ibid:16). The Creek town or Talwa is a much more important political unit than its English name would indicate. The term, rather than referring to a settlement, is used to denote tribal affiliation (Ibid:21). A mere settlement not having a "town" organization and ceremonies is a Talofa (Speck 1974:111). The word Talwa or Italwa refers to

a body of people who are connected by heredity and traditions. Every Creek belongs to the Italwa of his mother, and consequently membership is a matter of birthright and not of residence alone. Each has a political organization and leadership (Opler 1972:21-22).

In 1937, 20 Creek towns maintained their town squares and their busk as well as a church. Those within the region of Eufaula Lake were, among the "Red Towns":

Kayaleychi (Kialigee), with square grounds about 9-1/2 km northeast of Hanna.

Hilapi (Hillabee), with square grounds 3 km east of Hanna.

Yofala Kaneyti (Eufaula North Fork), with square grounds west of Eufaula (Ibid:67). The Oklahoma Historic Sites Survey (1958:301) lists the Eufaula Canadian Square Ground's site about 9-1/2 km southwest of Eufaula.

One "White Town" was in the vicinity of the lake: Pakantalahasi (Pukkon Tullahassee), with square grounds 4-1/2 km east of Vernon (Ibid:68). While Morris Opler, anthropologist involved in these government projects, was sitting in an automobile on a road near Hanna discussing towns with a farm aid, there came a tap on the window glass. An Indian interrupted to say that the Creeks of the tribal town of Okchayi were interested in organizing a town and wished to have a meeting to discuss the subject (Ibid:70). Okchayi, on Speck's map of 1905, is recorded as being on the north bank of the Canadian River in the lake area.

The legality of considering Creek tribal towns as bands under the provisions of the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act and of using them as a basis for organization, in this instance rather than the counties' organization, was settled affirmatively in August 1937 (Ibid:7). Eventually, three Creek towns did charter. One of these was in the lake region -- Kayaleychi (Kialigee) situated southwest of Eufaula on the Canadian River.

The Oklahoma Historic Sites Survey (1958:301) lists two other square grounds' sites in the lake area:

Wiogufki Square Ground, site about 6-1/2 km west of Hanna, significant in Creek ceremonials, 1836-1912.

Hitchiti Square Ground, near Deep Fork River, south of present Hitchita.

Choctaws in the area

Before the Choctaws left Mississippi, they agreed the Lower Towns would settle along the Arkansas and Canadian Rivers in the northern part of their new nation (this became Moshulatubee District), the Six Towns people would settle west of the Kiamichi River (Pushmataha District), and the Upper Towns to the east of the river (Apukshunnubbee District) (Debo 1961:58; Foreman 1953:46). These three districts were named for the three Choctaws chiefs who signed the Treaty of Doak's Stand in 1820, by which the Choctaws exchanged a southwestern portion of their territory in Mississippi for a wild tract of land lying between

Figure 53. Locations of Creek tribal towns
in the Eufaula Lake area circa 1905.



the Red River on the south and the Arkansas and Canadian Rivers on the north (Debo 1961:49).

George S. Gaines, a merchant in Demopolis who was known to deal fairly with the Indians and who the Indians themselves trusted, was asked by the Government to conduct a party of Choctaws to examine the western country, and if they found it suitable, the Choctaws in turn would agree to removal (Foreman 1953:27). Gaines closed out his business in order to finance and conduct the expedition. His party was to include chiefs of the three districts, each accompanied by four of his principal men (Ibid:31).

In November of 1831, they prepared to leave. Gaines rounded up Nitakechi and Moshulatubee; Greenwood Leflore refused to go.

The party ascended the Arkansas River to the Illinois, camping at the salt works on that stream. Supplies requested by Gaines from Fort Gibson were delivered on Dec. 6 to the explorers, who then started up the Arkansas and Canadian Rivers. Col. Arbuckle at the post also sent out an escort of 12 mounted men under the command of Lieut. J.L. Dawson, accompanied by an army surgeon to provide the Choctaws with protection against the roving Indians south of the Canadian River.

Dawson and his men went by way of Walter Webber's at the mouth of the Illinois and then ascended the Canadian to overtake the Choctaws. After passing two towns of Delaware Indians, one on each side of the Canadian, they ascended the forks above the stream and found that the country had been burned off by Indians returning from their fall hunt. This meant there was no grass left to feed the Choctaws' horses.

They found the trail of the exploring party on Dec. 18; the weather had turned intensely cold. At the South Fork of the Canadian River (now called Gaines Creek in honor of George Gaines), the Choctaw group met a similar delegation of Chickasaw explorers who had arrived at Fort Gibson on Nov. 20 and proceeded to the Canadian on Dec. 3 (Ibid:33).

Game was abundant, the party sighting buffalo, prairie hens, large droves of wild horses, deer, turkey, and even an occasional bear. But because of the cold and the prairies having been burned, and there being no cane on the Canadian above the south fork, making it impossible to subsist the horses, they turned southwest, exploring much of the Washita, then traveled east along Red River (Ibid:34-37).

The large population in the area of the Creek Nation north of the Canadian River, as recorded in historic data and in the evidence of historic occupation noted by this survey and examined in area collections, was not duplicated on the south side of the stream. There are a number of reasons which may account for this.

When the Choctaw first emigrated to Indian Territory in 1831-1833, they settled in large numbers in the eastern part of their nation, along the Red River and along the Arkansas to some extent. Debo (1961:60) says the Choctaws established prosperous farms along the Arkansas and the Canadian, with fine orchards, extensive cornfields, well stocked with cattle, hogs, and fowls; however, she does not date this activity. There is considerable documentation

of early Choctaw activity along the Arkansas west as far as Skullyville, the Choctaw agency, which is 24 km from Fort Smith. Foreman (1939:14) says that in 1849 there was no road west of Skullyville [along the river]; instead it turned south towards Fort Towson. Mention of any Choctaw settlements along the Canadian is vague, such as in Debo's statement.

Until 1855, the area west of Gaines Creek was in the Chickasaw District of the Choctaw Nation. Few of the Chickasaws who came west in 1837 budged from the relative security of their five emigrant camps in the Choctaw Nation until after Fort Washita was constructed in 1842 to attempt to provide adequate protection from raiding wild tribes. And even so, the Chickasaws were still slow to move. As late as 1851, one-third still resided in the Choctaw Nation (Gibson 1971b:185, 191). Treaties permitted the Choctaws and Chickasaws to settle in either area.

Chickasaws eventually settled along the Texas and California Roads and along the Canadian Valley route to Santa Fe. Here they supplied travelers with corn, hay, meat, and barrels of peach brandy (Ibid:196-197). In 1854, oats brought 85¢ a bushel and corn \$1.20 to \$2.00, due to the increased demand of the garrison at Fort Washita, more emigrant trains bound for the California gold fields, and a drought (Foreman 1943:129n). Emigrants paid Indian stock traders \$50 a yoke for oxen, \$10 for a cow, and \$20 for a horse (Gibson 1971b:196-197).

Randolph Marcy in 1849 mentions an "Indian farm on the west bank" of Gaines Creek close to the point where his party crossed the stream. This and the existence of the Gaines Creek ferry he mentions appear to be the earliest specific documentation of settlement in the immediate area of the lake south of the Canadian River. Whipple, five years later, mentions Perryville; Marcy, although noting the Texas Road turnoff (which was close to and at one time apparently passed through the village) fails to do so. Whipple also mentions a Choctaw village near Stephen Perry's house, and that he found a Shawnee Indian at Perry's store to act as a guide (Foreman 1941:45).

As for the overall area along the Canadian River in Gaines and San Bois Counties in Moshulatubbee District organized in 1850, and Tobucksy County formed in 1855, the earliest records available at the Oklahoma Historical Society are relative to Gaines County, beginning in 1859. The earliest in historical society files on Tobucksy County are 1867 and San Bois County 1889.

As has been previously mentioned, the Texas Road, as such, did not cross the Canadian River south of North Fork Town until after the construction of Fort Washita in 1842; it followed the Leavenworth Trail (1834) southwesterly out of Fort Gibson, crossing the Canadian at the mouth of Little River (Wright 1933: 801; Morris and McReynolds 1965: Map 16). Foreman (1954:36) in his booklet on the Texas Road, also mentioned use of this latter route after the Civil War. He makes no mention of activities along the Texas Road south of North Fork Town until during the Gold Rush in 1849 (Ibid:42), which supports Wright's earlier statement about that section of the trail coming into use after 1842. Likewise, Foreman and some of the other historians show no communities in the area between North Fork Town and Perryville during this period.

Foreman (1926: map opposite 315; 1954:25) locates the entire stretch of the Texas Road, from a Canadian River crossing south of North Fork Town, almost to Perryville as being east of Gaines Creek. A photostat of an original Indian Territory map in the author's possession also located the route of the trail to the east of Gaines Creek. (The photostat is an undated segment of a larger map.

It does show the proposed reservation for the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians which was established by 1889.)

Foreman fails to mention Toboxy, which Shirk's later study (1965:207) says was an important Choctaw community on the Texas Road with a post office dating from 1857. This would appear to be the first Choctaw community established in former Perry County, Chickasaw District, after the area was reallocated. As mentioned, in 1867, the Choctaw Council granted turnpike tollgate privileges to Allen W. Carney at Rock Creek Mountain south of Rock Creek on the Texas Road (Wright 1933:799). The Oklahoma Historic Sites Survey (1958:308) places the location of the tollgate west of the later MK&T railroad track 4.8 km north of Reams Station. Wright (1933:799) shows the Texas Road as crossing the Canadian River at a point west of Gaines Creek and continuing to Perryville on a course close to that later selected by the MK&T. In Foreman's Down the Texas Road (1954:43), his only specific comment on this section of the Texas Road reads:

The Texas Road crossing the Canadian River a few miles below Eufaula gradually converges toward Highway 69; six miles below McAlester, thirty miles from Eufaula, at a place then known as Perryville these routes and the railroad intersected.

There are little historical data to indicate many people lived in the Eufaula Lake region south of the Canadian River until a few years before the Civil War. The 1872 routing of the MK&T railroad through the Choctaw Nation in the lake area begat the communities surviving today.

It should be noted that the historic material recovered from PS-212 and reported in depth elsewhere in this survey, was located west of Gaines Creek near the site of Randolph Marcy's 1849 crossing and subsequently that of the California Road. Whipple's survey party also crossed the stream at that point. In line with this discussion, it is pertinent to consider that little historical material was otherwise noted by Perino and the survey crews on the Gaines Creek arm of the lake.

Like their Creek neighbors north of the Canadian, corn was the principal Choctaw foodstuff, plus sweet potatoes, beans, and meat, wild or tame, plus wild vegetables and fruit (Edwards 1932:406). "The principal dish is ta fula, also anglicised 'Tom Fuller.' The beaten corn is put into water with a little lye, and it is boiled. Afterwards, it sits in the same pot by the fire, being kept warm, until it is thoroughly soured. Then it is eaten" (*Ibid*). Some people also liked to eat it as soon as it was cooked (Moye 1937(39):352). Little Choctaw farms had "Tom Fuller patches, generally two to five acres, where this corn grew" (*Ibid*). This dish is the same as Creek sof-ky.

Of importance in the early Choctaw house in Indian Territory was a wooden mortar and pestle, "the mortar being a section of a tree about 2-1/2 feet long and the pestle about 6 feet in length." To these, corn, slightly moistened, is pounded, either just enough to take the bran off, or is broken to pieces also, or is made into meal (*Ibid*:405).

"The fanner is tight basket-work, used to toss the corn into the air and blow the bran away. Then a coarse sieve of loose basketwork is used." Some

Indians continued to use black pots coarsely made of shell-tempered clay, although with civilization had come iron pots. The horn spoons the Choctaws used and the earthen bowls were being replaced by plates and cups and bowls of queensware and knives and forks and spoons of metal (*Ibid*:406).

Their mid-nineteenth century dress, according to Rev. Edwards, who was at Wheelock Mission in the southeastern part of the Choctaw Nation until 1861, was adapting to more modern ways:

Some of the more old-fashioned of the men wear leggings made of buckskin, dressed by themselves, drawn close around the legs and body, and fastened together with buckskin strings. But most of them now wear pantaloons. Some still wear buckskin moccasins, made of a single piece cut in proper shape and drawn up and tied over the foot, entirely without ornament. Some go barefoot; but most wear shoes. Belts are almost universal, made frequently of straps and buckles; but many are long sashes, ornamented with beadwork. This, however, is not wrought by themselves. Vests are sometimes worn. Their coat is mostly a hunting shirt, a kind of sack, of calico or homemade plaid, with several capes, every edge being adorned with plaits or fringe. In these the bright colours, pink or red, predominate.

Hats are coming into use extensively; but many cling with great tenacity to a shawl of bright colours, rolled and put around the head in a circle, leaving the top of the head bare. Blankets and quilts are much worn in cold weather.

The hair is now often left long; but more frequently, among people of the old style, it is cut close to the head, except a single strip over the front, or in some cases running back over the top of the head, like the crest of a helmet.

They are very fond of feathers, and wear them, particularly when anything exciting is going on. It is now, however, a sign of a rowdy to wear them, and Christians avoid them. At school, when a boy puts a feather in his hat, you may begin to look out for him. They paint their faces for ornament, the prevailing colour used being red. This too, is a mark of rowdyism.

Many wear beads about their necks, the end of the string being fastened through a polished clamshell. Rings in the ears are very common, and I have seen one or two instances of a ring in the nose.

As for the women:

Shoes are sometimes worn by them, but mostly they go barefoot, or wear moccasins. Now they universally wear dresses, after the manner of white ladies, and long enough to nearly hide their bare feet and sweep the ground in grand style. In

attending camp meetings, they carry a clean dress along, and when they wish to dress up, put it on over the other.

When they put anything on the head, it is generally a handkerchief, tied under the chin. Sun bonnets are coming somewhat into use. Seldom is a bonnet of a higher order seen there. The hair is not generally very neatly dressed. Many simply fold it and tie it behind. In this the different degrees of improvement are very manifest (Ibid: 408-409).

About Choctaw houses, Edwards observed:

Their houses now are of all kinds and degrees, from the meanest log cabin, up to very fine frame buildings, of which there are a few. Glass windows are extremely rare. Bedsteads are very common, but by no means universal. Many prefer to sleep on the floor, with the feet to the fire (Ibid:410).

According to Debo (1961:60), the poorer Indians lived back in the hills, where they cultivated small patches of corn for their own food, while their cattle, hogs, and ponies, of which they owned a large number, were left to shift for themselves in the woods.

Edwards observed:

Without domestic animals, they had no need of fences to protect their fields. When they got a few ponies, these could be tethered out, and thus kept from disturbing the crops. After a while they began to make brush fences. Now a lawful fence is 10 rails high, and for the lower 2 feet not more than 4 inches apart. Many fall below the legal standard; but many go above it, and there is a constant improvement.

Formerly the ground was merely opened, and as many as a dozen kernels of corn planted in a hill; and none must be pulled up, because they did not know which was the bearing stalk. Of course their crops were small.

Now the men do most of the out-of-town work, and have ponies and wrought iron ploughs to work with. A single pony is put to draw the plough. The depth of ploughing is therefore but an inch or two.

They are given to doing things at the last moment. Hence, at late planting time, they furrow out the ground, plant the corn, and plough out the middles afterwards. Some do a little -- ridge up the ground one way, cross furrow it, plant, and then plough out the middles. When, therefore, a drought comes, because there is no depth of loose earth, straightway it withers. If the season is good, they generally realize a sufficient crop for food; but by the time roasting ears come again, all is usually gone. A few break up their land well,

fertilize it, plant in season, and are almost sure of a good crop (Edwards 1932:411).

The Choctaws and the Civil War

When the Civil War erupted, the Choctaws sided with the South. Delegates who represented the Choctaw Nation in Washington hoped to keep their tribe out of the war and promoted neutrality, but in vain (Debo 1961:81).

The Choctaws did little active fighting. With the Chickasaws, they raised three regiments which, under the command of Randy Walker, constituted the Second Indian Brigade. The Choctaw Nation did not suffer badly from enemy invasion, as did their Creek and Cherokee neighbors. Union forces penetrated only as far into the Nation as Perryville, destroying Confederate stores there.

After Union troops captured Fort Smith and in turn reoccupied the Creek and Cherokee Nations during the last two years of the war, a severe food shortage developed among the Choctaws. Thousands of destitute Creek and Cherokee refugees fled to the Choctaw country and Creek and Cherokee Confederate troops were based mostly in the Choctaw Nation (Ibid).

The Choctaws rebuild

The Choctaws continued to be loyal to the South until its government collapsed. At the close of the war, one-fourth of the Choctaws were totally destitute. This situation was compounded by the large numbers of Creek and Cherokee refugees who were too poor and too disheartened to go home. In the fall of 1865, it was reported that 6,000 Cherokees and a large body of Creeks were still there. It followed that some of those starving people committed depredations and after the war, the more irresponsible elected to remain in the Choctaw Nation and turn outlaw (Ibid:91).

Finally, in 1866, refugees were required to secure temporary permits with the recommendation of their Choctaw neighbors, or they would be subject to removal. A year later, the chief of Moshulatubbee District was told to remove certain intruders, including 11 Cherokees, six Creeks, and one Creek freedman family of troublemakers. Although by fall, the refugee problem still existed, the Choctaw Government had it under control (Ibid:92).

Theft of cattle had been a problem during the war, and this, along with the legitimate requirements of troops and refugees had severely depleted the once large herds that grazed the Choctaw prairies. During the war, the practice was to run cattle out of the Nation and sell them to Union commissaries. After the war, as droves of cattle passed over the Texas Road on the way to Kansas or Missouri, it was found that all too often drovers were adding Choctaw cattle to their herds as they came through. Before long the Choctaw Government enacted measures to regulate cattle drives -- collecting a tax on all livestock passing through the country (Ibid:91-92).

Legislation officially abolished slavery in the Choctaw Nation and slaves were required to choose an employer and make a written wage agreement with him before a county judge. Vagrants who were found without employment were to be

arrested by sheriffs or the Choctaw lighthorsemen and their services sold to the highest bidder, who then should compel them to work. Monies secured through this procedure were to be put into a fund for support of any freed person in need of financial assistance (Ibid:99).

On May 21, 1883, the Choctaw Nation adopted its freedom. Choctaws never mixed socially with negroes. Schools were separate. And when intermarriage became possible because freedmen were coming into the tribe, a law was immediately passed making it a felony (Ibid:105-109).

The Choctaw economic structure was based on common ownership of land, and any citizen who wished, could open up a farm on any portion of land that was public domain. He could construct improvements and hold it for as long as it was used for agricultural purposes. For this reason, the Choctaws and their Creek neighbors had difficulty accepting the more restrictive allotment system even though it provided true ownership of a given amount of land. Grazing land was held the same way until 1883 when the general council passed an act limiting the size of such pasture to "one mile square." No citizen could own more than one such pasture in any one county. This ruling probably affected no more than 200 people (Ibid:110).

Poorer people still continued to live in the hills, near a stream or spring. Their crude cabins of logs or boards without plaster or sheeting contained primitive furniture. Livestock and corn furnished a limited food supply, supplemented by hunting and fishing and the sale of snake root and furs. The old native recipes were still used. They carried their corn to grist mills, which were common in the Choctaw country (Ibid:111-112).

Ada V. Hall, a white woman who lived in McAlester in 1876, found the Choctaw fullbloods to be very good neighbors to white settlers. They very seldom visited the whites, just seeming to stay around their own cabins. She described an Indian meeting or an Indian Cry, where the Choctaws would gather in large numbers, cook and eat on the grounds. Some of these meetings would last several days (Hall 1937 (27):152).

Transportation remained very primitive and trails wound around pastures and fields and forded rivers. Then came the railroad.

The railroad brings change

In the spring of 1872, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad crossed the Canadian River, the northern border of the Choctaw Nation. As track was laid across the Choctaw country, a succession of tent cities sprang up at temporary terminals, only to be abandoned as soon as the construction crew moved on. Whiskey peddlers, gamblers, and the like flocked to these spots and crimes of all sorts occurred daily. Since this was Indian Territory, criminals were outside the jurisdiction of Federal courts. The closest was in Fort Smith, and the western Choctaw area was too remote for the Federal Government to go to the trouble to remove the troublemakers.

Then the Secretary of Interior came to make a routine inspection of the railroad. On the day he arrived at the terminal, a robbery was committed a few meters from the track and during the night a man was murdered not far from his sleeping car. Terribly excited, he telegraphed the President of the United

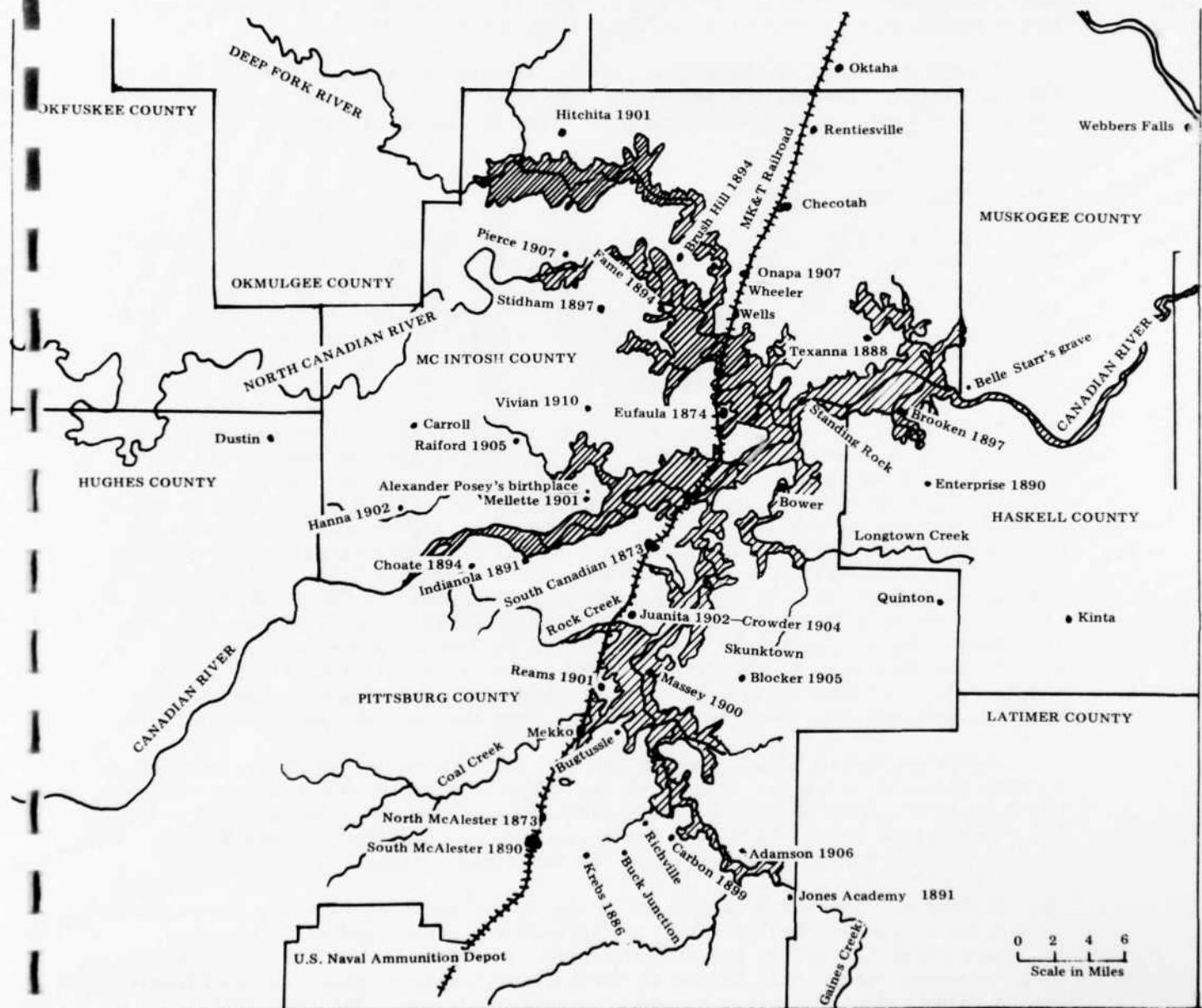


Figure 54. Map of the Eufaula Lake area after 1872.

States, U.S. Grant, for troops. The Tenth Cavalry was sent in from the Department of Missouri. They expelled the outlaws, bringing for a brief time, quiet and order to that railroad camp on the Canadian (Ibid:118).

Toward the close of the tribal period, several railroads were built into the Choctaw Nation, crossing the lake area. By 1902, 1,255.25 km of track crossed the Choctaw lands, more than in any other area in Indian Territory (Ibid:125).

Coal mines bring more change

Coal was the reason for the great number of kilometers of railroad in the Choctaw Nation. Edwin James had noted in 1819 that "coal beds in this region are of great thickness, and are apparently extensive and numerous" (Morrison 1954:84). Even Bénard de la Harpe in 1719 had observed coal in the area. Prior to the Civil War, small amounts of coal were dug for blacksmith use and other local needs, but with no adequate means of transportation available, nothing on a commercial scale could be attempted.

The story of the founding of McAlester is linked to the development of the coal industry in the Choctaw Nation and the coming of the railroads. The town of McAlester started as Bucklucksey in 1869, a trading post situated near the crossroads of the Texas Road and the California Trail (Nesbitt 1933:760). James J. McAlester was living at Fort Smith in 1865 when he happened to see the memorandum book of a geologist who had been a member of a government exploring party crossing Indian Territory a number of years before the Civil War. According to the geologist's notes, the best coal was to be found at the "Cross Roads" of the trails to Texas and California (Debo 1961:128). McAlester determined to come to the Choctaw Nation and it was not long before he located a coal outcrop in a wash or the bank of a creek. He proceeded to obtain a position with Reynolds and Hannaford, a firm of army post traders and persuaded them to establish a store at Bucklucksey, about 3/4 km distance from the outcrop (Nesbitt 133:760).

McAlester hauled lumber from the Poteau mills to build his store and brought in some goods to stock it. The first day after reaching Bucklucksey, he sold \$19 worth of merchandise while his lumber lay on the ground where it had been unloaded. For another year or so, he worked for this firm, and then bought Reynolds out, the firm then going by the name McAlester and Hannaford (Ibid).

Meanwhile, the MK&T Railroad had built as far south as Parsons, Kansas, and was eyeing a Congressional offer of a right-of-way across Indian Territory to the first line to build to the Kansas border. The Katy was undecided which way to proceed and during this period of hesitation, McAlester showed up at Parsons with a wagonload of coal from the outcrop at Bucklucksey. Railroad officials sent his coal on to Sedalia by train where it was pronounced "the best steam coal west of Pennsylvania" (Ibid:760-761).

History has not recorded whether McAlester's load of coal was a deciding factor in the MK&T's decision to build its road southward, but it seems more than circumstantial that the rails were laid directly to the Bucklucksey store (Ibid).

The railroad reached Bucklucksey late in 1872 and the name was changed by a railroad official to McAlester (Ibid). J.J. McAlester meanwhile had married a Chickasaw girl, thus making him a citizen of the Choctaw Nation. Because of the treaties of 1837 and 1855, the two tribes owned land in common and enjoyed full

citizenship rights in either nation (Ruth 1957:353). McAlester and other Choctaw citizens began mining coal under a Choctaw provision that allowed a citizen to claim the right to mine for a mile in every direction any mineral he discovered (*Ibid*).

Controversy resulted when the Choctaw Government claimed the royalties. Legality of the action, however, was approved by tribal court.

Choctaw Chief Coleman Cole disapproved of the mines and expressed his approval by sentencing McAlester and three of his mine's co-owners to death. The men escaped with the aid of their guard. A compromise was later reached, giving half of the royalty to the Choctaw Nation and half to the mine owners (*Ibid*).

The first mining operations were carried out in strip pits, after the MK&T reached the area. Soon the Osage Coal & Mining Co. organized and began to develop deeper veins and build more spur tracks farther from the main line (Morrison 1954: 84).

Choctaws did not work in the mines, although they delivered the ties and props used in mining operations (Debo 1961:129). The Choctaw Nation also granted franchises to its citizens, good for 10 years, to build and operate short spur lines from the main track to their coal fields. Such franchises also were granted to coal companies with the provision that the land would revert to the Choctaw Nation when no longer used for coal shipments. Punishment for any Choctaw citizen who would sell a right-of-way to a railroad was a fine plus 200 lashes on the bare back (*Ibid*:125-127).

An unusual situation was occurring in Indian Territory with the influx of European immigrants to the Choctaw Nation to work in the coal mines. Initially, in the McAlester/Krebs area, local labor and workers recruited from railroad construction gangs were hired for coal-stripping operations (Clark 1955-1956: 440). Skilled miners were needed, however, after slope shaft mines were developed in 1873. First, mine owners brought in miners of American, English, Irish, Scottish, and Welsh extraction, primarily from the Pennsylvania coal fields. Then came the Italians, the first arriving in 1874 (*Ibid*). At one point, one community on the edge of McAlester called Boxtown, was named for shanties that immigrants who came to work in the mines threw up to protect themselves from the weather until they could save to build something more substantial (Witt 1980:8B).

In 1874, Lithuanians were brought in from coal fields in Illinois and Pennsylvania, and the Slovaks from the same area came in 1883. Miners came from France to work at Lehigh, which is southwest of McAlester, and Mexican silver miners arrived later (Clark 1955-1956:440).

A unique international melange was taking up residence in this Indian nation, occupying drab, unpainted company houses that blighted the hillsides. These rented for \$1.80 to \$2.00 per room per month and had usually two and sometimes three rooms, 12 feet square, and a kitchen utilized by day for cooking and eating, and sleeping at night.

Many large families were crammed into this meager housing, for most miners, after finally reimbursing the company for their own steamship tickets or rail fare and subsequent transportation into the Choctaw Nation (which was deducted,

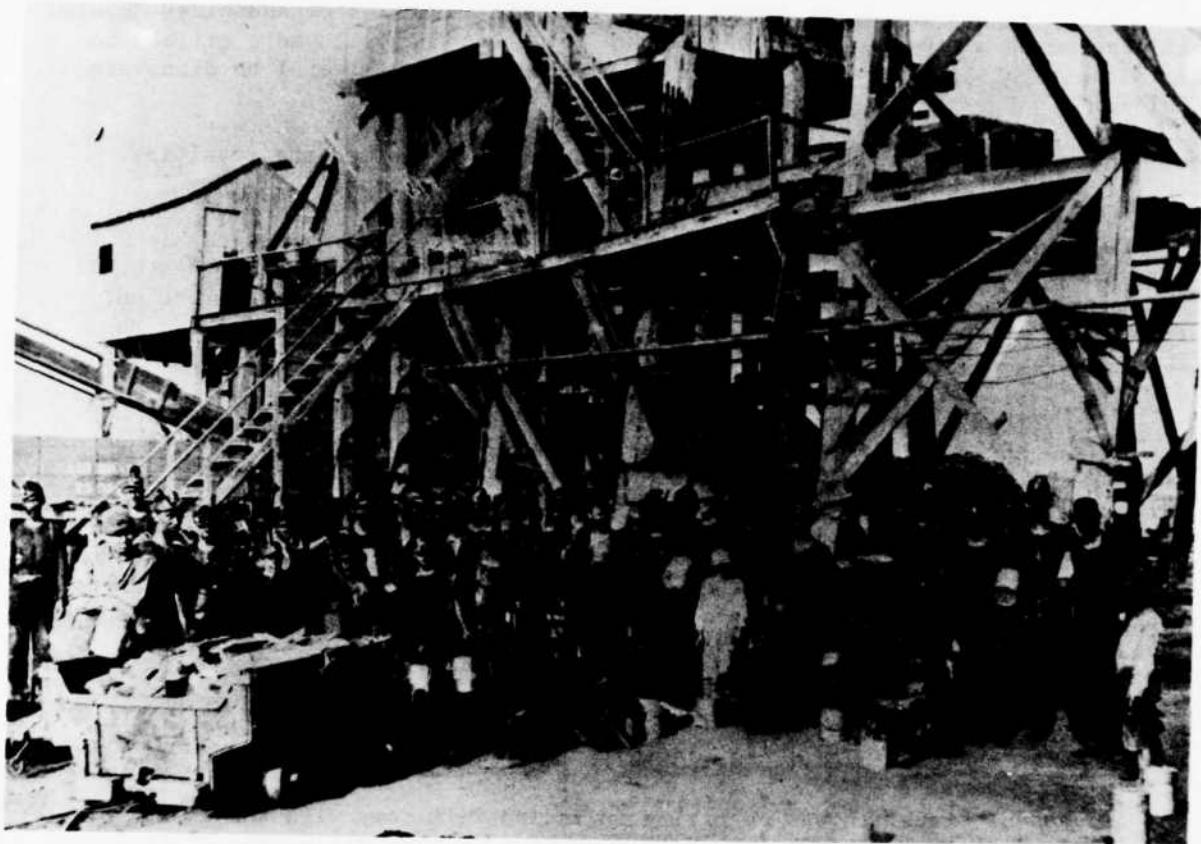


Figure 55. Coal miners at No. 9 Mine near McAlester, Indian Territory, in 1902.

(Photograph used with permission of
the Oklahoma Historical Society)

of course, from their paychecks), saved and sent for their wives and children. Others kept single men as borders or roomers. Among certain nationalities, it was customary to include one of the following with the price of lodging: coffee or soup served once a day; the lodger was allowed to cook his own food on the kitchen stove; or the housewife bought the lodger's food, had the price charged to his account at the company store, and prepared the food for him (Clark 1955-1956:444-445).

By 1876, not only the MK&T railroad was running on Choctaw coal, several railroads in Texas were entirely dependent on it (Morrison 1954:85). Principal mining leases were controlled by mining interests until in the 1890s, along with townsites and buildings. Miners were paid in cash twice a month, and only for lump coal which could pass over a two-inch screen. It was estimated by one expert that not more than a third of the coal mined passed that test (Ibid:451).

Employment was seasonal and wages were low. Various charges were also deducted for the company doctor and a hospital fee, including a monthly charge of 25¢ paid to the Choctaw government for a non-citizen resident permit. Company stores issued script and carried charge accounts (Ibid).

Accidents were frequent. Government reports show that in 1906, for each life lost, "73,000 tons of coal was mined in Indian Territory; 149,000 in Colorado; 241,000 in Arkansas; 175,000 in the United States." In 1907, Kansas mined "213,315 tons for each life lost; Oklahoma only 67,002" (Ibid:447). The Choctaw mines gained the reputation of being the most dangerous in the country (Ibid:448).

Mining conditions were conducive to organization of unions. The first attempt came in the 1890s but it was 1903 before much headway was made. That year, mine operators in Indian Territory met with union leaders in Pittsburg, Kan., and agreed upon a number of sought-after things. When the state constitution was adopted in 1907, many obstacles faced by the imported labor force in the Choctaw Nation were resolved. Most of these related to working conditions, but also of considerable importance was that free public schools were mandatory and miners' children had some place to go to school. They were not permitted to go to Indian schools (Ibid:453-454). By 1907, there were nearly 50 mining companies operating over 100 mines in the Choctaw Nation and employing 8,000 miners. More than 3,000,000 tons of coal were mined that year from 11 different veins averaging from 16 m to 1.82 m in thickness (Morrison 1954:84).

Emigrants still held strong alliances to their homelands and soon after arriving in the Indian country, they formed fraternal orders and societies in the Choctaw communities. Slovaks belonged to the First Catholic Union and the National Slovak Association; Mexicans to the National Beneficial Society; Italians to La Miniature, Vittorio Emmanuele II, and Christoforo Colombo; and Poles to the National Polish Society. The number of wakes, weddings, holidays, fiestas, and celebrations caused mine owners to complain frequently (Clark 1955-1956:445).

The Government takes a count

The U.S. census of 1890, the first in Indian Territory, shows there were 28,345 whites in the Choctaw Nation and less than half that many Indians (11,057),

plus 4,406 negroes. By comparison, in the Creek Nation, Indians outnumbered the white population with 9,999 accounted for. White population was 3,287 and there were 4,621 negroes. The census did not designate the Indians by tribes, only noting that they were Indians (Debo 1972:13).

Population figures in 1907, the year of Oklahoma statehood, show that in McAlester, which had 8,144 inhabitants, over one-fourth of the population was foreign-born. Nine hundred were born in Italy, 250 in Lithuania, 275 in England, 200 in Ireland, 175 in Scotland, 75 in Wales, 50 in Germany, 50 in Poland, and 125 in other European countries (Clark 1955-1956:443).

In the Cherokee Nation

Only a very small part of the old Cherokee Nation is involved in the Eufaula Lake project. Historic occupation of one area along Duchess Creek near Texanna dates from 1831. The creek originally was called Dutch Creek or Dutch's Creek, after a chief of the Western or Arkansas Cherokee called Dutch. Somehow, over the years, the spelling was changed.

Dutch, whose Cherokee name was Tahchee, was among those of his tribe who moved from their lands in the southeast in 1817 at their own expense to escape the encroachments of the whites (C. Foreman 1949:252). They settled on the south side of the Arkansas River until 1824, when they were ordered by the Government to move to the other side of the stream. Dutch refused to go and was so angered he swore to leave the country and go to the Spanish provinces and never return (Ibid:255).

Dutch lived with his Cherokee followers in Texas until 1831, when they moved with the help of the tribe living on the Arkansas, to a place near the mouth of the Canadian River (Ibid:258). In this new location on Dutch's Creek, he built a home and turned his attention to cultivating the soil, raising cattle and ponies (Ibid:260).

Cherokees living in the west long held Dutch in high regard as a warrior and leader. During one of the brief periods of peace between the Osage and the Cherokees, Dutch had lived among them, taking an Osage wife. For some unknown offense, his wife was put to death by her people. Dutch was furious and from that time until his death, he was an implacable enemy of the tribe. Not even he knew how many Osages he killed and scalped, but the number was considerable and he was greatly feared (Ibid:254).

Dutch served as guide and hunter for the Dodge-Leavenworth Expedition in 1834 and western artist George Catlin painted Dutch's portrait, which is at Gilcrease Museum in Tulsa. He is also pictured in McKenny & Hall's book, The Indian Tribes of North America (C. Foreman 1949:260).

After the remainder of the Cherokees moved to Indian Territory and adopted a Constitution, a small band of Western Cherokee, also called Old Settlers, held a council on Oct. 10, 1839, and Dutch was elected third chief (Ibid:264). This faction opposed the Ross-led Cherokee Government.

In 1840, the community that became Texanna was settled by a group of Cherokee driven from Texas the year before. These Cherokees, along with some Shawnees

and Delawares, had been occupying a tract of land which was awarded by patent from the Mexican government in 1818 to The Bowle, a Cherokee chief. When Texas declared its independence, these Indians were driven from the territory by the governor, Mirabeau B. Lamar. They scattered out among the Choctaw, who objected to their presence. Finally, 185 Cherokees in near starving condition arrived at Dutch's settlement on the Canadian River. Ultimately, most located on the river to the west, near Edwards' trading post (C. Foreman 1953a:178).

Dutch represented the Old Settlers in a delegation to Washington to take their claims. He was then chief of the Western Cherokee (C. Foreman 1949:265). He served as senator of the Canadian District of the Cherokee Nation from 1841 to 1843, when he resigned. He was reelected in 1847. Again, he was appointed a delegate to Washington and a new Cherokee treaty was executed there on Nov. 16, 1846. Now people felt that contentions that had kept segments of the Cherokee people at odds would be ended (Ibid:266).

When the Cherokee Council met in Tahlequah on Oct. 2, 1848, Dutch was too ill to attend (Ibid:267). On the 14th, word was received he died at his home on the Canadian River. According to the Cherokee Advocate on Nov. 27: "At the time of his death he was a member of the Cherokee National Council and was, we believe, the most influential man among the 'western' or 'old settler' Cherokees" (Ibid:267).

Susan Fields Toney, a Cherokee woman who was born in a refugee camp on Red River during the Civil War, recalled that after the war, her parents moved back home to their place on Dutch Creek on the Canadian River. Mrs. Toney remembered her grandfather's burial in 1869 in the old Cherokee burial ground on the hill "beside the Old Dutch Creek trail and two and one half miles southeast of Texanna." It was a very old burial ground at that time. There were only two white people buried in the cemetery, two little girls, children of a poor family living in the vicinity when their children died in 1911. The cemetery was abandoned nearly a century ago (Ibid:185).

In 1870, Miss Emma Drew was appointed to take charge of the school in Texanna (C. Foreman 1953a:179). On June 27, 1888, John Bryant was appointed first postmaster of the town. The post office did not operate during the period between July 29, 1889, and August 27, 1890. Mail during that period was sent to Fishertown (Ibid:182). When it resumed operation, it continued in service until July 16, 1940 (Shirk 1965:204).

In 1887, John Pierce owned and operated a cotton gin and mill in Texanna (Ibid:183). Pierce had the first and only store in Texanna for a long time (Ibid: 187). Next came Forsythe and Ogden, then McKnight and Luman. There was no bank.

About seven kilometers south of town on the Texas Road was the Rip-A-Lowe Ferry, owned by Rip A. Lowe. According to Elijah A. Conger, who moved near Texanna in 1887, it was this ferry that was used by all the cattlemen and immigrants. "When the river was up, this ferry could not be used and the old Texas Road was left at a point one quarter of a mile on each side of the ferry and ran to another ferry about one and a half miles upstream." This was the Shaver ferry (Ibid:184).

Probably the lake region's most well known site in the Cherokee Nation is located just below the dam. This is where outlaw Belle Starr made her home at a

remote, wild spot she called Younger's Bend. Her house was virtually inaccessible, except for a narrow canyon road, making it a good hideout.

Belle had first passed through the lake area as a girl, when, in 1864, her parents packed what was left of their belongings in guerilla-scarred Carthage, Mo., and headed for Texas. They came through Fort Smith and on through North Fork Town. Already Belle, whose name was Myra Belle, was given to wild ways.

Years later, after she had married a horse thief named Jim Reed who turned murderer, his actions forced them into hiding on old Tom Starr's land in the Cherokee Nation near the Creek boundary (Good 1975:141). Starr had eight sons and two daughters and lots of in-laws -- all settled between Briartown and Eufaula along the sluggish Canadian River. Tom Starr had once led an epidemic of political murder and outrage in the Cherokee Nation for a period of almost eight years. In 1846, after 33 murders were recorded in 10 months, and the bulk of them directly attributed to the Starrs, the Cherokee Council, unable to capture Tom or kill him, made a treaty, granting him amnesty and giving him \$100,000 of tribal funds in return for his good behaviour.

Belle was there in 1873, and learning that her husband and Daniel Evans were planning a robbery, rounded up some men's clothing to wear and joined them. They rode into the Creek Nation west of Eufaula and tortured Watt Grayson and his wife until Grayson told them where he had hidden \$30,000 in gold coins.

Jim Reed was killed holding up a stage in Texas the following year, and Belle returned to Indian Territory to join his gang. She soon controlled it. Using her caustic tongue, "superior intelligence, and sex appeal" to dominate her cohorts, she became the mastermind of their lawless escapades. For better than five rampaging years, they stole horses, peddled corn whiskey to the Indians, looted stores, and robbed tribal payrolls and travelers. Belle was smart enough not to join them in these forays, for if she had, it would have been far easier to trace the crimes to her gang. But she made contact with "fences" who got rid of the contraband and she joined them in whooping it up.

Still, there was a way about her and the money she spent freely that promptly bought the freedom of her men, should they be captured by deputies. And her illiterate renegades found it somewhat wondrous that she could read the warrants and wanted posters to them, and she actually understood what was involved in "arranging nolle prosequi paroles, releases, pardons, and suspended or light sentences."

But Belle Reed wanted a change, and on the 5th of June 1880, Abe Woodall, District Judge for the Canadian District, recorded that she and Sam Starr were married. Although the marriage record gives her age as 27, Belle was 32. Her marriage to Sam Starr, one of the sons of old Tom Starr, gave her the name by which she is known in history.

They went to Sam's 24.8 ha tribal claim in the southwest corner of the Cherokee Nation. Sheltered by the Hi-Early Mountains, Sam's cabin was almost inaccessible. The Canadian River, treacherous with deceiving quicksands and unpredictable channel, wound to the south and west, widening in a curve that Belle named Younger's Bend for her first love, outlaw Cole Younger, who was the father of her daughter, Pearl. There was only one trail in, taking the course of the narrow canyon for 4.8 km. Bluffs on both sides of the river valley made

that land easy to guard from intruders. A spring-fed creek just east of the house, Belle named for herself (Ibid:142). And Hi-Early Mountain was pocked with cave shelters, ideal for outlaw encampments (Ibid:143).

Belle's infamous career continued from Younger's Bend until Feb. 3, 1889. That afternoon she had gone part way towards Fort Smith with her most recent husband, a Creek Indian named Jim July, who was scheduled to be tried for horse stealing. She had ridden with him as far as San Bois, a distance of 24 km. But then she turned back and was ambushed on the road home near the south bank of the Canadian River (Ibid:218). Milo Hoyt and another man standing at the ferry landing heard the gunfire. Moments later her horse swam the river, saddle empty. They followed the trail a short distance and found her laying face down in the mud.

Pearl buried her near the house wearing what Belle called her "fancy clothes." The house and outbuildings are gone, but Belle's grave now protected by fencing, marks the location (Ibid:140).

Other towns in the lake region

The present town of McAlester, formerly South McAlester, now is the seat of Pittsburg County. South McAlester developed when the Rock Island Railroad laid track to junction with the MK&T line (Ruth 1957:353). A post office was established there Feb. 5, 1890 (Shirk 1965:151). On May 10, 1907, its name changed to McAlester and the small town known as McAlester, which had grown up around its founder's store, became North McAlester (C. Foreman 1936:160n). This location had been the Record Town for Recording District No. 15, Indian Territory (Shirk 1965:131). The post office at North McAlester dated from March 31, 1873. Until Nov. 12, 1885, its official spelling was McAlister. This post office was closed June 30, 1909 (Ibid:131, 151).

J.J. McAlester's two-story rambling white house, which is about 94 m east of the J.J. McAlester Mercantile Co. in the old business district, was restored in 1961 by James T. McAlester, his grandson (Thetford 1960:1D; Wise 1961:30). J.J. McAlester had even enclosed his original log cabin structure in a wing just east of the main living quarters. Maple and mahogany were used to finish the interior of the mansion (Thetford 1960:1D). McAlester, whose primary interests were coal mining and merchandising, raised cattle as a sideline. As late as 1890, his records show he was specializing in shorthorn cattle (Morrison 1954: 80). McAlester was a member of the first Corporation Commission and the second lieutenant governor of Oklahoma (Shirk 1965:131).

In 1960, the grandson who restored his McAlester home, was living on the 1600 ha ranch north of McAlester founded by his grandfather. One thousand, five hundred twenty hectares of this ranch were scheduled for inundation by Eufaula Lake (Wise 1961:30).

One of the difficulties white men encountered in the Choctaw Nation was the lack of banking facilities. A few private banks were established after the coming of federal courts to Indian Territory. One, the South McAlester Bank founded by Gus A. Gill in 1894, "received deposits subject to check, made loans and collections, and advertised an individual responsibility of \$25,000." The

First National Bank of South McAlester opened on Dec. 12, 1896 (Ibid:90). For sometime, however, many residents of the Choctaw Nation as well as the Choctaw Government itself continued to bank in Arkansas and Texas, a number utilizing banks in Denison, Sherman, and Paris, Tex., and Fort Smith (Ibid:91).

The first newspaper to be published in South McAlester was the Star-Vindicator in 1877, a merger of the Vindicator, published at New Boggy, Choctaw Nation, and the Oklahoma Star, started by G. McPherson. The first edition on Jan. 13, contained a notice from Dr. J.H. Moore that he had sold the Vindicator to Rev. J.S. Murrow, who had bought the paper for "the purpose of employing it in the interest of Christian work among the Indians." The merger was effected to save expense; two papers were not needed. Part of the paper was published in the Choctaw language. Murrow had charge of the literary and family section; McPherson oversaw the "Secular and Religious Department." In 1878, McPherson and D.M. Hailey, then the editors, advised the paper to be "the organ of the Choctaw Nation." The last edition published in McAlester was on Jan. 11, 1879; however, the newspaper was later issued at Blanco City, Tex. (Ibid:164-165).

Other church-backed newspapers were the Baptist Watchman (1893), the Western Baptist (1903), the Indian Missionary (published in South McAlester in 1885 and moved to South Canadian in 1886), the Indian Territory Baptist (1902), and the Pioneer Christian (1902-1903). The first four were Baptist publications; the last was owned and edited by Rev. J.C. Howell, who was a printer as well as pastor of the Christian Church in McAlester (Ibid:160. 161, 162, 166).

A number of other newspapers were published in South McAlester prior to statehood. A weekly, the Choctaw Herald, which was four pages and sold for \$1.25 per year, subsequently evolved into the Indianola Herald, the South McAlester Review (1898), the South McAlester News (1899), the McAlester News-Capital (1899, a merger of the News and the Capital, which dated from 1893), and the Evening News (1907) -- all weeklies (Ibid:160, 162-163).

The first daily paper was the State Journal, but the town was unable to support such an enterprise. In 1896, it became the South McAlester Daily Capital, and soon contained more government and territorial news than any other paper in Indian Territory (Ibid:161, 165). The South McAlester Evening News, also a daily, first was published in 1902. Its size and number of subscribers were the same as the weekly edition of the South McAlester News and it did not appear on Saturdays. By 1907, 1,100 subscribers were reported. Price was \$4.00 a year. Today, these two daily papers are the McAlester News-Capital. Twin City Topics made an appearance in 1889 and its editor, H.E. Thomas, was issuing the paper at Krebs at the same time. Thomas was able to enlarge his paper in 1890 to a six column quarto, which placed it on a footing with the largest weekly then published in Indian Territory (Ibid:165-166).

The South McAlester New Era (1895), the Choctaw Gazette (1902-1903), the Republican (1903) and the South McAlester Wasp (1904) were all published by John E. Edgell, who was involved with a number of Indian Territory newspapers (Ibid: 160, 162, 163, 166).

Two other weeklies were the Voice of the People (1899) and the Union Herald (1907). The Trades Union Journal, the organ of the Labor Party, began publication in South McAlester in 1903 (Ibid:165-166).

Even after the coal boom subsided, McAlester continued to grow, the city laid out over a series of hills. Two sites, the Busby Office Building and the Busby Theater, have been named to the National Register of Historic Places. The Indian Scottish Rite Consistory is located in McAlester and it was there that Will Rogers received the Scottish Rite degree in 1908. Another Masonic order, the Order of Rainbow for Girls, was founded in 1922 at McAlester by the Rev. W. Mark Sexton. Under the sponsorship of the Order of the Eastern Star, its members are girls ages 13 to 20. The Supreme Office continues to be housed there (Ruth 1957:355).

The Oklahoma State Penitentiary is located at McAlester, and a U.S. Naval Ammunition Depot is about 12-1/2 km southwest of town, near the old site of Perryville.

This early Chickasaw/Choctaw village became the seat of Tobaksi (Tobucksy) County, Choctaw Nation, in 1855, when the county was formed (Ruth 1957:401; Wright 1930a:147). What was originally Perry's store was used for the courthouse. It was subsequently owned by Osborne Fisher.

The county seat was later moved to McAlester and the courthouse structure at that location has been preserved. Constructed in 1876, it is an unpretentious frame building with center doors, flanking windows, and a overhanging porch roof, plus a stone chimney and a lean-to, in the style of modest dwellings in Indian Territory before statehood (Ruth 1957:401; Hefley 1934:474). It was modeled after the home of its builder, Dr. D.M. Hailey, which stood some 45-1/2 m away. Dr. Hailey was an intermarried citizen of the Choctaw Nation and a pioneer physician in McAlester. He had purchased his house from Frank Allbright in 1871. The courthouse has been restored by the Ohoyahoma Club (Hefley 1934:474; Smith 1980:personal communication).

Also affected by settlement of the Chickasaw/Choctaw boundary dispute was Colbert Institute, a Chickasaw school founded in Perryville in 1854 by the Methodist Church (Gibson 1971b:203). When the boundary change in 1855 placed it in Tobucksy County, Choctaw Nation, the school was moved south the following year and re-established as Collins Institute (Ruth 1957:401).

Although some references state the Butterfield Overland Mail came through Perryville (*Ibid*), a group of historians tracing the old mail route at its centennial found its course to be south of the community (Chronicles of Oklahoma 1958-1959:facing 450). Only one stop was made in present Pittsburg County, at Blackburn's Station, located in the SE 1/2 Sec. 5, T2N, R15E (*Ibid*). There was a stage stand at Perryville however, known to have existed from 1868 until the MK&T Railroad was constructed in 1872 (Wright 1930:146).

A modern-made map of Perryville covering the 1850-1973 period provides a layout of the townsite, noting sites of:

A blacksmith shop; a whipping tree; the inn, built about 1860 by Sam Baumgarner and later purchased by Rev. James Y. Bryce; Baumgarner's store, which was standing in 1868 (Baumgarner was a Cherokee, his wife being Perry Vickery, also of Cherokee descent); a dwelling used for a schoolhouse; a log church; a barn; the isolated grave of the child of an emigrant bound for Texas; cabins, used as Confederate barracks during the Civil War, and a negro's cabin, probably built about the same time and also used as Confederate barracks; and Ingram's residence, which had been Perry's home. Osborn Fisher had become proprietor of

Perry's store at his death and he continued to run the stage stand (Bryce 1923: 199). Ingram clerked for William Chunn, whose store and residence sites are mapped. Also noted were the residence of Choate, which was the original site in 1854 of Colbert Institute; the residences of Tom Ryan, Tackett, and Robinson; and that of John Dawson, government blacksmith stationed in Perryville.

In a cemetery about 365-1/2 m northwest of his store, Perry is buried. The site of the Battle of Perryville is just east of town (Wright 1930:146-148).

In 1926, what remained of Perryville was called Cameron (Bryce 1926a:184).

Perryville has been named to the National Register. Only a stone chimney remains of this once important location on the Texas Road (Ruth 1978).

In Krebs, which was a staunch rival of McAlester for the county seat, the population was 1,508 in 1907. The town and its environs had a population of around 3,000, of whom 1,550 were foreign-born. There were 1,100 Italians, 200 Lithuanians, 75 Poles, 75 Syrians, 50 Irish, and 50 of other nationalities (Clark 1955-1956:443). Krebs, located 4.8 km east of McAlester, was named for Judge Edmond F. Krebs, a prominent Choctaw. A post office was established there on Feb. 10, 1886 (Shirk 1965:120). Most of Krebs' original inhabitants were Italian coal miners. Many stayed after the mines played out to become farmers.

There was a wide difference in the background of Krebs' settlers. The confusing circumstances of rule by Choctaw law, the federal courts, and the Indian agent combined to give the town an unsavory reputation during the Territorial period (Ruth 1957:352).

Legal restrictions concerning the import, sale, and manufacture of liquor varied so much that loopholes for violation made Krebs well known for production of Choctaw beer, better known as Choc beer. It was made of hops, tobacco, fish-berries, barley and alcohol -- and is still made today.

Hokey's Drug Store, which is still in business, was established in 1888, and has been named to the National Register. In the coal mining days, when there were no hospitals, mine accidents occurred with frightening regularity, leaving Hokey's Drug Store to try to cope with the emergencies. According to old timers, "vasoline was stocked in 500-lb. quantities, raw linseed oil in 50-barrel lots, and isdoform in 10-pound lots" (Ibid:352-353).

The greatest mining disaster in the Choctaw Nation was the explosion at Mine No. 11 in Krebs on Jan. 7, 1892. At this time, the Osage Coal & Mining Co. employed over 500 miners. Shot firers were hired to fire the shots in the rooms but miners working in the slopes and entries fired their own shots.

About 5 p.m., as the day shift was being brought up, six at a time, a shot was fired near an airway intake that caused a terrific explosion. The engine house was wrecked. The cage shot up, followed by dust and smoke. About 300 men were trapped 500 feet below (Clark 1955-1956:449).

Again, as many had done before, wives and children gathered at the scene, joined by friends. Miners from neighboring communities came to aid in the rescue attempt. Instead of hours, this took days. It was estimated that 68 were killed;



Figure 56. The post office in South Canadian was located in Charles C. Rone's store. Pictured from left are Orland George, assistant postmaster; G.W. Newton, postmaster; and Mrs. Jess Hinton.

(Photograph used with permission of
the Oklahoma Historical Society)

over twice that number were maimed or burned. At least 31 women found themselves widows and 81 children were fatherless (*Ibid*). Hokey's Drug Store stayed open day and night for two weeks (Ruth 1957:353).

The town had four newspapers in its early days: Twin City Topics (established in 1889 and advertised as a Krebs paper but with a McAlester dateline), the Krebs Eagle, the Krebs Black Diamond, and the Krebs Banner, the last two being Edgell newspapers (C. Foreman 1936:159).

The earliest post office in the lake region, other than those of Micco (1853) and Toboxy (1857), was at South Canadian in Tobucksy County of the Choctaw Nation (Shirk 1965:195). Now called Canadian, the town also was known for a time as Canadian Switch (Martin 1980:10). A post office was established at South Canadian on May 29, 1873. Its name came from the South Fork of the Canadian River, now called Gaines Creek. The town name changed to Canadian on Dec. 11, 1899, taking its name from the Canadian River itself. Near the town was Canadian Depot, an important supply depot during the Civil War. Canadian, which is now in Pittsburg County, is 16 km southwest of Eufaula (Shirk 1965:195).

Before the railroad came in 1872, there were a few pioneer homes and perhaps a trading post at the site. It was the railroad that brought prosperity and settlement to Canadian, as it did to many other Indian Territory communities.

Residents were disappointed, however, when the Fort Smith & Western Railroad, which was expected to junction with the Katy at Canadian, instead chose a crossing some 4.8 km south, and neighboring Crowder (Juanita) came into existence (Martin 1980:10).

At one time, four cotton gins operated in Canadian. Today, they are a thing of the past. Another crop that flourished for a period was onions. During World War II, the northern sector of Pittsburg County experienced a surge in cultivation of this crop. But overnight, the demand for Pittsburg County onions came to a halt as competing crops from the Rio Grande Valley matured earlier in the season and were trucked north.

Today, gas well activity is attracting considerable interest in the area. Sixteen wells have been drilled recently nearby (*Ibid*).

The first road through Canadian was dusty in summer and muddy in winter. On the south, it came into town on the west side of the railroad. At mid-town, it turned east across the tracks and then swung to the north (*Ibid*). There were two ferries across Gaines Creek near Canadian. One was "a mile north and then east of town," the other a short distance to the south. The latter was in operation until 1922 (George, Sr. 1980:personal communication).

There was an absence of bridges over the Canadian River in the early days, the unpredictable stream crossed by a "rattle-trap" type raft which carried passengers -- but in times of low water only (Martin 1980:10). Susan Lewis remembered only one ferry on the Canadian between Eufaula and Quinton (Lewis 1937 (109):186).

There have been three public traffic bridges over the Canadian River built near the town. The Katy Railroad long ago replaced its bridge with one of more sturdy construction.



Figure 57. The Eureka Drug Store and Mitchell Brothers Furniture Store in South Canadian, Indian Territory. Dr. W.E. Crowder, for whom the nearby community of Crowder was named, is standing against the right-hand post.

(Photograph used with permission of
the Oklahoma Historical Society)

In the 1920s a paved "two-laner" road was built by the state east of town. It first bore the name Jefferson Highway, then Highway 73, and finally U.S. 69. A few Canadian businesses moved nearer to the new highway. Now, two-lane U.S. 69 is four lane, still east of town (Martin:Ibid).

The town had four newspapers prior to statehood. The South Canadian Bazoo, a weekly newspaper with the motto: "Hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may," is thought to have originated in October 1894. Its editor and publisher was J.D. Lignor. It had four pages and sold for a dollar a year (C. Foreman 1936:169). Although in the spring of 1895, Lignor was publishing the Bazoo in South Canadian, which now had eight pages an issue, in November he was editor and publisher of the Monitor in the same town. This had the same motto as the Bazoo and Lignor advertised it as having been established in 1894; apparently he had changed the name of the paper.

Vol. 1, No. 1 of the Canadian Advertiser appeared on Friday, Sept. 2, 1898. C.H. Finnigan was editor and publisher. A weekly, this newspaper had a department devoted to Eufaula affairs. In 1899, the paper remained unchanged other than Finnigan had taken Lignor into partnership and the Advertiser was now advertised as having been established in 1894 (Ibid:169).

In the Eufaula Republican on Aug. 24, 1906, appeared the notice: "N.C. Waddill of Tahlequah [is] now in the newspaper business at Canadian, having taken charge of the Canadian Star, which paper he purchased a few days ago. Mr. Waddill is a good printer and one of the oldest in point of service in eastern Oklahoma" (Ibid:148).

Eufaula, the seat of McIntosh County, was the Record Town for Recording District No. 12, Indian Territory. It was named for an old Creek town in Alabama on the west bank of the Chattahoochie River. Eufaula has had a post office since Feb. 6, 1874 (Shirk 1965:75).

In the spring of 1877, the Indian Journal, which originated at Muskogee in May 1876, transferred to Eufaula to be published by the Indian International Printing Co. (C. Foreman 1936:179, 191). The oldest surviving newspaper in the state, it continues to be published there (Ruth 1957:400). In 1898, it was advertised as appearing on Saturdays, being independent in politics, and having a circulation of 500. It claimed to be "the leading newspaper in the Indian Territory, circulating among all the Nations, at every post office in the Territory, over sixty of the leading business men and Indians being stockholders." The Indian International Printing Company was the first stock company ever organized among the Indians, with a charter from the Creek National Council" (C. Foreman 1936:179). The newspaper had correspondents in a number of Indian Territory towns, including Fort Gibson in the Cherokee Nation, and Wewoka, Checotah, McAlester, and Muskogee in the Creek Nation. In almost every issue, it published advertisements for Prickly Ash Bitters, Wizard Oil, Swaynes Ointment, and "Jones He Pays the Freight" (Ibid:180).

The Journal returned to Muskogee in October 1878, where it remained until spring 1887. No. 30 of Vol. XI was issued at Eufaula on Thursday, May 5, 1887, now published by Journal Printing Co. G.W. Grayson was president, William E. Gentry, vice-president and Kate E. Shaw, secretary. Leo E. Bennett was editor of the eight-page weekly (Ibid:179).

The June 9, 1887, issue reported the "annual meeting of the International Council composed of delegates from the five civilized and all the wild tribes of the plains Indians was convened at Eufaula on Monday morning." The council lasted three days and the Journal printed the speeches presented, as well as a list of tribes and delegates present. At the "big 'dance' Tuesday night, over 500 persons were present." According to the Journal's account: "The Indians participating were two Wichitaws, two Delawares, two Kickapoos, two Senecas, one Osage, one Iowa, one Sac and Fox and one Shawnee, who danced or hopped around for an hour to the tap-tap-tump-tump of a drum. After their dance was over the Creeks gave quite an exhibition of one of their dances.... Quite a sum of money was raised by the audience for the purpose of buying beef for the Indians" (Ibid:180).

On June 30, 1887, it was announced that "the Journal will soon receive a new four-horse power steam outfit in addition to other improvements. We expect before the 1st of August to give our patrons an all home print paper...subscription price will be reduced and advertising rates increased" (Ibid).

The best known editor of the Journal was Alexander Lawrence Posey, who was born in a log cabin near Mellette on Aug. 3, 1873. He edited the Indian Journal for a little over two years before he was persuaded to move to Muskogee, where he and Ira Reeves took charge of the Muskogee Times (Ibid:184). Posey, who started as editor of the Journal in 1902, was particularly well known for his poems and for the "Fus Fixico letters," a newspaper column where, in an Indian-English dialect, he directed satirical barbs at members of the Dawes Commission and other federal office holders in Indian Territory during the closing of affairs of the Creek Nation (Ruth 1957:399-400).

Posey was the son of Lewis H. Posey, who was Scotch-Irish, and Nancy Phillips, a Creek fullblood (C. Foreman 1936:184). The graves of Polly Posey, "wife of H. Posey" who died in March, 1872, and Peter Yargee who died in November of that year are close to the old cabin site. Alexander Posey spoke only Creek until he was 12 years old, although he understood English. He attended public school in Eufaula until he learned enough to enter the second grade at Bacone Indian University near Muskogee. Here he learned to set type for the B.I.U. Instructor, and his first published literary efforts appeared (Ibid:184-185). After he graduated in 1895, he started on a career of leadership among his people (Ruth 1957:399-400). He was elected to the House of Warriors, one division of the Creek governing body; served as superintendent of the Creek Orphan Asylum in Okmulgee, and for a time was superintendent of public instruction for the Creek Nation. He eventually became superintendent of the high school in Eufaula, prior to becoming editor of the Journal.

Posey served as secretary of the Sequoyah Convention which met in Muskogee Aug. 21, 1905, and it was he who suggested the name Sequoyah for the proposed Indian state (C. Foreman 1936:184-185).

Tragedy occurred in the vicinity of old North Fork Town on May 27, 1908, when Posey drowned while crossing the flooded North Canadian River. It was not until July 20 that his body was found, embedded in the sand at a point near Sand Rock, a little over 14 km south of Eufaula (C. Foreman 1951:111). Old U.S. 69 crossed the river at that point (Ruth 1957:399-400).

Among other Eufaula newspapers was the Indian Missionary, established in

August 1884 and moved to McAlester in 1885; the next year it was issued at South Canadian. It contained articles in three languages -- English, Choctaw, and Muskogee (Creek) (C. Foreman 1936:143).

Virgil Winn served as editor and publisher of three Eufaula newspapers: the Eufaula Gazette (1900), the Eufaula Tribune (1900), and the Eufaula Republican (1906) (*Ibid*:178-179). Each edition of the Republican carried a well-known poem on the front page, i.e., Vol. 1, No. 1 printed "Auld Lang Syne" and a picture of Robert Burns (*Ibid*:178).

Still one more newspaper was published in Eufaula in the early years. According to the Henryetta Free-Lance, Dec. 20, 1907: "Our old friend J.N. Thornton [is] in editorial harness again. He issued the first number of the McIntosh County Capital last Saturday.... He is a good man and will make the Capital a warm number -- to Eufaula and Checotah." Thornton had been editor of the Indian Journal in 1897 (*Ibid*:184, 186).

Successor to Asbury Mission was Eufaula Boarding School for girls which was opened by the Creeks in 1892. A marble plate on the second floor of the main building reads "Eufaula High School," recalling the early years when the town had no educational system of its own and sent its white boys and girls to a school built and maintained by Indians -- an instance possibly unique in Oklahoma history. The boarding school was taken over by the federal Government in 1899 and in 1907, enrollment was limited to girls (Ruth 1957:400).

Standing Rock, in the Canadian River near Eufaula and mentioned by Edwin James in his journal of Long's expedition in 1820, and by Bonneville in 1830, attracted much attention from treasure hunters over the years. In Coronado's Children, J. Frank Dobie tells of a Mexican who possessed a map in which Standing Rock on the Canadian was a key to the location of "19 mule-loads buried near the rock" (Dobie 1930:40). According to Dobie's informant, Tom Merchant, who saw the map as a young man and later moved to Haskell County, Okla.: "Fifty feet up on the east side of the rock...was the figure of a hatchet. Six hundred varas away at an angle of seventy degrees east of north" was a cedar tree with a turtle cut on it" (*Ibid*). The turtle was said to point to the 19 burro-loads of buried bullion (Wilson 1976:301-302). The rock itself also bore the carvings of a turtle, and the date 1851 (*Ibid*:302). Albert Barnhill, a resident of Eufaula, recalled an old Cherokee who periodically went to the Standing Rock area and brought back a half-bushel of gold from every trip. Wilbert Martin, a Tulsa postman, once found a chunk of pure smelted silver near the site (*Ibid*). Randall Wells of Tulsa came across three small silver ingots weighing about 226 g each which were entangled in some roots in a draw close to Standing Rock. Although the rock is inundated, Wells says the site of his find is not (Wells 1980:personal communication). Each of the ingots has a cross impressed in it.

Over the years, other possible treasure symbols were noted: a turtle pointing to Standing Rock, and an etched horse's head and an arrowhead at distant sites (Wilson 1976:302).

In the 1930s, the city fathers of Eufaula were so certain that Spanish treasure was located in a low rocky hill half a mile west of town, they dislodged part of the hill using dynamite. Determined not to give up, they sank deep holes into the mountain, but found no treasure (Wilson 1976:302).

About 2-1/2 km west of Eufaula on a country road is Creek Indian Baptist Church, in operation over a century, the second oldest Baptist church in the state. The West Eufaula Burying Ground is adjacent to the church. Here Indians were buried with small, roofed log houses over the graves, a custom significant among all tribes in Indian Territory after removal to the West (Oklahoma Historic Sites Survey 1958:301).

Indianola, located on Choate Prairie 11 km west of Canadian, received its post office on Jan. 16, 1891. The town name was coined from the word Indian and the Choctaw word olah, meaning "this side of" (Shirk 1965:109).

Three newspapers were started in Indianola between 1895 and 1906. The first was the Indianola Gazette, E.P. Corley, editor; then the Indianola Enterprise, an independent, in 1904 with B.W. Williams as editor; and finally the Indianola Press, another weekly independent, in 1906. The publisher of the latter newspaper used ready-prints for inner pages (C. Foreman 1936:158).

Fame, in McIntosh County, became a post office June 9, 1894. Its name was selected by local residents because of the surrounding "famous bottom land" in the valley of the North Canadian River. Fame is located 5 km northwest of Eufaula (Shirk 1965:77).

Texanner Guinn, who was born at Dewar in 1885, told of Indian fishing on the North Canadian River near Fame around 1896. Indian men would go up the river and put some poison in the water (Guinn 1937 (27):52). This was called Devil's Shoestring (Simpson 1938 (101):375). As the fish came down the river, they would come to the top. If they got enough poison in the water, the fish would appear dead, but when put into fresh water, they would revive.

Some fish were so big, it took three men to pull them out of the water. Women would fry the fish and everyone would eat (Guinn 1937 (27):52). Mrs. Guinn recalled that when the Indians went fishing in that manner, they always gave her family lots of fish.

Mrs. Guinn and her husband were white farmers who settled on the North Canadian River in 1894. They lived in a log house, much like their Creek neighbors. She remembered the mice being bad and said her husband hung shelves from the rafters using wire for supports. There she stored flour, which was bought 100 to 1000 pounds at a time, and sugar which was purchased in 100 pound quantities. It was 35 miles to market (*Ibid*).

Stidham, also in McIntosh County, was named for George W. Stidham, a prominent Creek leader who lived for a time in North Fork Town and was influential in the establishment of Eufaula. Stidham, about 13 km northwest of Eufaula, was established March 30, 1897 (Shirk 1965:198).

Crowder was first called Juanita, first named for the wife of W.E. Crowder, an early day physician, and later, for him. Juanita became a post office on March 21, 1902. Its name changed to Crowder on June 4, 1904. The town, which was located in the Choctaw Nation, is 24 km north of McAlester (Shirk 1965:57, 113).

The Crowder City Advertiser dating from 1894, carried the name Juanita, I.T., on its dateline until after the town name officially changed. It published



Figure 58. Juanita Trading Co. about 1897, located in Juanita, Indian Territory. The town was named for the wife of Dr. W.E. Crowder, but the town name soon changed to Crowder, in his honor. Third from the left is G.W. Newton, postmaster at South Canadian. Third from the right is G.M. Smith.

(Photograph used with permission of
the Oklahoma Historical Society)

matters of local interest on Fridays and circulation reported was 950. (C. Foreman 1936:158). J.D. Lignor was editor and publisher in 1904 and 1905.

The Farmers Union Advertiser first appeared the same year as the Crowder City Advertiser. It likewise bore Juanita on the dateline and Lignor was editor. It was advertised as an agricultural weekly, independent in politics. By November 1905, H.A. Soderberg was in charge (Ibid:150-151). The Crowder Guardian was first published in 1903 or 1904. A.E. Barrow was its editor (Ibid:150).

Pierce, 17-1/2 km west of Checotah became a post office on March 26, 1907. This McIntosh County town was named for its first postmaster, Homer Lee Pierce (Shirk 1965:166).

Early communities no longer having post offices include Brush Hill, which was in the Creek Nation, and took its name from a nearby land feature. It was a post office from Feb. 6, 1894 to Dec. 31, 1915. Located 11 km southwest of Checotah, it is in McIntosh County.

Choate, almost 5 km west of Indianola, also became a post office in 1894. Named for George W. Choate, sheriff of Tobucksy County, Choctaw Nation, the post office closed May 31, 1904 (Shirk 1965:45).

Today, the old Choate Prairie cabin built by George Washington Choate in 1867, has been moved to the back yard of Roy Bynman's home in Indianola. It has been placed on the National Register of Historic Places. The original site of the cabin was 5.6 km west of town. Presently, it retains many of its original logs, but two fireplaces have been rebuilt.

Choate was three-quarters Choctaw born in 1840 in Mississippi. He came to Indian Territory with his father when he was 14 years old. He served in the Civil War and met his bride at Fort Washita during the conflict. They were married in 1865 and settled two years later on what quickly came to be known as Choate Prairie.

When first built, the cabin had but two rooms. But Choate kept adding to the log structure until it had nine rooms and five fireplaces. Only the original cabin was moved by Bynam to Indianola, some wood siding removed, and sand mortar and lime replaced by concrete.

Choate had used cedar beams in the original structure. He put pine boards about the building in places and black walnut was used for capping pieces. It was a story and a half in height and started as a double log house with a "dog trot" or breezeway between the two rooms (George, Jr. 1980:personal communication). Houses of this type were also called "two pens and a passage." Choate Prairie Church and Choate Prairie Cemetery, both named for Choate Prairie, remain in the area.

Brooken, in Haskell County, was named for nearby Brooken Creek. The town-site is inundated by the lake. Located 21 km west of Stigler in the Choctaw Nation, Brooken was a post office from Dec. 15, 1897 until Sept. 30, 1958 (Shirk 1965:29).

Enterprise, in Haskell County, dates from June 30, 1890. It is 14-1/2 km west of Whitefield and was in the Choctaw Nation. Its post office closed Dec. 31, 1951 (Shirk 1965:73).

Figure 59. Ruins of the Bolling house.. A-D) Scenes of the ruins of the John F. Bolling house south of Crowder (PS-239). The house, which originally faced the old highway, was completed in 1905, two years after it was begun. Stone work was done by an "old man named Durham," and wood work by Bill Estes. All that remains today are two rooms of the five-room structure and one double fireplace. This house burned over 20 years ago. John Bolling and his wife were each one-eighth Choctaw (Banks 1980:personal communication).



A



B



C



D



E



F

Figure 59. E) Double fireplace in the ruins of the Bolling house. F) The Bolling well was located north of the house towards Rock Creek. According to Frank Bolling, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Bolling who built the house (as related to John Murray Banks, retires postmaster of Crowder), the house also had a hall and three concrete porches, one on the east, the south, and the north. The structure had running water which was provided by large galvanized tanks and one cistern. The water tank was made of concrete and held 185 barrels of water for flushing stools in the huge bathroom which held one tub, two stools, and a long dressing table with two wash basins. Water was heated by a long, cast-iron stove with pipes running through it. Water for the bath came from the big galvanized tanks. What remains of two large cellars under the house is largely filled with debris. There was also a 6.1 m by 7.3 m smoke house, in addition to the barn. Later, about 1917-1919, a six-room frame house was built north of the stone structure. It was constructed by Jim Lane, Arthur Neal, "Slim" Rooks, and Bill Burgess. It also burned over 20 years ago (Banks 1980:personal communication).

Carbon, which took its name from the surrounding coal fields, was formerly Cherryvale. Located 8 km east of McAlester, in Pittsburg County, it was a post office from Feb. 20, 1899, until Nov. 30, 1933. The railroad name for it was Simpson Station (Shirk 1965:38).

Near Carbon and Krebs was Buck, also called Buck Junction, which had a post office from Jan. 19, 1900, until Sept. 31, 1907 (Shirk 1965:30-31). Richville, which had no post office, was 4-1/2 km east of Krebs.

Massey, also located in the Choctaw Nation, became a post office August 17, 1900. The townsite, now inundated, was located 9-1/2 km southeast of Crowder. Named for W.W. Massey, prominent Choctaw, the post office closed May 31, 1918 (Shirk 1965:137). There was a big general store at Massey that sold Springfield wagons, and there was a blacksmith shop (George, Sr. 1980:personal communication).

Adamson, another town in the coal-rich area of the Choctaw Nation, got its post office March 1, 1906. Located in Pittsburg County, 16 km east of McAlester, it was named for Peter Adamson, mine owner (Shirk 1965:4).

During its heyday, in an area of roughly 6² km, there were 15 mines; four were considered major producers. The town reached its peak during World War I when coal was the major energy source for railroads, the generating of electricity, and general manufacturing activities (Morris 1977:13).

Between 1913 and 1918, the mines were working 24 hours a day, the four major mines each employing about 200 men. Traditions established by an earlier generation continued with miners celebrating a dozen different European holidays.

All of the mines in this area were slope mines; most had a dip of 35 degrees northward. On Sept. 14, 1914, a major mine disaster occurred at Mine No. 1 about a fourth of a mile south of the main Adamson business district. Mid-afternoon a miner reported he had heard a cracking noise in the mine. All men were ordered out at once. Trips carried the men to the tenth level about 800 feet below the surface. All had reached this level except 14 men from the bottom room. Almost without warning, underground rooms and tunnels of the mine began to "squeeze" and collapse; supports splintered. There was one great noise deep in the ground. On the surface the earth gave way, dropping eight to ten feet. Fourteen men were buried alive; Mine No. 1 remains their tomb.

Today, north of main street are about 10 small homes, primarily occupied by retired people. This makes quite a contrast to Adamson's population of 700 a half century ago. Two grocery stores are still open. All of the mines are closed and filled with water. Near the town, land between the mine pillars continues to settle slowly and a series of ponds is forming, a problem in the area because the water is highly mineralized, contaminating streams (Morris 1977:13-14).

Onapa, formerly Irby, was located 12.8 km north of Eufaula. The town was also sometimes known as Bond. The post office at Irby was established Jan. 4, 1907, and its name changed to Onapa Feb. 5, 1909. Onapa is the Creek word meaning "above." Onapa's post office was discontinued June 31, 1914 (Shirk 1965: 109, 156).

Reams, 14 km northeast of McAlester, was a station on the railroad in the

early days. It had a post office from March 6, 1901 to Dec. 31, 1915, and was named for Robert L. Ream, prominent local resident (Shirk 1965:176).

A railroad stop called Mekko was in the vicinity, southwest of Reams in Sec. 4, T6N, R15E, Pittsburg County.

The post office of Mellette in McIntosh County, existed from May 1, 1901 until July 14, 1945. Located in the Creek Nation 16 km southwest of Eufaula, the community took its name from William Mellette, U.S. District Attorney (Shirk 1965:139).

Hanna, in the Creek Nation and west of Mellette, formerly was Hasson, which received a post office on Sept. 22, 1902. The name was changed on July 24, 1904, in honor of Hanna Bullett, daughter of a long-time local resident. Hanna is in the southern part of McIntosh County (Shirk 1965:96, 99).

The town's weekly newspaper was the Hanna American, which first appeared June 30, 1905. It was published by the American Publishing Co., a syndicate which also published papers at Oktaha, Keefton, and Russell. Each page had six columns and part of the pages were patent sheets. The cost: \$1.00 per year (C. Foreman 1936:187).

Two towns received post offices in 1905. Blocker, in Pittsburg County, dates from April 26. Located 24 km northeast of McAlester, it was named for Eads Blocker, a local coal dealer (Shirk 1965:24). Raiford was a post office from June 17, 1905, until May 15, 1926. In McIntosh County, it was located 24 km southwest of Eufaula and was named for Mrs. Jeanetta Thomas Raiford, a rancher and landowner (Shirk 1965:174).

There were four other former towns which had no post offices. Bower, which is inundated, was on Longtown Creek in Pittsburg County, 10 km southeast of Eufaula. Wells and Wheeler were both in McIntosh County and located on the MK&T Railroad. Wells was about 5 km north of Eufaula and Wheeler about 10 km northeast, in the vicinity of Onapa. Skunktown was west of Blocker near Methuldy Creek. The town supported a general store, blacksmith shop, school and grist mill (George, Jr. 1980:personal communication).

All of the towns in the lake area, having or having had post offices, were established prior to statehood, other than Vivian, in McIntosh County. Located about 13 km west of Eufaula, Vivian had a post office from March 13, 1910 until Sept. 30, 1947 (Shirk 1965:214).

One existing community having no post office is Bugtussle, the home of former Speaker of the House Carl Albert, which is located on a bluff overlooking the lake. The community is in the NW 1/4, SW 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 35, T7N, R15E.

Sites eligible for the National Register

Over 200 sites considered by Oklahoma historians to be important enough for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, include, in the Eufaula Lake area, North Fork Town and Alexander Posey's birthplace near Mellette (both are in McIntosh County).

Jones Academy (Figure 60) in Pittsburg County is also eligible. About 6-1/2



Figure 60. Jones Academy in the Choctaw Nation near Hartshorne was opened in 1892.

(Photograph used with permission of
the Oklahoma Historical Society)

km south of the southernmost point on the lake and northeast of Hartshorne, Jones Academy was established in 1892 by the Choctaws as an academy for boys. After Spencer Academy burned in 1896, Jones became the most important boys' school. For several summers in the late 1890s, it served as an institute for young teachers who were training for work in other Indian schools. Jones continues as a dormitory facility, although its students since 1952 have attended public school in Hartshorne. In 1955, when its companion school for girls, Tuskeggee, burned, Jones Academy became coeducational. The school was named for Wilson N. Jones, a principal chief of the Choctaw Nation. Its first superintendent was Simon Dwight, who also served as superintendent of schools of the Choctaw Nation.

The last of the pre-1900 buildings -- a three story frame dormitory -- was torn down in 1960 and replaced by a more modern structure. The school today has some 20 buildings and a 20 acre campus (Ruth 1978:69).

REFERENCES CITED

- Blaine, Martha Royce
1979 French efforts to reach Santa Fe: André de la Bruyère's voyage up the Canadian River in 1741-1742. Louisiana History 20:313-157.
- Bryce, J.Y.
1926a Perryville at one time regular military post. The Chronicles of Oklahoma 4:184-191.
- 1926b First post offices in what is now Oklahoma. The Chronicles of Oklahoma 4:203.
- 1928 About some of our first schools in the Choctaw Nation. The Chronicles of Oklahoma 6:354-394.
- Clark, Stanley
1955-1956 Immigrants in the Choctaw coal industry. The Chronicles of Oklahoma 33:440-455.
- 1958-1959 Committee Report, Butterfield Overland Mail. The Chronicles of Oklahoma 26:446-472.
- Debo, Angie
1941 The road to disappearance. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.
- 1961 The rise and fall of the Choctaw Republic. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.
- 1972 And still the waters run. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.
- Dobie, J. Frank
1930 Coronado's children. Grosset & Dunlop, New York.
- Dott, Robert H.
1960 Lieutenant Simpson's California Road through Oklahoma. The Chronicles of Oklahoma 38:154-179.
- Edwards, John
1932 Rev. John Edwards account of the Choctaw Indians in the middle of the Nineteenth Century, edited by John R. Swanton. The Chronicles of Oklahoma 10:392-425.
- Fessler, W. Julian
1929 Captain Nathan Boone's Journal. The Chronicles of Oklahoma 7:58-105.
- Foreman, Carolyn Thomas
1936 Oklahoma Imprints 1835-1907. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.
- 1949 Dutch, the Cherokee. The Chronicles of Oklahoma 27:252-267.
- 1951 North Fork Town. The Chronicles of Oklahoma 34:79-111.
- 1953a Texanna. The Chronicles of Oklahoma 21:178-188.

1953b Fishertown. The Chronicles of Oklahoma 21:247-254.

Foreman, Grant

- 1926 Pioneer days in the early southwest. Arthur H. Clark, Cleveland.
- 1929 Early post offices of Oklahoma. The Chronicles of Oklahoma 6:4-25.
- 1930 A traveler in Indian Territory. The Torch Press, Cedar Rapids.
- 1932 An unpublished report by Captain Bonneville with introduction and notes. The Chronicles of Oklahoma 10:326-330.
- 1933 Advancing the frontier. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.
- 1934 Survey of a wagon road from Fort Smith to Colorado River. The Chronicles of Oklahoma 12:74-96.
- 1936 Indians and pioneers. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.
- 1939 Marcy and the gold seekers. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.
- 1941 A pathfinder in the Southwest. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.
- 1953 Indian removal. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.

Gibson, Arrell M.

- 1971a The Canadian River Valley. Teachers College, Columbia University, New York.
- 1971b The Chickasaws. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.

Good, Mary Elizabeth

- March 5, 1961 Across Indian Territory on the Texas Road. "Your World," Tulsa Sunday World, pp. 10-11.
- April 23, 1961 When war came to Indian Territory. "Your World," Tulsa Sunday World, pp. 10-11.
- August 25, 1963 The night Perryville died. "Your World," Tulsa Sunday World, pp. 8-9.

1975 Belle Starr. In Guns of the gunfighters. Petersen Publishing, Los Angeles.

Gregg, Josiah

- 1954 Commerce of the prairies, edited by Max L. Moorhead. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.

Guinn, Texanner

- 1937 Interview. Indian-Pioneer History. OHS-WPA project 27:48-53.

Hall, Ada V.

- 1937 Interview. Indian-Pioneer History. OHS-WPA project 27:152.

- Hefley, A.D.
1934 A Choctaw landmark. The Chronicles of Oklahoma 12:474-478.
- Jackson, Donald, editor
1966 The journals of Zebulon Montgomery Pike. (Vol. I and II), University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.
- James, Edwin
1905 Account of an expedition from Pittsburgh to the Rocky Mountains in the years 1819, 1820, Part 3. In Early western travels, 1748-1846, edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites 16:170-181, Arthur J. Clark, Cleveland.
- Keene, Mrs. H.H.
1969 A guidebook to manuscripts in the library of the Thomas Gilcrease Institute of American History and Art. Thomas Gilcrease Institute of American History and Art, Tulsa.
- Lewis, Susan
1937 Interview. Indian-Pioneer History. OHS-WPA project 109:186-190.
- Marcy, Randolph
1859 The prairie traveler. Harper & Bros., New York.
- Martin, Baird
March 18, 1980 Katy's appearance in 1870 gave Canadian its name. The McAlester News-Capital & Democrat, p. 10.
- Morris, John W. and Edwin C. McReynolds
1965 Historical atlas of Oklahoma. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.
- Morris, John W.
1977 Ghost towns of Oklahoma. University of Okoahoma Press, Norman.
- Morrison, James D.
1954 Problems in the industrial progress and development of the Choctaw Nation. The Chronicles of Oklahoma 32:70-91.
- Moye, Rebecca Jane
1937 Interview. Indian-Pioneer History. OHS-WPA project 37:352.
- Nesbitt, Paul
1933 J.J. McAlester. The Chronicles of Oklahoma 11:758-764.
1958 Oklahoma historic sites survey. The Chronicles of Oklahoma 36:282-314.
- Opler, Morris E.
1972 The Creek Indian towns of Oklahoma in 1937. Papers in Anthropology, edited by Harold N. Ottawa 13:1-116. Department of Anthropology, University of Oklahoma, Norman.
- Ruth, Kent, compiler
1957 Oklahoma, a guide to the Sooner State. University Press, Norman.
1978 Window on the past. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.

Shirk, George H.

1963 Confederate postal system in Indian Territory. The Chronicles of Oklahoma 46:160-218.

1965 Oklahoma place names. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.

Simpson, Jim

1938 Interview. Indian-Pioneer History. OHS-WPA project 101:368-378.

Smallwood, James

1976 Major Stephen Harriman Long, 1820. In Frontier Adventures, edited by Joseph A. Stout, Jr., pp. 51-60, Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City.

Thetford, Francis

March 6, 1960 Landmark of McAlester. Daily Oklahoman, pp. 1D-2D.

Thomas, Phillip Drennon

1976 Thomas James, Hugh Glenn and Jacob Fowler, 1821-1823. In Frontier Adventures, edited by Joseph A. Stout, Jr., pp. 61-79, Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City.

1975 Town and Place Locations. Oklahoma Department of Highways, Oklahoma City.

Watson, Mrs. Irwin A.

1950 Creek Indian burial customs today. The Chronicles of Oklahoma 28: 95-102.

Wedel, Mildred Mott

1978 La Harpe's 1719 post on Red River and nearby Caddo settlements. Texas Memorial Museum, Bulletin 30. University of Texas at Austin.

Wilson, Steve

1976 Oklahoma treasure and treasure tales. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.

Wise, Bill

July 16, 1961 Pioneer's mansion restored. Tulsa Tribune, p.30.

Witt, Susan

April 1, 1980 Bitter court battle ranges in McAlester's 'Little Italy'. Tulsa Tribune, p. 88.

Wright, Muriel H.

1930a Additional notes on Perryville, Choctaw Nation. The Chronicles of Oklahoma 8:146-148.

1930b Organization of counties in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations. The Chronicles of Oklahoma 8:315-334.

1933 Historic places on the old stage line from Fort Smith to Red River. The Chronicles of Oklahoma 11:798-822.

Wright, Muriel H. and LeRoy H. Fischer

1967 Civil War sites in Oklahoma. Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City.

PS-212,

AN HISTORIC TRASH PIT AND CEMETERY ON EUFAULA LAKE

Marshall Gettys

PS-212,

AN HISTORIC TRASH PIT AND CEMETERY ON EUFAULA LAKE

Marshall Gettys

Introduction

During the course of an archaeological survey of Eufaula Reservoir under Corps of Engineers contract DACW56-79-C-0254, a large historic trash pit was discovered beginning to erode from the bank of the reservoir along a portion of Gaines Creek. Although the survey was originally intended to deal with surface material, special permission was obtained to excavate the pit; it was excavated by Gregory Perino, principal investigator for the project and his assistant, Jerry Caffey.

Near the pit was a cemetery that had been disturbed at some time in the past, probably by unauthorized excavation. Material from this area was collected and bagged at the same time the excavation of the pit was undertaken. This was done in the belief that the cemetery and the trash pit were possibly related to the same family. Both the trash pit and the cemetery were assigned the single site number PS-212. All recovered material was processed at the Museum of the Red River, after which the author contracted to provide description and analysis of the artifacts.

Material from the two areas has been described in separate sections, each with its own discussion and conclusions. Although there is some overlap in artifact classes described for each area, it was felt that dividing the two provenience units would eliminate the need for charts or other types of provenience statements. In general, comments (such as intersite comparisons) concerning specific artifact classes have been made in the descriptive section dealing with the trash pit. However, there were several cases in which material found in the cemetery area was not found in the trash pit, and in these cases the comments for the specific artifact classes will be found in the cemetery section. A general concluding statement follows these two sections.

Archaeological Background

Creek archaeology in Oklahoma has been conducted at only a few sites, largely in association with the construction of reservoirs or roads. The Longtown Creek site (Proctor 1953) was excavated as the result of the construction of Eufaula Reservoir. Although the site was recommended for excavation because of the presence of a prehistoric component, the Creek occupation here is one of the better reported ones in the literature.

No features were recorded at the site. However, there was a significant amount of historic Creek pottery which merits some discussion. McIntosh is the basic named pottery type of the historic Creeks in Oklahoma. A more detailed description of the type is provided under the artifact descriptions, but it should be noted here that the type commonly occurs in two varieties with identical paste and temper, differing only in surface treatment, one being roughened and the other being smoothed. At the Longtown Creek site a third and uncommon type was found. Seventeen of the 139 sherds recovered are red slipped, but in all other ways are the same as the other historic aboriginal sherds (Proctor 1953:47).

All of the slipped sherds have the slip on the exterior and half of them also have slip on the interior surface (Proctor 1953:47). These slipped sherds are readily distinguishable from the red slipped ware associated with the prehistoric occupation, which is shell tempered and thinner (Proctor 1953:46-47). These sherds may be Kasita Red Slipped, a type which is found in association with McIntosh sherds in Oklahoma (Lopez 1974:4) and which is known to have occurred in Creek areas in Georgia (Haag 1940).

Additional artifacts recovered from the Longtown Creek site include five fragments of metal, probably barrel strapping; one metal arrowhead of the cut variety rather than the rolled variety; two English gunflints; and a lead ball pounded flat, probably for a fishing weight (Proctor 1953:48).

The Moody site, also reported by Proctor (1953:49) is another Creek site in the Eufaula Reservoir area. This site is located on Gaines Creek on a badly eroded terrace. Seventy-eight sherds of McIntosh ceramics were recovered from four areas in the site. Other artifacts include six fragments of china, one glass fragment, one iron fragment, one brass harness ornament, one gunflint, one bead and one stove tool.

Two burials were also discovered at the Moody site. The first was a poorly preserved adult male with grave goods including two bullet moulds, a triangular file, a native made clay pipe, and a single bladed axe head. Also recovered in the fill of the grave were four McIntosh sherds, two roughened and two smoothed. The second burial was that of a child less than six years old. A string of beads was the only grave offering recovered (Proctor 1953:50).

Materials found in the fourth grid area are not described in detail; however, they appear to be related to the Creek occupations. "Large amounts of china and crockery, square nails, pieces of an iron stove and other metal household objects were found in the burned area" (Proctor 1953:50). The burned area that Proctor mentions was the only feature found at the site; excavators recovered burned clay fragments of chinking. This is specifically noted as being different from the daub noted at some of the prehistoric sites (Proctor 1953:50). Unfortunately, the excavations did not concentrate in the fourth grid area, so the presence of the chinking and the artifacts is all that was reported on the site.

Earlier, the Moody site had produced two burials reported by Bareis (1952). Recovered with the two burials were materials commonly found on pre-1860 sites in Oklahoma including McIntosh Roughened ceramics, hand painted ceramics, shell-edged ceramics and a ceramic circular disc. The single complete wine bottle is reported as having no pontil, thus it must have been made after 1850 (Bareis 1952:412). Given all the material and the single ceramic mark dating to 1844 (Bareis 1952:411), it seems likely that the burials were pre-1860.

Other sites have been reported from the Creek area, but in general they were not excavated or tested. Three sites reported by Lopez (1974) contained historic Creek pottery. One of these contained examples of both McIntosh and Kasita Red Slipped (Lopez 1974:4). Historic artifacts recovered at this site (MS-22) include a wide variety of ceramics such as pearlware, ironstone, blue shell-edged, flow blue, hand-painted polychrome wares, mocha (annular) ware, transferwares in different colors and spongeware (Lopez 1974:4). Numerous other historic artifacts were recovered but not described. Two dates from the site (a ceramic registry mark from 1853 and a button dated 1851; Lopez 1974:5) fit well into the general

pre-Civil War artifact inventory common at Oklahoma sites. Although no structures were located at MS-22 that could be tied to the Creek occupation, Lopez (1974:6) suggests that the abundance of material indicates a relatively permanent settlement in that period, a circumstance borne out in other Creek and Five Civilized Tribes sites discussed elsewhere in this report.

The other two sites with Creek pottery reported by Lopez (1974:3, 7) had fewer artifacts than MS-22 and were also badly disturbed by agricultural activities. Ceramics noted as occurring at one of the sites (MS-119) are pearlware, blue shell-edged ware and assorted colors of transferwares (Lopez 1974:7), again an assemblage of material that is typical of the pre-Civil War period in Oklahoma.

Material that can be directly related to the Choctaw has been somewhat more intensively investigated and more extensively reported than that of the Creeks. As with the Creeks, early historic sites can only be positively related to the Choctaw by the presence of Choctaw ceramics.

Historic Choctaw ceramics found in Oklahoma relate to the Chickasaw Combed type found in Mississippi. The most common vessel form in this type is a bowl, usually of medium size and usually decorated only on the upper part of the vessel (Collins 1927:262). The method of decoration is comb incising, usually five or six lines clustered in the space of one centimeter or less. Temper is very fine and frequently difficult to detect with the naked eye. The presence of such pottery in combination with a site location within the old Choctaw Nation is generally considered to be the only absolute indicator of Choctaw occupation.

The Pate-Roden site reported by Rohrbaugh and others (1971) is the most extensively reported Choctaw site. Two pits were discovered at the site. Feature 1 was partially excavated though its dimensions were not accurately established. The excavated portion was within a depression visible on the surface. This depression measured roughly 2.4 m by 4.2 m on the surface (Rohrbaugh and others 1971:140). The excavation in several squares revealed that this pit's depth was more than 76.2 cm (.76 m) in one square, more than 91.4 cm (.91 m) in a second square and 157.48 cm (1.57 m) in a third square (Rohrbaugh and others 1971:140). The single square which was excavated to the bottom of the pit revealed that it had a rounded bottom and sloping sides (Rohrbaugh and others 1971:140). Feature 2 was much smaller, measuring 8.89 cm by 4.45 cm with a maximum depth of only 4.06 cm. All of this pit was excavated and although there seems to have been some prehistoric material, most of the material in the pit was historic (Rohrbaugh and others 1971:141).

The volume of material recovered from the Pate-Roden site is unusual when compared to the volume of material produced at other sites of the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma. Pottery with the typical combed pattern was recovered from the site as well as varieties of plain pottery. Decorated pottery was engraved with a six pointed instrument with patterns similar to specimens of known Choctaw origins found in the collections of the Oklahoma Historical Society (Schmitt and Bell 1954; Rohrbaugh and others 1971:118).

Materials of European manufacture include a wide variety of ceramic types including shell-edged ware, annular ware, impressed ware and white wares (Rohrbaugh and others 1971:109-118). Four ceramic manufacturers' marks, two from 1836 and two from 1848, date the material firmly in the pre-Civil War period;

the date is supported by the presence of a gun lockplate datable to the period before 1831 and a glass bead typical of the period 1820 to 1850 (Rohrbaugh and others 1971:137). Other material found on the site includes numerous items related to food preparation, personal adornment, recreation, tools and hardware, and horse trappings (Rohrbaugh and others 1971:119-133). Several comparisons are made between artifacts from Pate-Roden and the specimens described in this report.

Another area of extensive archaeological work in the pre-Civil War period in Oklahoma is the Three Forks area where three historic trading posts have been investigated during the course of the mitigation of Lake Hudson and Webbers Falls Lock and Dam Reservoir. The Ross site, located at Lake Hudson on the Grand River, is postulated to be the earliest of the three sites and the site of the first Chouteau post in the area occupied from about 1804 to 1823 or 1838 (Wyckoff and Barr 1964:30; Wyckoff and Barr 1968:4-7). No features were uncovered at the site and no absolutely datable artifacts were recovered. What stands out is that there were no ceramic materials discovered that could be directly related to the Five Civilized Tribes. This would tend to support the date of 1823 for the abandonment of this post, the date the Chouteaus established their post on the Verdigris River.

The Posey site has been postulated as the location of the Verdigris trading post of the Chouteaus (Wyckoff and Barr 1968:84). Established in 1823, this site served as a trading post until 1827 when at least a portion was purchased and utilized as a Creek Indian Agency until 1835 (Wyckoff and Barr 1968:83-84). Several features were excavated including two possible foundations, the remains of a house, and a possible forge area (Wyckoff and Barr 1968:10-17). A large volume of material was recovered from the site with datable items indicating an occupation centering on the period 1810 to 1850 with the majority focusing on the period 1827 to 1850. This would appear to support the postulated date of occupation from 1823 to 1835; later material probably related to a post-agency occupation during the period 1835 to 1840 for which there is some documentary evidence (Wyckoff and Barr 1968:79-80, 83-84).

Material from the site includes a wide variety of ceramic materials, construction and building materials, horse trappings and blacksmith related items, trade goods and Indian (aboriginal) material. Although not in profusion, Creek ceramics were found at the site. Seven sherds of McIntosh Roughened were recovered as well as one other sherd considered not to be related to the Creeks (Wyckoff and Barr 1968:73-74). A clay pipe of aboriginal manufacture was also discovered at the site and is discussed in detail elsewhere in the report (Wyckoff and Barr 1968:74).

The third site in the Three Forks locale is the Vandever-Haworth site, postulated to be the site of the trading post established by Hugh Love when he quit the employ of the Chouteaus and established his own post on the Verdigris River (Baugh 1970:70-71). The Love post was started around 1831 when Love was issued a license to establish a trading post. Historical documents place Love at the post in 1834 when he traded for Kiowa prisoners, and later in 1836 they place him with Sam Houston fighting against Mexico (Baugh 1970:71).

All features located at Vandever-Haworth were either pits or depressions of some sort. The features seemed to cluster and these clusters were hypothesized to represent specific functional areas of the site (a residence, a commercial building and a blacksmith shop) which were suspected from historical research

(Baugh 1970:72). Artifact distribution tended to support these three postulated functions and it was concluded that the site was a typical trading post of the time with a variety of functions going on in addition to the merchandising (Baugh 1970:64-72).

As with the Posey site, a wide variety of artifactual material was recovered in the process of excavation, including artifacts classed as household items, personal possessions, ceramics, containers, tools and hardware, trade goods and Indian items. McIntosh Roughened was found at the site, although a provisional type related to historic ceramics found at the Posey site constituted the largest single type of aboriginal ceramics (Baugh 1970:61).

In summary, although much historic archaeology has been accomplished in Oklahoma, much remains to be done. Until recently, historic sites have not been attacked with the interest and rigor that has characterized work at prehistoric sites. With few exceptions, "ordinary" historic sites with no special historical significance (for example, Pate-Roden) have been excavated only incidentally to the excavation of prehistoric sites. While much of the information available on the sites is useful for comparative study, much more is needed.

TRASH PIT

Introduction

The pit was excavated as a single unit. All fill was waterscreened through ordinary window screen wire (1.59 mm mesh). Recovery of small material was excellent and minute specimens recovered include straight pins, beads, and very small lead shot and organic materials. The most obvious limitation imposed on the data is that such an excavation technique eliminates the possibility of relating material to depositional sequences.

The pit measured 1.6 m by 1.98 m and was 71.12 cm deep. One end of the pit was exposed when the site was first visited during the survey; the excavators postulate that very little material had been lost to erosion at the time of excavation. The pit was described by the excavators as rectangular in shape with slightly rounded corners and straight, obviously dug walls.

Artifact descriptions

FOOD PROCUREMENT

Patch box door (Figure 61G)

Number of specimens: 1

This piece of engraved brass has been cut down after the engraving. There is a hole near one end which is encircled by engraving. The other end is abruptly squared in total disregard for the engraving. The hole is where the rivet which held the door catch mechanism was attached to the patch box door. The squared end has a saw-like edge created by a series of notches made by a chisel-like edge set perpendicular to the flat side of the piece.

length: 6.00 cm
width: 2.85 cm

Flintlock (Figure 61Q)

Number of specimens: 1

This is a portion of a white metal flintlock with the lock plate and a portion of the flashpan remaining. The rear portion has broken off across the hole that received the hammer. Even in its badly corroded condition, the original casting appears to have been a poor one with at least one flaw in the underside of the pan.

width of lock plate: 2.37 cm
width of pan: 1.92 cm

Trigger guard (Figure 61H)

Number of specimens: 1

One small, badly corroded white metal trigger guard was recovered in the pit. All that remains of the mounting attachment is a single tab with a hole designed to receive a pin. The small size of the trigger guard may indicate that it came from a hand gun rather than a long gun.

Gunflints (Figures 61R-V)

Number of specimens: 6

Two of the flints are classic grey English gunflints. They are roughly

square and were manufactured by the nipped blade technique. Three of the four remaining flints are of native manufacture and can only be described as crude. Made on flakes, these three gunflints show heavy use, resulting in distortion of the basic shape. The remaining flint is larger than the others and is a relatively well made native flint which also shows heavy use. The large native flint is roughly the size of musket flints found at various military sites (ca. 1840). The most distinctive feature of the flints is the absence of the French honey colored flints commonly found on military sites.

sizes of English flints: 1.91 x 1.81 cm
1.98 x 2.02 cm

size range of small native flints: 1.52 to 2.35 cm on a side
size of large native flint: 2.78 x 3.44 cm

Lead shot (Figure 61I-P)

Number of specimens: 64

Lead shot and waste were separated into four groups: dropped shot, moulded balls, deformed lead balls, and sprue and lead waste. Sizes of shot and balls are listed below. In addition to these recognizable balls and shot, two well-formed sprue segments and six deformed lead balls were separated from 26 miscellaneous lead fragments.

size	approximate measurement in mm	number of specimens
000 buckshot	9.14	2
0 buckshot	8.13	2 (plus 2 about this size)
1 buckshot	7.62	2 (plus 1 about this size)
2 buckshot	6.86	1
5 buckshot	6.09	1
1 shot	4.06	5
5 shot	3.02	6 (plus 2 about this size)

diameters of moulded balls:

.83, .84, .91 cm (about .32 to .36 caliber)
1.12, 1.18, 1.19 cm (about .45 caliber)

Caps

Number of specimens: 4

Three of the four specimens are relatively complete and measurements are given below. The two smaller caps are jammed one inside the other. The fourth specimen is badly crushed and was recognized only by a small portion of the ribbed edges found on many percussion caps, including the others from this site.

diameters of relatively complete specimens:

.46 cm (2 specimens)
.58 cm

Arrow points (Figures 61A-F)

Number of specimens: 20

All but two of the points are of white metal, with the two exceptions being brass. The brass points and the uncorroded or less corroded white metal specimens show similar manufacturing techniques, namely a triangular metal sheet

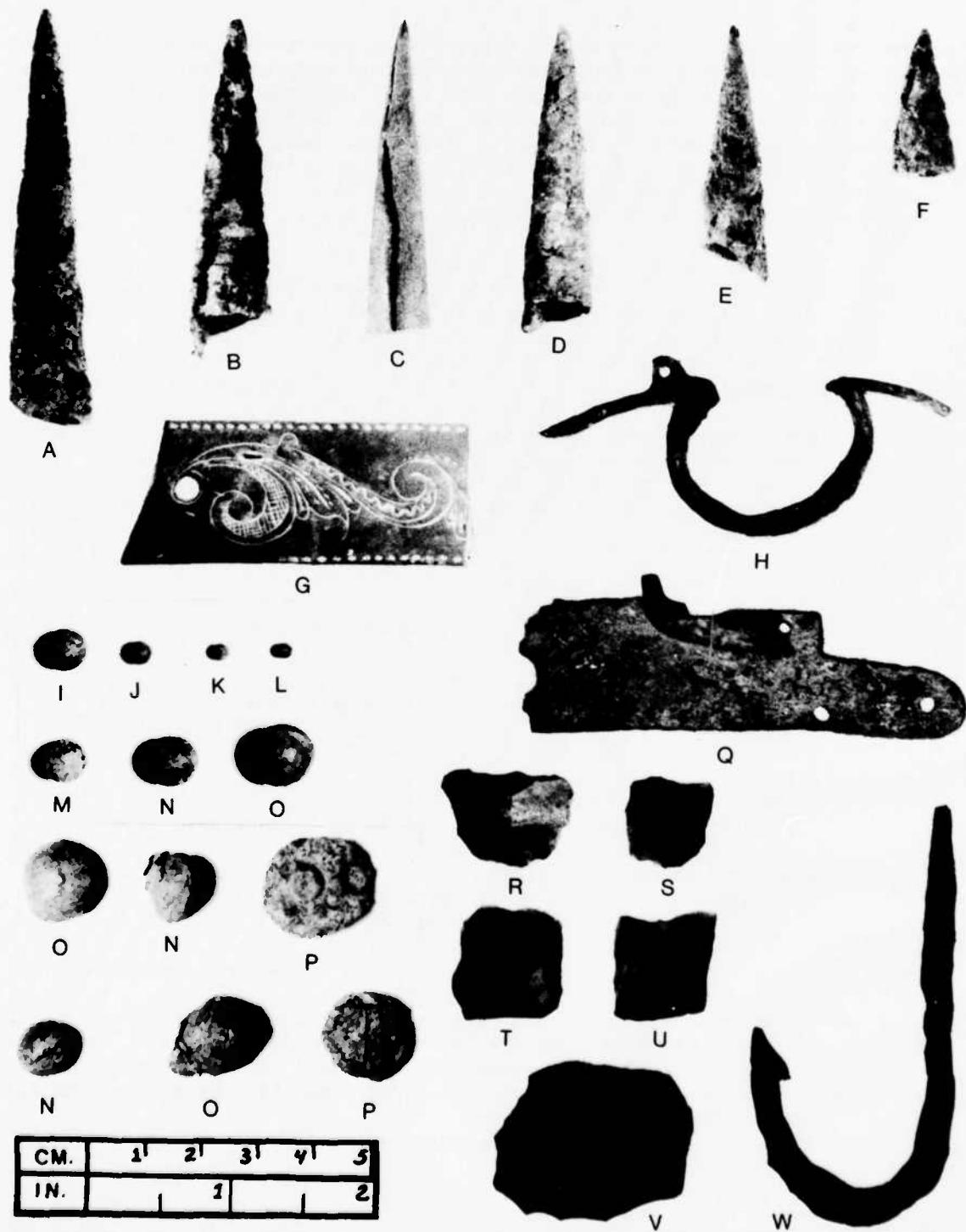


Figure 61. A-F) arrow points; G) patch box door; H) trigger guard; I-P) lead shot, upper two rows normal, lower two rows deformed with letters matched to sizes; Q) flintlock; R-V) gunflints; W) fishhook.

rolled around one tip to form a cone.

length of complete brass specimens: 5.61 cm
range of lengths of white metal specimens: 2.69 to 7.62 cm

Fishhook (Figure 61W)

Number of specimens: 1

The single large fishhook recovered is a barbed hook with a flattened area at the top of the shank. This flattened area is probably a substitute for an eye, with the line being wrapped around the shank just below the expanded area.

width from shank to barb: 3.60 cm

Pot handle

Number of specimens: 1

This is one-half of an adjustable pot handle. The hook for the pot loops is present at one end and the rivet that connects the other half of the pot handle is present at the other. The specimen is hand forged.

length along curve: 40.10 cm

Cast iron cookware (Figures 64 F-G)

Number of specimens: 5
(minimum number of vessels: 2)

Two lids are represented in the sample. The first lid has broken near a mould seam. The fragment has moulded, flower-like figures on it and a rim that would allow for some stacking of coals, possibly for use as a Dutch oven. Two other fragments fit together to form the second lid. These have embossed lines running parallel to the rim. The lid is essentially dome shaped and coals could not be stacked on the lid. The fourth specimen is a base fragment of a straight sided, flat-based pan. This form commonly had short legs, though none are present on this fragment. A single body fragment was also recovered.

Container glass (Figure 65D)

Number of specimens: 238
(minimum number of vessels: 10)

Container glass was divided into basic color units and will be described in those units. There is only one reconstructable vessel in the sample; however, in most color classes a minimum number of vessels could be established.

Dark green container glass fragments appear to have come from at least three containers: two round bottles and one flat sided bottle. Two bottle bases indicating round bottles were recovered: one with a sand pontil, the other with no pontil remaining. Two large flat fragments fit together to form two sides of a square or rectangular vessel. Some printing is visible on both sides, "-LI-" on one and "-M-" on the other. The dark green sample also contains four other flat body fragments, three rounded shoulder fragments with mould marks, one neck fragment and 73 miscellaneous rounded body fragments.

Aqua bottle glass is represented by at least four vessels, one of which is the only reconstructed vessel in the sample. The vessel reconstructed from seven fragments is an ornate curvilinear vessel, reminiscent of a violin. It has a glass pontil and a lip form. One of the three remaining vessels has a twelve sided body as revealed by the neck, lip and a portion of the body. This

vessel is probably also represented by another body fragment with faceted sides on which are the letters "-BUT-" with one letter on each facet. There are indecipherable letters below these, also apparently with one letter per facet. The rest of the sample consists of two other neck sections; two round bases with pontils broken away; three body sherds with curvilinear motifs; three body sherds with lettering including "-G-", "-AI-", and one with indecipherable letter fragments; and one body fragment with a star-like motif. Sixty-three body fragments account for the rest of the aqua glass.

The clear glass includes the remains of at least two vessels: a flared bottomed bottle or goblet and a flat sided, square or rectangular bottle. The flared bottomed vessel is represented by two base fragments of similar thickness and cross section supporting the beginning of a faceted vessel, and by two relatively massive fragments that probably represent a portion of the side walls of the vessel. The walls are faceted on the exterior and smoothly curved on the interior. The rectangular bottle has only two fragments present, one with a portion of a moulded "U". The remainder of the clear glass is 37 miscellaneous container body fragments, one of which is flat.

The last two groups of glass from the pit are a group of seven very dark aqua fragments and a group of 21 badly burned clear and aqua fragments. Among the burned fragments is the remains of a single glass pontil.

Table knives (Figures 62C-D)

Number of specimens: 8

Table knives are of several basic sizes and patterns. Two of the better preserved specimens have bone handles attached with four pins. One of the specimens appears to have been broken in use; the other is complete. The handles have a carved pattern on each face consisting of a central zone of clustered diagonal marks bordered on both sides by cross hatching. (Four matching table forks are described elsewhere.) A third well preserved specimen has a polished bone handle with a beveled edge attached with three cross pins, the central one of which is capped on one side with a decorative brass disc. (One bone handled fork matches this knife.)

The remaining specimens include one example of a tang-mounted table knife, a portion of table knife blade somewhat smaller than the others, and three fragments representing at least two knives. These last two knives display handle portions that flare toward the proximal end.

total length of carved bone handled knife: 23.10 cm
length of carved bone handle portion: 7.20 cm
total length of polished bone handled knife: 23.00 cm
length of polished bone handle: 7.50 cm
length of blade of tang mounted knife: 14.7 cm

Table forks (Figures 62A-B)

Number of specimens: 7

Six of the seven forks are similar and possibly from the same service. None are complete, but four have all or part of their bone handles remaining. The handles of these two tined, round shanked forks are attached with four pins as are the matching handles on two of the knives. Two of the pins extend from

one face to the other through both halves of the handle; in addition, each half has a pin set through a metal cap moulded into the proximal end of the metal handle shaft. In all but one case this metal end has disappeared leaving only the pins in the bone portion. As with the knives, each handle is decorated with a zone of clustered, carved diagonal grooves bordered by zones of cross hatching on each of the two faces.

The single remaining specimen also retains its bone handle. This three-tined specimen had a handle attached with two pins and beveled to match the polished table knife handle described elsewhere.

Two-tined forks similar to those described above have been recovered at several Oklahoma sites and one site in Arkansas. At the Vandever-Haworth site (Baugh 1970:13) and Fort Washita (Lewis 1975:60), two-tined forks were recovered with flattened handle portions designed to receive riveted bone handles. At the Posey site (Wyckoff and Barr 1968:38) two-tined forks were recovered but were tang mounted into bone or wooden handles. At the Harvey site (Burton 1971:73) two-tined forks were recovered with the same pattern as that found in this trash pit. Two-tined forks both tang mounted and with riveted handles have been recovered at Bright's Trading Post (Martin 1977:57) in Arkansas. All of the sites with two-tined forks are pre-1860, and in Oklahoma many can be firmly dated to the period around 1840.

length of carved bone handle portion: 7.1 - 7.4 cm

Teaspoons (Figures 63B-C)

Number of specimens: 6

Five of the six specimens are white metal with three of them complete. Two of the complete spoons are somewhat longer than the third. There are two white metal fragments, a bowl with part of the handle and the end of a handle, that may or may not be from the same spoon. These fragments resemble the longer of the complete specimens. A single pewter bowl with no handle was also recovered. The bowl is slightly larger and somewhat more elongated in shape than the white metal specimens.

length of long white metal spoons: 13.19 cm
12.81 cm

length of short white metal spoon: 12.14 cm

Table or serving spoons (Figures 63A, D, E)

Number of specimens: 8

Two of the three complete specimens are very similar, both being white metal with straight tapering handles and rounded ends. The third complete specimen is similar to the first two except that it has a more narrow handle and a more graceful appearance.

Four white metal bowls all appear to have the same shape which is generally more pointed than either the complete specimens or the teaspoons. One of these has a part of the handle remaining which shows that the handle had a flaring portion just above the bowl and then a constriction. If this handle followed the typical pattern it terminated in a broad, rounded end.

The fifth bowl is made of pewter and generally resembles the bowls described above except that it is somewhat longer. This bowl has a portion of a handle

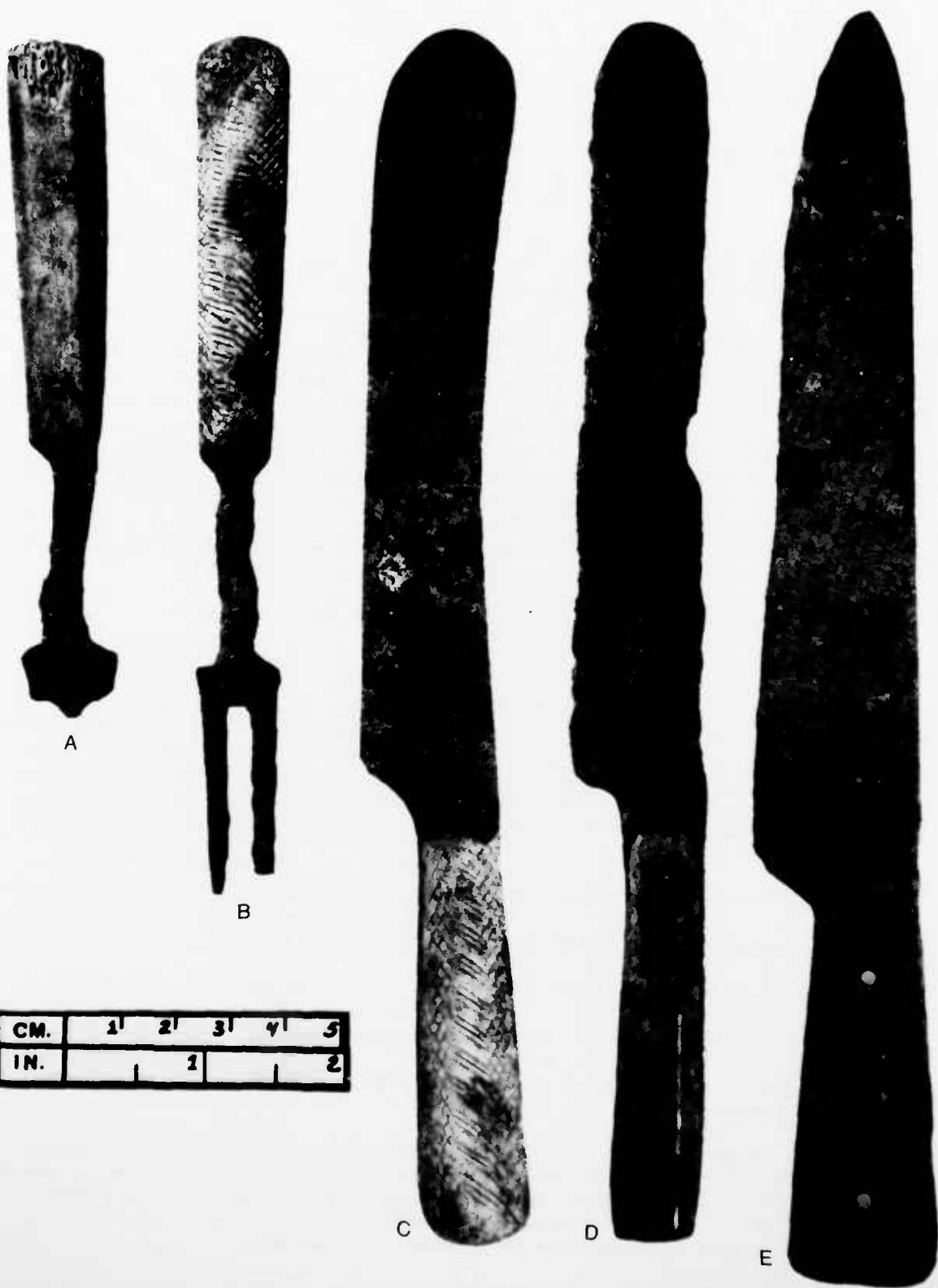


Figure 62. A-B) table forks; C-D) Table knives; E) butcher knife

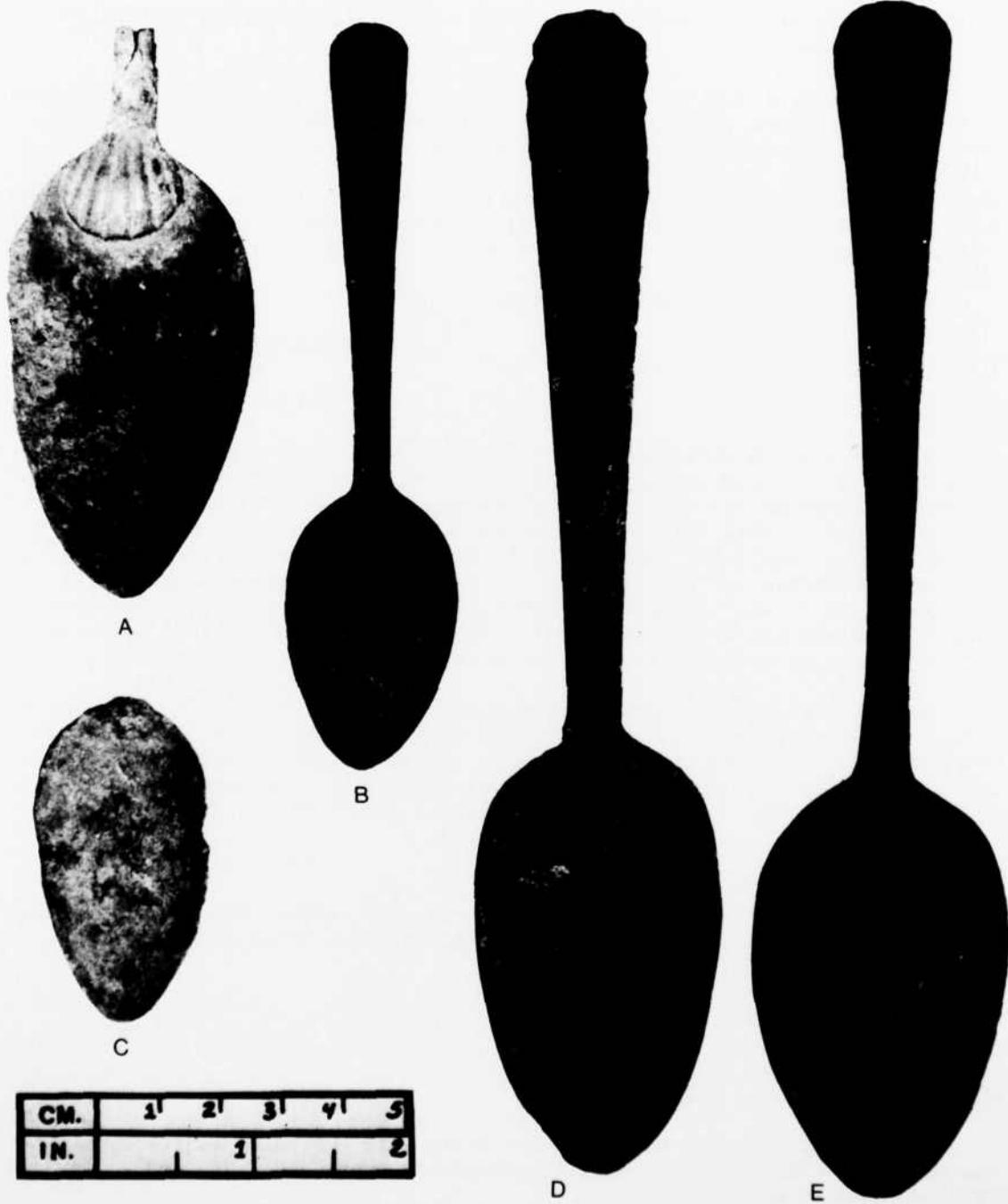


Figure 63. A) serving spoon; B) teaspoon; C) serving spoon; D) teaspoon; E) serving spoon.

(round in cross section) which merges into a shell-like moulded area on the bottom of the bowl.

The three remaining handles are all too large to have come from teaspoons, so they are presumed to have come from tablespoons. Two of these are of the type found on the complete specimens, but could possibly have been attached to three of the white metal bowls. The third handle is a portion of the narrow shaft and broadened proximal end as postulated for one of the bowls. Although the pieces do not fit together, both have a curved cross section and are made of white metal, so they may be parts of the same spoon.

length of complete specimens: 19.30 cm
19.50 cm
19.90 cm (with narrow handle)

Bone handles

Number of specimens: 5

Both of the complete handle halves are uncarved, polished, and attached with two pins. The first specimen has the distinctly flattened beveled sides found on one fork and one knife. The inside of the specimen has saw marks indicating that the handle was roughed out with a circular saw. The second complete specimen is rounded but not beveled. This handle is decorated with two brass discs, although neither of them was set in such a way as to attempt to cover the brass attachment pins (one of which remains). The handle has a slight lateral curvature which may or may not be the result of warping. As on the complete specimen, saw marks on the back indicate that it was roughed out with a circular saw.

The three fragmentary handles are all similar with a central zone of diagonal carving bordered by a zone of cross hatching on either side. Only one, however, can be said to match the handles described for the knives and forks, for only one had the clustered diagonal carving. This specimen also has a pin at the proximal end. One of the two remaining specimens has a pin hole.

Brass discs

Number of specimens: 2

The small brass discs are badly corroded, but neither shows any means of attachment. These discs are roughly the same size as those found as inlays in some of the tableware described elsewhere.

diameters: .50 cm
.69 cm

Butcher knife (Figure 62E)

Number of specimens: 1

This is a relatively heavy butcher knife with two holes in the handle for the mounting. The handle portion is relatively short and wide, and was probably finished with wood.

overall length: 24.40 cm
length of blade: 17.00 cm
maximum thickness: .45 cm
maximum width: 3.33 cm

Undecorated ware (Figures 65A-C)

Number of sherds: 196
(minimum number of vessels: 26)

Undecorated white sherds were divided into "white" ware and "pearlware." Unless a particular sherd had two of the following three characteristics, it was judged to be "white" ware: 1) blue puddling of the glaze, 2) blue specks in the glaze, and 3) an overall bluish cast to the glaze. There are no recovered sherds which had blue specks and which did not have a bluish cast. The basic ware of specific items will be noted in the vessel form discussion.

Numerous vessel forms are represented in the plain ware class, including six cups, three saucers, four bowls, one teapot, six small plates or saucers, four regular plates, one platter, and one serving vessel with lid indentation.

Two of the cups are nearly complete, having been reconstructed from five sherds each. Three cups (one reconstructed from two sherds) are represented by sherds with faceted sides but lacking bases. Two of these specimens appear to be of similar pattern but of different proportions. These vessels (one white ware and one pearlware) have faceted sides and slightly everted rims. On both specimens the facetting extends downward below the point where the vessel constricts to the base. The third faceted cup is represented by a single pearlware rim sherd which is not everted. Two foot rings appropriate to the size of cups were also recovered and one of these represents another pearlware vessel. The second foot ring is burned and may or may not have come from one of the three faceted vessels already described.

The three saucers include two pearlware and one white ware specimens. The first specimen (reconstructed from two sherds) has a faceted area around the cup depression, a foot ring which has a truncated wedge cross section, and an impressed maker's mark which is an anchor over the top of which is printed "DAV---T" and under which is printed the word "-RANITE". The numbers on either side of the anchor appear to be "4" and "5", making the year of manufacture 1845 (Godden 1963:189); however, the numerals are badly puddled and difficult to read. The second saucer (reconstructed from three sherds) is a simple saucer with no marks and a foot ring that is also a truncated wedge in cross section. The third saucer was apparently smaller than the others; it is represented by a small white ware sherd which exhibits a foot ring. The foot ring has a tighter curve than those on the other saucers and the side of the vessel slopes up immediately beyond the cup depression, giving the vessel a bowl-like shape.

The four "bowls" in the sample are represented by four base sherds and one typical bowl shoulder sherd. All generally resemble bowls and cups found at this and other sites, but they are judged to be too large for cups. Three bases are pearlware and one base and the shoulder are white ware. It should be noted that although these specimens have all been classed as bowls, it is possible that the white ware is that of the teapot discussed below.

A single sherd definitely represents a teapot. This white ware sherd retains a portion of the appliqued spout and the holes which formed a built-in strainer.

Six small plates are represented by ten sherds. Six of the sherds (four vessels) are white ware, all with foot rings that have truncated wedge cross sections. Three of the four pearlware sherds may have all come from the same vessel. All have a low, double foot ring and are generally thicker than the other small plates. The fourth pearlware sherd has a double foot ring but is much thinner than the other small pearlware plates.

Four full size plates are represented by five sherds, all pearlware. Three of the vessels had foot rings with truncated wedge cross sections; the remaining vessel had a simple indented base.

Seven sherds of white ware with straight sides and flat bases appear to be from a single vessel. This vessel may well have been a platter of the cup-corner form popular in the 1840s which is the same type believed to be represented at this site by five sherds of blue shell-edged ware.

A single vessel with a lid is represented by a white ware sherd which is a portion of a rim with an indentation designed to receive a lid. This is possibly a sugar bowl as the specimen is not massive enough for a large covered vessel, such as a tureen.

Three partial maker's marks were found on sherds that could not be related to specific vessel forms. The first mark is an impressed anchor with the letters "DA" over it (with the remainder broken away) and the numerals "4" and "8" on either side of the anchor. The second mark is a very lightly impressed anchor mark with the lettering "DA--N--RT" above the anchor and the numeral "6" below the anchor. An unclear mark occurs on the left of the anchor and the numeral "2" occurs on the right side. Both of these marks are interpreted as Davenport marks. The letters are all upper case, indicating that the marks are post-1805, with the first mark being from 1848 and the second from some time before 1860 when the practice of placing year marks on either side of the anchor ceased (Godden 1964:189). The third mark is "JAMES EDWA" and may be either "James Edwards" or "James Edwards & Son". This pottery dates from 1842 to 1851 as James Edwards and from 1851 to 1882 as James Edwards & Son (Godden 1964:230).

Of the remaining sherds, 11 are pearlware and 131 are white ware. Although most of the remaining sherds are b'dy sherds, some are base and rim sherds that could not be specifically attributed to one of the vessels described previously but at the same time could not be specifically separated as part of another vessel. These include two pearlware sherds, one a portion of a small plate or saucer and the other a portion of a relatively large straight rim. Of the miscellaneous white ware sherds, there are 14 rim fragments of small saucers or plates, five foot rings (including two with truncated wedge cross sections), four tightly curved rim fragments (probably from cups) and two highly curved sherds of unknown function.

Hand-painted ware (Figures 64A-C, 64E, 67D) Number of sherds: 91
(minimum number of vessels: 17)

Colors on all vessels are generally bright with blues, greens and reds predominating. Less commonly used colors include yellow, purple and black. All patterns are floral with most being somewhat bold in execution. There are some line decorations but these are restricted to the rims of vessels.

The minimum number of vessels includes one plate, four small pitchers or creamers, one saucer, three small plates, six cups and one base fragment of an unknown vessel form.

The six cups are represented by overlapping sets of bases and rim sherds. There are three base sherds and four sets of body sherds that cannot be divided with certainty into more than six vessel units. The largest cup base sherd is

an unmarked vessel with a black line near the rim on both the exterior and interior. A floral pattern of blue and green appears to be restricted to the upper exterior portion of the curved sided "bowl in bowl" vessel form. Two cup bases have similar fine line drawings on the interior of the vessel consisting of a black stem with three green leaves. Although both are very similar, only one of the two bases is large enough to show the beginnings of the straight sides above a distinct shoulder. The other base could have come from one of the cup bodies described below.

The first set of cup body sherds consists of three pearlware sherds of similar curve and thickness from a curved sided cup. The three rim sherds do not fit together but could be from the same vessel. One sherd is painted with a red and green floral design while the other two have matching green designs. The second set of body sherds consists of three which fit together to form a portion of a straight sided cup rim. This vessel has a narrow red band just under the rim on both the exterior and interior with a floral design executed in green and black on the exterior. The third cup body is represented by one straight sided rim sherd. The design element present is the same as that of the two matching bases, namely a black stem with three green leaves. The fourth cup body is also represented by a single sherd, in this case from a vessel with a slightly everted rim. The decoration is a floral pattern of green, red and black but it is smaller and more delicately executed than that on the other cups.

Four small pitchers or creamers are represented by groups of sherds that have similar features but cannot be matched. The first vessel is represented by five sherds, two of which fit together forming the spout. The spout is appliqued and has a lightly moulded pattern, possibly a floral pattern. Another sherd has the remains of an appliqued handle and a third sherd has a portion of a green and red and black floral design. All of the sherds have narrow black bands on both the interior and exterior of the vessel, just below the rim. The second vessel is represented by eight sherds, five of which fit together to form a large portion of the body of the small pitcher. Only a small portion of the moulded spout remains. The vessel is a rounded form which has the appearance of a "bowl in bowl" form with decoration both above and below the indented portion of the side wall. The decoration is executed in green, blue and red with the red portions being a distinctive berry shape. Parts of these elements occur on the two sherds that could not be fitted to the reconstructed portion. The third pitcher consists of two sherds that fit together to form a large pouring spout. The spout is decorated with a red line on the top of the rim and appears to have come from a relatively large vessel. The fourth pitcher is represented by a spout on a single sherd. A small area of red paint is the only decoration on the sherd.

The single dinner plate among the hand painted vessels is represented by four sherds, one of which is large enough to contain a portion of the hand painted floral decoration that was placed in the center of the vessel. The unmarked, sectional edged plate is decorated with two hand painted elements: the first is a series of lines around the rim consisting of a wide blue line with a narrow red line on either side; and the second, a delicate, well executed floral pattern in the same colors in the center of the vessel.

The single possible saucer is represented by six sherds, two of which fit together to form a section from rim to cup depression. Decoration consists of a narrow red band on the vessel interior just below the rim and an interior

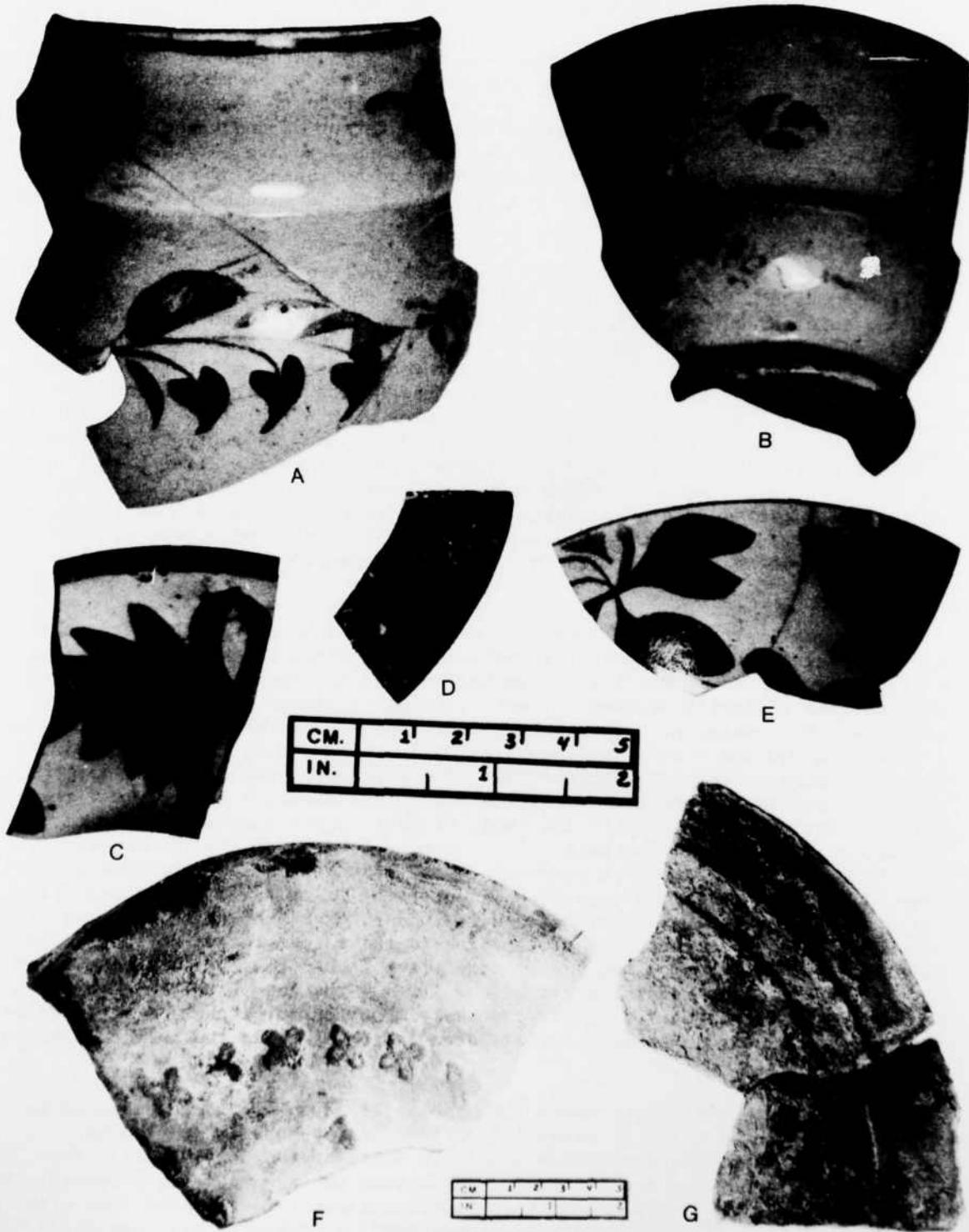


Figure 64. A-C) hand-painted ware; D) sponge-painted ware; E) hand-painted ware; F-G) cast iron cookware.

floral pattern badly executed in red, blue, and green. All of the sherds are rim sherds with two having some paint in addition to the red line.

Two small plates are represented by four sherds from two vessels, both painted with red, blue and green. Both of the vessels have narrow red lines just under the rim on the interior. The vessels appear very similar except that one vessel (three sherds) is more highly curved than the other. The third small plate is represented by a single rim sherd decorated with a narrow blue line just inside the rim and a floral motif in blue, red, green and yellow. The rim has an odd curvature and may have come from a sectional rimmed vessel.

One sherd is a portion of a flat based vessel with a narrow red line around the exterior. It is distinctive because bases on all other vessel forms are varieties of foot rings.

A single maker's mark was recovered on a hand painted base sherd. The sherd has a portion of a foot ring with a truncated wedge cross section, and the mark consists of the letters "ENPOR" curved over a circle. The mark is interpreted as the name "DAVENPORT" over the top of an anchor. All upper case letters date the mark from 1805 to 1887 (Godden 1964:189).

Forty-seven remaining sherds have some features that can be neither reasonably related to the vessels already described nor definitely separated from them. The sample contains one sherd with a foot ring and five with sections of shoulders.

Shell-edged ware (Figures 66E-F)

Number of sherds: 47
(minimum number of vessels: 12)

Forty-five of the shell-edged sherds recovered are blue while the other two are green. Rims are predominantly smooth with scalloping occurring on only four sherds (three blue and one green). Two of the blue scalloped sherds (one vessel) and the green scalloped rim sherd have the "bud" patterns[®] as defined by Miller (personal communication) and noted by Gettys (n.d.) at Fort Towson. There are no smooth sherds with only painted shell edges in the sample. With few exceptions the color seems well laid into the moulded portion of the sherds.

Only two vessel forms are represented in the sample, a plate form and possibly a platter form. Three partially reconstructed plates (diameters below) all have machine cut rims, single foot rings with truncated wedge cross sections and lightly moulded decorations with well integrated color. A possible variation on this general form is represented by three sherds, one of which is a portion of a very wide rim with an "s" cross section. The second vessel form is reflected by five sherds, all of which have straight or angular edges. These sherds differ from the others in that the color is not well integrated into the moulded pattern but rather painted in near disregard for the moulding. These sherds probably represent the remains of a "cut-corner" platter popular in the 1840s.

Shell-edged ceramics, like annular ceramics and some varieties of hand-painted ceramics, are found on virtually all pre-1860 sites in Oklahoma and on virtually no post-1860 sites in the state. Gettys (n.d.) has noted that there is a decrease in the proportion of green shell-edged sherds in relation to the blue shell-edged sherds towards the middle of the 19th century in Oklahoma sites.

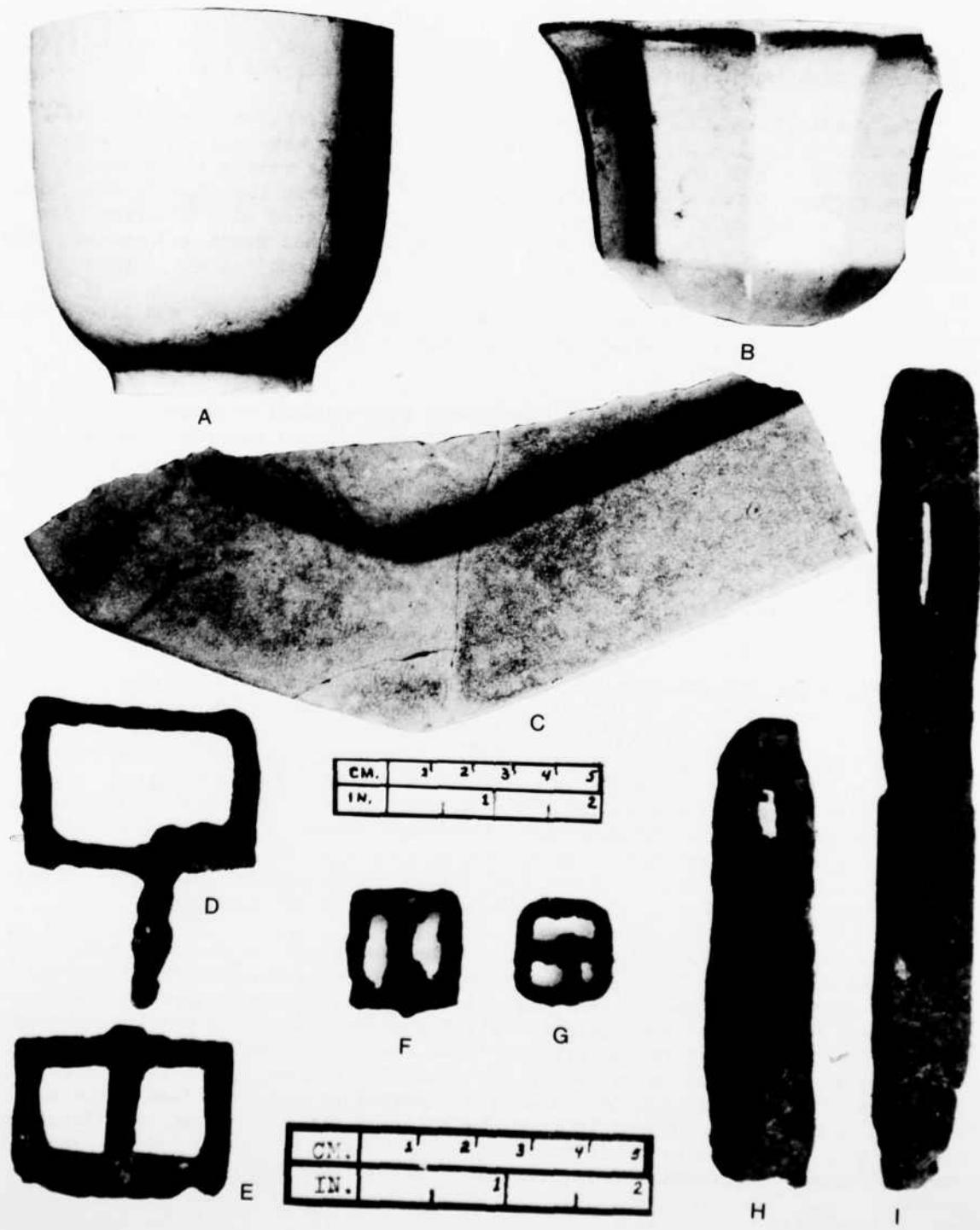
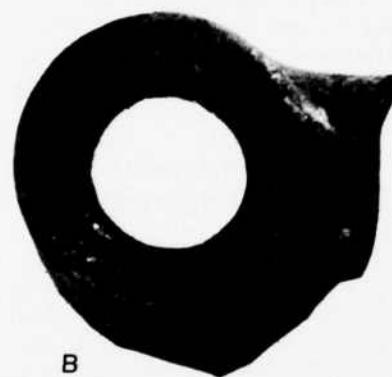


Figure 65. A-C) undecorated ware; D-F) harness buckles; G) center shank buckle; H-I) slotted wedges.



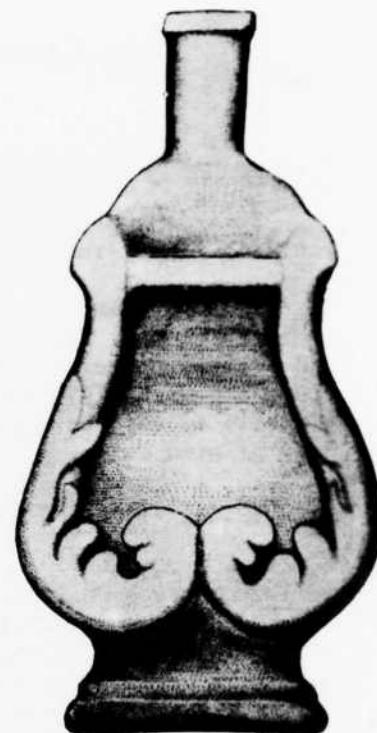
A



B



C



D

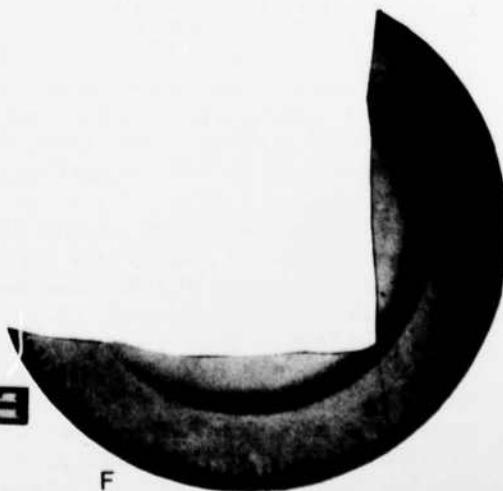
CM.	2	3	4	5
IN.	1	2	3	4

CM.	1	2	3	4	5
IN.			1		2



E

1/16 INCH DIA. 1/4 INCH THICK



F

Figure 66. A) unglazed stoneware; B) salt glazed stoneware; C) tortoise shell ware; D) container glass, aqua bottle; E-F) shell-edged ware.

plate diameters: 23.40 cm (about 9.25 in.)
21.10 cm (about 8.25 in.)
21.10 cm (about 8.25 in.)

Striped ware (Figure 67A)

Number of sherds: 1

This is a pearlware sherd with a single blue line around the rim. No edge moulding is present.

This ware may relate to a simple form of decoration noted by Sussman (1977: 108) as the only form of decoration occurring on pearlware other than shell edged and related patterns. Related banded decorations have been found on Davenport creamware dated 1773 to 1810 (Sussman 1977:108). Because of the suspected relationship of this ware to shell-edged ware, it has not been classed with banded hand-painted wares.

Annular ware (Figures 68B, D-E)

Number of sherds: 40
(minimum number of vessels: 14)

With the exception of three mocha sherds described in detail below, all of the annular sherds are from plain banded vessels and decorated with earth tone colors. Where the vessel is relatively complete, the basic decorative pattern is a large color band, either blue-green, white or beige set in the center of the vessel side wall with one or two narrow bands of brown on a white background above and below this central band. A single vessel has a central band of yellow earth-tone color.

Three sherds have a mocha pattern on an earth tone grey-green background. The background color does not match any of the other vessels recovered and all three of the mocha sherds are relatively small.

The most common vessel form (represented by 11 possible vessels) is a shoulered, straight sided, slightly flaring bowl. A single sherd representing a mug was also recovered. This sherd has a straight side, does not flare and is more tightly curved than the bowls. Another single sherd represents a curved sided vessel of unknown form which had decoration above and below the shoulder, possibly a small pitcher. The final vessel form is represented by two rim sherds that appear to be from a bowl which had curved sides and an everted rim.

With the exception of the relative consistency of color found in this collection, the annular sherds are typical of almost all of the pre-1860 sites in Oklahoma. Annular sherds have been found in association with the Choctaw at the Pate-Roden site (Rohrbaugh 1971) and with the Creek at the Wealthy Indian site (Wilson 1968). This type of ceramics has also been recovered at Fort Washita (Lewis 1975) and Fort Towson (Lewis 1972). In general, the colors seem to be close to those described by Price (1979:18) as "earthen palette" colors that most commonly occur in the period before 1860. With the exception of six "brighter" blue sherds, all possible from the same vessel, none of the sherds can be described as having "bright" colors.

rim diameter of bowl 1: 12.02 cm
rim diameter of bowl 2: 12.71 cm
rim diameter of bowl 3: 14.18 cm

Flow blue ware (Figures 68A, C)

Number of sherds: 36
(Minimum number of vessels: 7)

The minimum number of vessels included two reconstructed saucers, one reconstructed cup with handle, one large sherd from a third saucer and one heavy rim fragment designed to receive a lid.

All of the sherds appear to have come from a single set of dishes with the possible exception of the rim fragment which has a pattern similar and complementary to the other vessels but not identical. The pattern on the saucers and cup is the classic willow pattern with two houses separated by a body of water, two young lovers and two birds in flight. The saucers have rounded exteriors and faceted interiors, with the cup indentation formed by the pointed junctions of the facets. The cup is simpler, with a faceted exterior and a rounded interior.

The saucers are marked with a transfer printed mark which consists of a phoenix with the work "IRONSTONE" above and the pattern name "CHUSAW" and maker "J. CLEMENTSON" below. Godden (1964:150) dates this mark from the "1840s onwards" until 1864 when the firm changed names.

Of the three reconstructed vessels and the single large sherd from a fourth vessel, none have any wear marks, either on the interior of the saucers or on the vessel foot rings. There is a possibility that the vessels were broken in shipment.

rim diameter of saucer: 14.40 cm
foot diameter of saucer: 7.80 cm
height of saucer: 3.13 cm
rim diameter of cup: 9.31 cm
foot diameter of cup: 4.39 cm
height of cup: 7.22 cm

Sponge-printed ware (Figure 64D)

Number of sherds: 7
(minimum number of vessels: 1)

These sherds have been sponge stamped with three colors: blue, black and red. The stamping is in zones perpendicular to the rim. All of the sherds could have come from the same vessel, a zone stamped, shouldered, everted rimmed cup. The stamping extends a short distance down on the inside surface of the vessel and one of the sherds is a portion of a typical small shouldered cup.

Cups with everted rims and zoned sponge stamping have been recovered at several Oklahoma sites, including an early Choctaw storage pit on the lower Mountain Fork River (Perino n.d.) and the 49th and Cameron Street site in Tulsa, a Creek site (Perino and Soday 1977).

Transferware (Figures 67B-C, F)

Number of sherds: 26
(minimum number of vessels: 7)

Transferware occurs in four colors: red, black, purple and polychrome. The vessel forms represented are cups and plates, both large and small. Red sherds come from four vessels: one rim sherd from a small plate; three rim sherds of another small plate; one sherd from the side of a faceted cup with straight sides and transfer patterns on both interior and exterior; and four



Figure 67. A) striped ware; B-C) transferware; D) hand-painted ware;
E) yellow glazed ware; F) transferware.

AD-A103 441 MUSEUM OF THE RED RIVER IDABEL OK
THE EUFAULA LAKE PROJECT. A CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY AND ASSESS--ETC(U)
1980 G PERINO, J CAFFEY, M E GOOD, M GETTYS DACW56-79-C-0254

F/G 5/6

NL

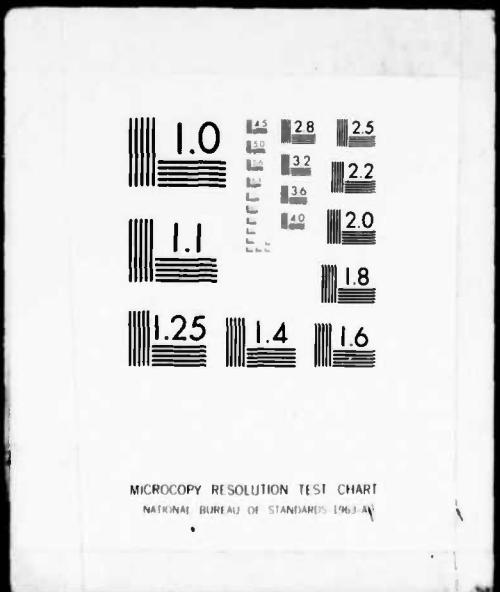
UNCLASSIFIED

4 OF 4
AD
A103441

END
DATE
FILMED
10-81
DTIC

4 OF 4

AD
AI03441



sherds from a cup with straight sides and a slightly everted rim, also with transfer pattern on both interior and exterior. Two body sherds from a black vessel and one sherd from a purple vessel are present in the sample but vessel form and function are impossible to determine.

Blue and red or pink transfers are found on four body sherds, two sherds with foot rings, one rim sherd and one sherd with a maker's mark. In addition, six body sherds share the distinctive blue patterning which forms the basic design of these polychrome transfers, but they have been broken so that they don't have any of the pink or red color on them. The red color appears to have been applied over the blue in an effort to darken it or to produce a purple color. The maker's mark is a blue transfer mark but all that remains is part of the margin which cannot be identified. Judging from the single rim sherd, the vessel had a narrow rim. The foot ring is a truncated wedge in cross section.

Tortoise shell ware (Figure 66C)

Number of sherds: 2
(minimum number of vessels: 2)

The sample of tortoise shell ware includes one sherd from a straight sided vessel with tortoise shell glaze on both surfaces. The second sherd is a rounded knob. Both of the specimens have a cream colored paste under the brown mottled glaze. The knob may be the handle for a lid of some form. In any case the intensive wear would seem to indicate that it was in relatively constant use.

maximum width of knob: 3.34 cm

Yellow glazed ware (Figure 67E)

Number of sherds: 10
(minimum number of vessels: 1)

The sherds of this group have a yellow-tan glaze on a pale cream paste. They may have all come from one vessel, a flat bottomed, oblong bowl with sides sloping gently outward. One of the sherds bears an undecipherable mark which was x-rayed, revealing the following three lines of print: "J. THOMP", "PROVED I", and "HOBN". The mark has not been identified.

Copper lustre ware

Number of sherds: 5
(minimum number of vessels: 2)

Three sherds have a pale yellow-cream interior and a dark brown, copper lustre exterior. All three have the same dark brown, fine-grained paste. The largest sherd appears to be from near the base of the vessel; however, the foot ring has been broken away. The shoulder of the vessel is distinguished by a moulded rope-like edge. One sherd displays a second color, pale brown, on the exterior.

The remaining two sherds appear to be from a similar vessel, except that the interior is a dark brown. This sherd has a portion of the vessel shoulder present with the same rope-like pattern described above.

Appliqued ware (Figure 62F, G)

Number of sherds: 6
(minimum number of vessels: 1)

These six sherds appear to be from the same vessel with an unusual decoration: an embossed flower and urn and an embossed decorative floral pattern, both tinted with a pale purple underglaze. Around the rims is an overglaze

narrow red line which has been eroded from one of the sherds. The single foot ring section has a relatively tall truncated wedge cross section with an overglaze numeral "60" painted with the same color as the rim band. The vessel appears to have been a small shallow bowl or saucer with a moulded shell-like basic form.

Miscellaneous ceramics

Number of sherds: 1
(minimum number of vessels: 3)

Four of these sherds, three of one color and one of another, may be from the large center band of color of an annular ware vessel. The group of three is a pale blue-green and the single sherd is a relatively bright blue.

A single badly discolored rim sherd, possibly burned, appears to have been a pale blue rimsherd from a straight sided bowl. The remaining six sherds are badly burned body sherds of indeterminate color and form.

Salt-glazed stoneware (Figure 66B)

Number of sherds: 2
(minimum number of vessels: 1)

The sample consists of one jug neck and rim sherd with a portion of the applied loop handle remaining and a small fragment of a loop handle. The two sherds may well have come from the same vessel, although they do not fit together. Both have the typical "orange rind" texture of salt-glazed ceramics. The generally massive nature of the neck and rim suggest a rather large jug.

exterior diameter of neck: 4.36 cm
interior diameter of neck: 2.37 cm

Unglazed stoneware (Figure 66A)

Number of sherds: 1

The specimen is the neck, rim and applied loop handle of a jug. The loop handle appears to be complete and to have broken at the point where it joined the body of the jug. The vessel was slipped on the exterior with a reddish-brown clay which has turned dark grey-brown on the exposed surfaces (the exterior). The slip remains reddish-brown on the inside of the neck where the slip extends a short way into the jug.

exterior diameter of neck: 3.77 cm
interior diameter of neck: 2.06 cm

McIntosh Roughened pottery

Number of sherds: 27
(minimum number of vessels: 1)

These sherds are all typical McIntosh Roughened sherds associated with the Creek. The temper in McIntosh Roughened has been described by Wenner (1948:42) as "fine white Quartz sand or brown grit (stream worn) and sherd either separate or combined...; some limestone is used but never exclusively. Sherds from the South Canadian area indicated more limestone than those from the North Canadian." Surface colors are most commonly grey or brown, with some reddish-brown. Vessel form is described (Wenner 1948:43) as "jars with rounded high shoulders, short flaring rims and slightly constricted necks."

All of the McIntosh Roughened sherds from this site fit well into the definition given above, except that limestone is the only visible temper. Although

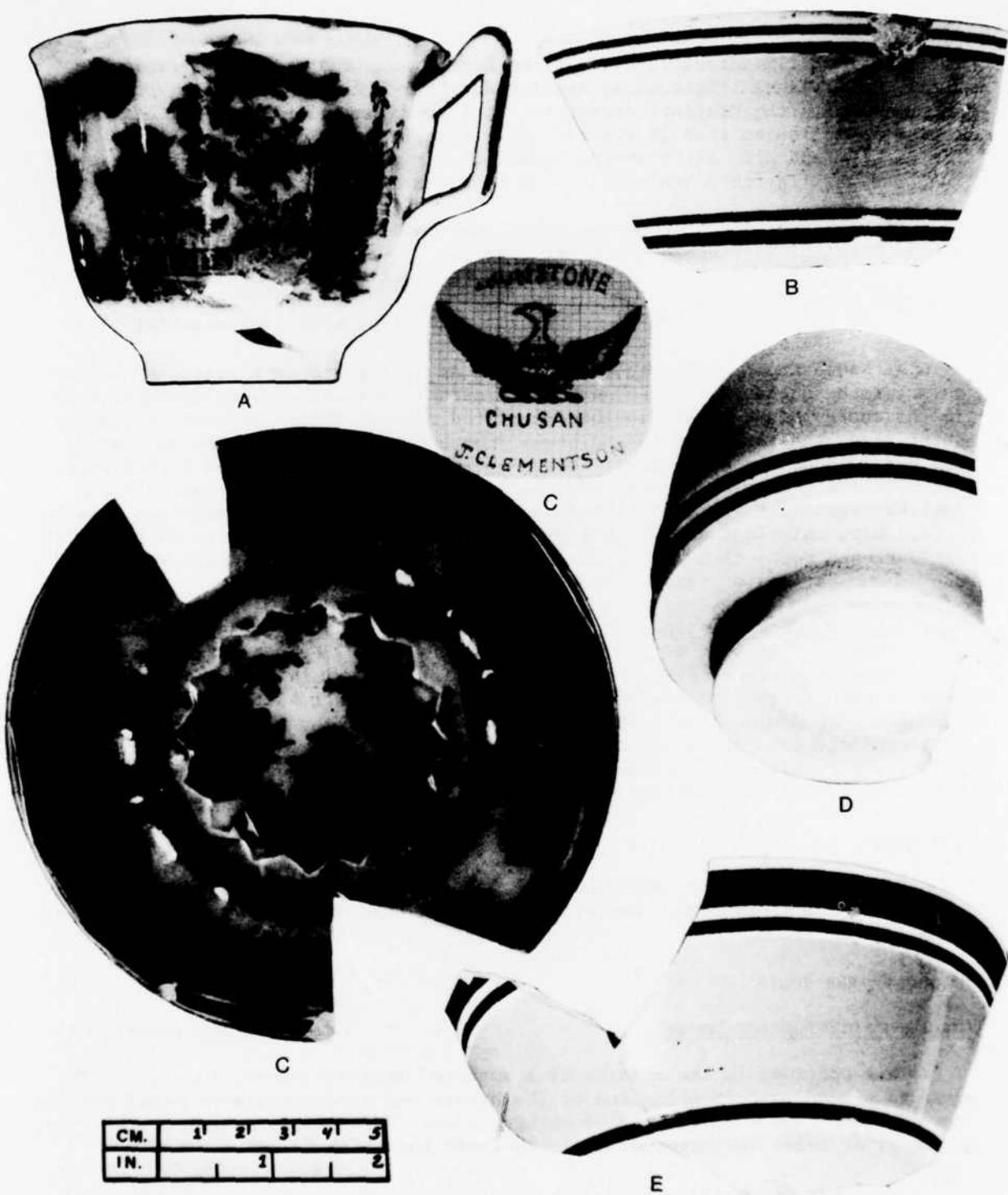


Figure 68. A) Flow blue ware; B) annular ware; C) flow blue ware;
D-E) annular ware

there were no rim sherds recovered, one sherd shows a flaring edge typical of those Creek vessels pictured by Schmitt and Bell (1954:31-32, Plate 7D and 8A). In addition to the distinct curvature, this sherd has no roughening, a feature that also indicated that it was from near the rim (see Schmitt and Bell 1954: Plate 6, 7, and 8). Eight sherds formed nearly the complete base of a vessel. The base was flattened and measures 10 to 12 cm in diameter.

For a discussion of recorded sites that have Creek (McIntosh) pottery, see the archaeological background in this paper.

McIntosh Smoothed pottery

Number of sherds: 4
(minimum number of vessels: 1)

Although McIntosh Smoothed is defined as having the same paste and colors as McIntosh Roughened, there can be considerable variation as is demonstrated in the sherds of McIntosh Smoothed recovered from the pit. As best as can be determined, the temper of the McIntosh Smoothed vessel is the same as that of the McIntosh Roughened vessel (limestone), but either it has been worked much finer or the tempering elements were sieved with only the finest used on the smoothed vessels. The overall impression is almost that of a different ceramic type. With only four sherds, the color range is limited to shades of grey with one darkened smoke cloud. One sherd has a distinct shoulder; however, there are no indications of vessel form.

Poultryfacts (gizzard stones)

Number of specimens: 33

These stones are small fragments of various materials eaten by fowl to be used in the gizzard to grind food. They are worn on all surfaces and give the appearance of having been tumbled roughly together. They include 11 ceramic fragments without color, one spongeware sherd, one shell-edged sherd, five transferware sherds, two hand-painted ware sherds, one banded ware sherd, two flint chips, and ten assorted glass fragments.

Tin cans

Number of specimens: 9

These are all badly corroded pieces of thin tin material believed to have come from common tin cans. Corrosion is so bad that a minimum number of vessels could not be established.

HARDWARE AND TOOLS

Handle reinforcement mount

Number of specimens: 1

This specimen is the remains of a socketed tool of unknown function. The eye was placed away from the end of the handle and a reinforcement metal portion ran down the handle to the tool's working edge. This reinforcement was held in place by at least one screw or nail, the hole for which is still present.

eye diameter: 4.04 cm

Handle (Figure 69A)

Number of specimens: 1

This handle is constructed from a single flat piece of metal cut in such a way as to allow portions to serve as the attachments and other portions to be

folded over to form the rounded grip.

length of handle: 9.00 cm
width of handle: 2.00 cm

Bone handle (Figure 71C)

Number of specimens: 1

This specimen is an offset handle just at the functional portion. There are two sets of holes in the tool, one set running parallel to the axis of the bone and the other set cut part way through from one side. The interior set is discolored and may have been filled with wire. The set drilled from one side intersects the lateral holes. The impression is that something may have been inserted in the side drilled holes and a wire in the lateral holes held the material in place.

length of handle: 8.91 cm
width of handle: 2.61 cm

Forged eyes (Figure 71A)

Number of specimens: 2

These two specimens are the ends of some form of hand forged hardware item. The first item is flat and has a diamond shaped end with a relatively large square hole. One edge of the diamond has been flattened, possibly to allow the item to be custom fitted.

The second item appears to be a handle for a tool of some type. In cross section the specimen is basically rectangular with both edges on both sides beveled but not to a point. The end is a carefully forged loop, possibly to allow for hanging the tool. A similar but apparently more crudely made specimen has been described from Fort Washita (Penman 1975:179) where it was termed "pot hook".

width of diamond headed specimen: 1.84 cm
width of looped specimen: 1.64 cm

Swivel (Figure 69B)

Number of specimens: 1

This is the base of an item designed to swivel while mounted on a fixed object or surface. It has two parts, a flattened bar with two countersunk holes for mounting and a round disc attached to the center with a single rivet or pin.

length of bar: 4.22 cm
diameter of disc: 2.39 cm

Bell clapper (Figure 70C)

Number of specimens: 1

This specimen is a solid iron ball moulded around or as part of a shank that would have been attached to the top interior of the bell.

total length: 8.32 cm
diameter of ball: 2.18 cm

Reinforcement metal

Number of specimens: 1

This is a concave elongated piece of white metal. The specimen was obviously



Figure 69. A) Handle; B) swivel; C) metal disc; D) washer; E) chain; F) clevis bolt; G-H) nuts.

placed on another piece of material, probably wood, as reinforcement. The entire length of the specimen and the entire cross section is available although some material has corroded away from the broad end of this gently tapering specimen.

length: 51.00 cm
width range: 5.59 to 8.28 cm

Metal disc (Figure 69C)

Number of specimens: 1

This is a white metal disc of unknown function. Although badly corroded, it appears to be of stamped construction.

diameter: 3.66 cm

Bracket

Number of specimens: 1

This specimen is a bracket designed to be flush mounted and to allow two projections to slip between the bracket and the surface on which it is mounted. Mounting was accomplished by means of three holes, one in the center and one on either end.

length: 9.30 cm

Clip (Figure 71D)

Number of specimens: 1

This badly corroded artifact appears to be a clip or holder of some type, possibly one that was placed around the bottom of a candle so that it could be raised in the candlestick and the candle thus be burned down to the very end.

length: 5.00 cm

Spike

Number of specimens: 1

This is a large, hand forged spike with a badly battered top. The greater part of the incomplete specimen is round in cross section, becoming square near the broken end.

diameter: 2.36 cm

Washers (Figure 69D)

Number of specimens: 4

Three of the washers recovered from the pit are square, hand cut washers with holes of varying sizes. The remaining washer is round and may or may not be commercially manufactured.

Dimensions: 2.89 x 3.00 x .72 cm thick with 1.14 cm hole
2.87 x 2.89 x .56 cm thick with 1.19 cm hole
2.97 x 3.31 x 1.12 cm thick with 1.17 cm hole
5.53 cm diameter x .76 cm thick with 3.13 cm hole

Tack

Number of specimens: 1

This is a very small tack with a square shank. Although the tip is not present the specimen appears nearly complete.



Figure 70. A-B) Padlocks; C) bell clapper; D) key; E) lock escutcheon; F) padlock.

diameter of head: .41 cm
length: .91 cm

Clevis bolt (Figure 69F)

Number of specimens: 1

This specimen is a short, wide, threaded rod with an eyehole in the slightly wider and flattened, unthreaded portion. It has been classed as a clevis bolt in spite of the fact that the threads extend closer toward the eye than is common.

length: 7.06 cm
width: 1.38 cm

Bolt

Number of specimens: 1

This item has a head similar to a carriage bolt but has no threads present. The specimen is incomplete and threads may have been broken away.

head diameter: 2.58 cm
shaft diameter: 1.11 cm

Chains (Figure 69E)

Number of specimens: 6

Two sections of chain are represented among the assorted chain links. The first section is three links which are very consistent in size and may be commercially manufactured. The second series of joined links is larger and the links are of different sizes. These links appear to be hand forged although this is uncertain because they are very corroded. Three loose links appear to be of similar size and construction with one of these definitely hand forged. A single link, of a size between those of the two "chains", definitely is hand forged as it broke on the weld.

range of lengths of links of small link chain: 3.01 to 3.42 cm
range of lengths of links on large link chain: 6.35 to 9.40 cm
length of single midsize link: 5.81 cm

Center shank buckle (Figure 65G)

Number of specimens: 1

This incomplete specimen is made of white metal. The center shank does not appear to be offset although the specimen is badly corroded.

width: 1.15 cm (about 7/16 inch)

Door handle

Number of specimens: 1

This is a hand forged handle with one of the attachment holes remaining. It has a diamond shaped cross section and in general gives the impression of a rather delicate but functional handle. The mounting hole area expands slightly from the rest of the handle and then tapers beyond the hole to give the impression of a diamond shaped or pointed decoration.

width of handle: 1.32 cm

Lock escutcheon (Figure 70E)

Number of specimens: 1

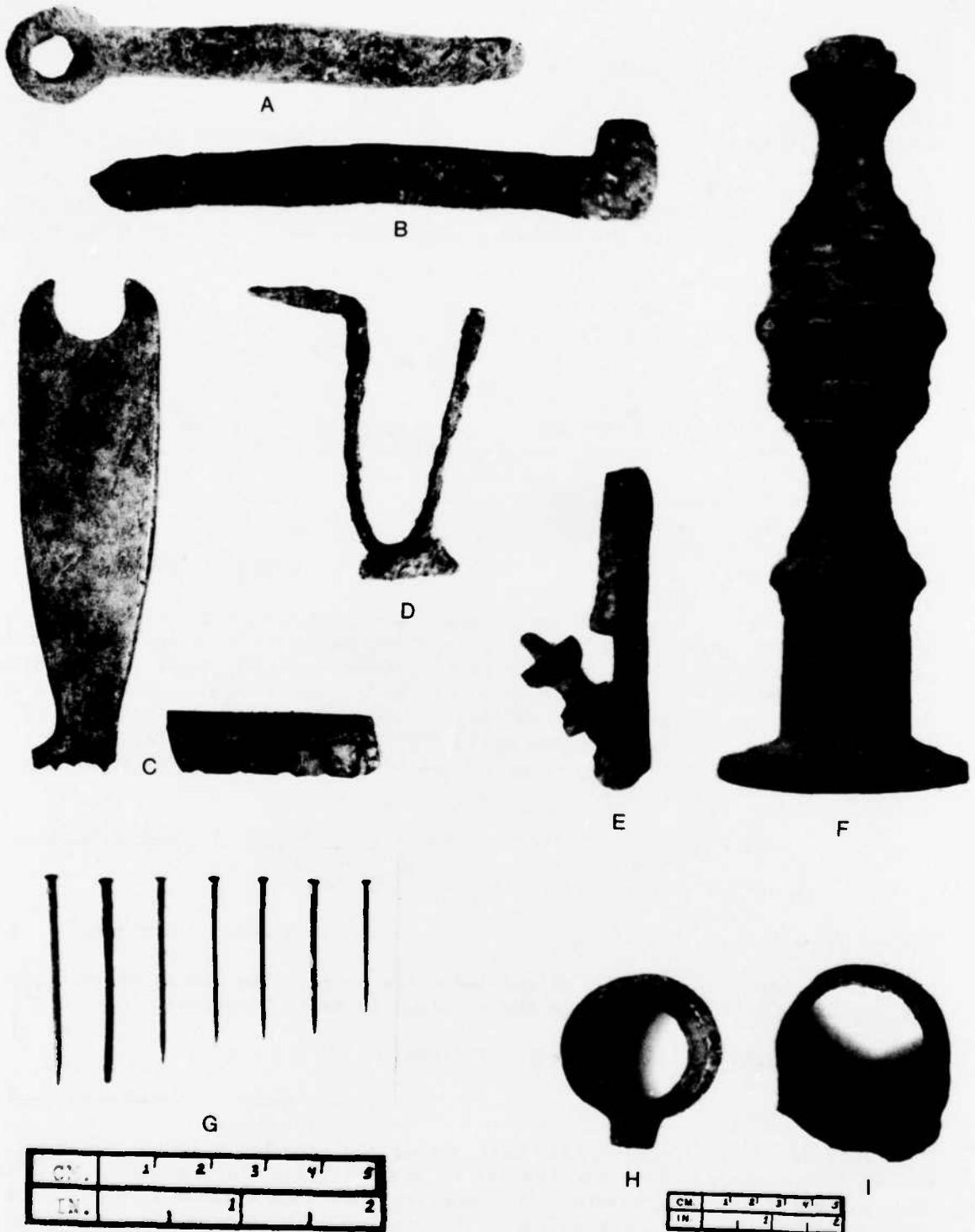


Figure 71. A) Forged eye; B) unidentified metal object; C) bone handle; D) clip; E) unidentified metal object; F) candlestick; G) straight pins; H-I) hoes.

This is a simple lock escutcheon with a single attachment hole above the key slot. There is a small rivet in the attachment hole indicating that the specimen was attached to something thin walled and probably made of metal rather than wood.

length: 4.08 cm
width: 1.42 cm

Holding wedges (Figures 72A-B)

Number of specimens: 2

These items have been termed "holding wedges" for want of a better name. Both are plano-convex in cross section, increasing in width and thickness from one end to the other. Both have sharply tapered tips as might be expected if they were used as wedges but utilized in places that were difficult to start. The taper seems relatively little until near the widened head where it increases rapidly. One specimen has a wider head than the other and in general seems more complete.

length of more complete specimen: 20.30 cm
width range of more complete specimen: 2.01 to 4.56 cm
length of less complete specimen: 18.80 cm
width range of less complete specimen: 2.12 to 3.40 cm

Clasp knives (Figure 73A-D)

Number of specimens: 4
(1 complete, 3 handle fragments, 1 blade)

The single virtually complete specimen has two blades and an antler handle. The remaining portion of one side of the handle is decorated with an elongated shield held in place by two small pins. There are no discernible inscriptions on the shield. The three handle fragments are rather amorphous with one being distinguished by its incomplete but rather great length of 11.50 cm.

The single clasp knife blade appears to be relatively complete, but too badly corroded to yield any mark information. Although the blade tip is abruptly terminated it does not appear to have been broken, or if broken it was reworked.

length of complete specimen: 9.32 cm
length of longer blade on complete specimen: 9.00 cm
estimated length of shorter blade on complete specimen: 6.30 cm
length of separated blade: 8.75 cm

Chisel

Number of specimens: 1

This specimen is the badly corroded remains of a narrow pointed, socket-mounted chisel. The square shank is clearly visible; however, there is only a hint of the final point bevel. Although the specimen is relatively heavy, there is a possibility that it was used as an arrow point, especially for fishing since the weight would add to, rather than detract from, the performance because most of the shooting would be aiming down.

length: 10.38 cm

Gimlets (Figure 73F-G)

Number of specimens: 2



CM.	1'	2'	3'	4'	5'
IN.	1	2	3	4	5

Figure 72. A-B) Holding wedges.



Figure 73. A-D) Clasp knives; E) axe; F-G) gimlets

Both have the handles and the majority of the shafts remaining. The larger one is very badly corroded and appears to be missing part of the screw tip, although the general proportions of the tool indicate that it is nearly complete. This is apparently a single piece moulded tool, possibly with a handle that was hexagonal in cross section.

The second specimen is complete and has a pewter handle in which a small rectangular hole has been cut and the steel shaft inserted. The area around the pewter handle clearly shows the distortion in the soft metal caused by the use of the tool.

length of cast specimen: 8.12 cm
width of handle of cast specimen: 5.56 cm
length of pewter handled specimen: 6.91 cm
width of pewter handle: 4.99 cm

Axe (Figure 73E)

Number of specimens: 1

This is a complete, single-bitte axe head with a moderate sized poll.

width across poll: 9.30 cm
total length (poll to blade): 19.50 cm

Hoes (Figures 71H-I)

Number of specimens: 2

Two tapered eyes of hoes or mattocks were recovered, although the blades of both specimens are missing. The mattock is very heavy and massive with the cutting edge parallel to the axis of the handle. The hoe has a blade remnant set perpendicular to the axis of the handle. While it is somewhat larger than the first specimen, it is not as massive.

diameter of mattock eye: 5.86 cm
length of mattock shaft hole: 3.06 cm
diameter of hoe eye: 7.11 cm
length of hoe shaft hole: 4.77 cm

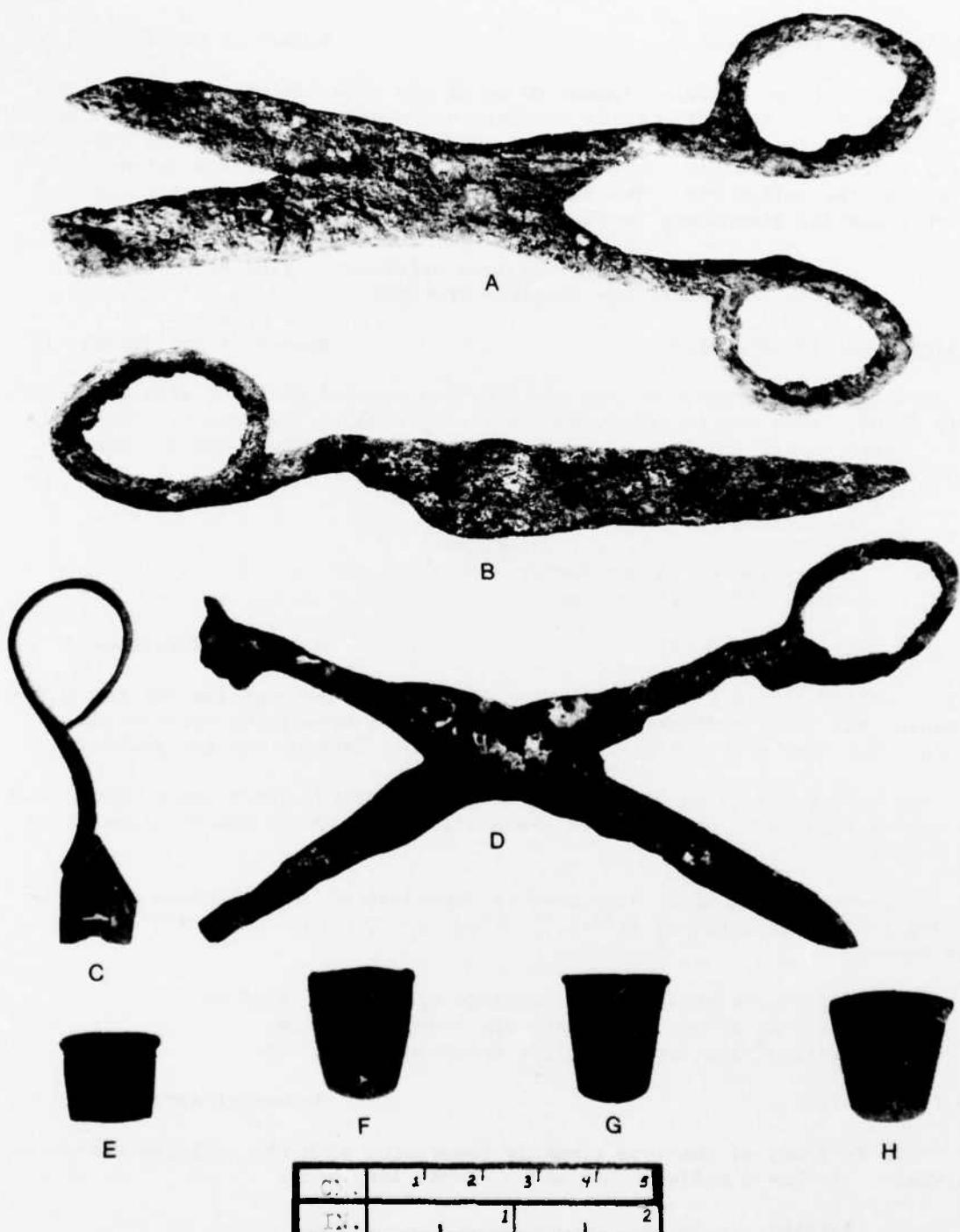
Scissors (Figures 74A-C)

Number of specimens: 4

Three of the specimens are common scissors of white metal and are roughly the same size, although one appears to have been of slightly lighter construction than the others. One pair is virtually complete; the length of its knife blade was measured. One complete knife blade was also recovered. The third pair is represented by a fragment of one blade.

The fourth specimen is half of a brass scissors that is much lighter than the first three. Only a portion of one-half of the tool remains, the scissors having been broken on the pivot pin. Although included here under scissors, this specimen may have been a candle snuffer and wick trimmer of the scissors type.

length of knife blade on complete scissors: 15.2 cm
length of knife blade on broken scissors: 15.1 cm



CH.	1	2	3	4	5
EN.	1	1	1	2	

Figure 74. A-D) Scissors; E-H) thimbles.

Thimbles (Figures 74E-H)

Number of specimens: 4

Three of these thimbles appear to be of the same variety and dimensions, although only one is sufficiently complete and undeformed to allow measurement. The fourth specimen has had the end cut away but differs also in the distribution of the textures surfaces. On this specimen the textured surface extends all the way to the rolled rim. The remaining portion indicated that the specimen had very similar dimensions to the complete specimen noted above.

diameter of most nearly complete specimen: 1.67 cm
length of most nearly complete specimen: 2.28 cm

Straight pins (Figure 71G)

Number of specimens: 16

Straight pins recovered from the pit have several distinct size clusterings. There is one brass pin in group, and that only a short fragment of shaft and head. Three of the other 15 pins are also fragments. The other 11 cluster around the following lengths:

about 2.40 cm (1 specimen)
about 2.80 to 3.10 cm (7 specimens)
about 3.40 cm (3 specimens)
about 3.80 cm (1 specimen)

Padlocks (Figures 70A-B, F)

Number of specimens: 3

Two of the locks are virtually complete except that one has the key guard missing. All three padlocks are heart shaped, all have brass escutcheons present, all have or had hinged lock bars and all have or had key guards.

The most complete specimen has a key guard marked with a crown under which are the letters "W R" and the word "PATENT". A portion of the key remains in the keyhole.

Padlocks of this style have been recovered at several Oklahoma sites including Fort Washita (Lopez 1975:253), Vandever-Haworth (Baugh 1970:42) and Fort Towson.

width of marked, nearly complete specimen: 7.40 cm
width of larger incomplete specimen: 7.72 cm
width of smaller incomplete specimen: 7.22 cm

Key (Figure 70D)

Number of specimens: 1

This is a key of the type commonly associated with the padlocks discussed elsewhere. It has a hollow shaft and a simple loop back.

length: 6.58 cm

Candlesticks (Figure 71F)

Number of specimens: 2

One specimen is a nearly complete turned brass candlestick. The cup that held the candle is represented by a brass disc, held on by a long white metal rivet with a brass burr on each end; the rivet runs the length of the turned

stick. The base of the stick is concave. In the process of cleaning the piece, the brass burr at the base and the rivet broke loose.

The second candlestick is represented only by a burr nearly identical to the one described above.

length of nearly complete candlestick: 12.77 cm
width of base of nearly complete candlestick: 4.36 cm

Nails

Number of specimens: 119

These are all square nails. Those large enough to size are listed below; 97 nails were too badly corroded or too fragmentary to be accurately sized.

size	number of nails
3d	1
4d	2
5d	2
6d	8
8d	5
9d	3
12d	1

Bucket

Number of specimens: 3
(minimum number of vessels: 1)

These specimens are all rod reinforced edges of a bucket or similar container. All are badly corroded and bent and thus no size (diameter) estimate is given.

HORSE TRAPPINGS

Horseshoes (Figures 75A)

Number of specimens: 5

The horseshoes all appear to be relatively light weight and they appear to be commercial blanks, one with a hand cut nail groove. All are badly corroded with detail nearly obscured by the corrosion. All are very nearly the same size. The light weight and similar size lead to speculation that the four nearly complete shoes may have come from one change of shoes of a riding horse.

width: 12.50 cm
length: 12.00 cm

Bridle bits (Figures 75C-D, G)

Number of specimens: 7

Five of the bits are represented by rings with portions of flexible mouths remaining or by portions of flexible mouths. The remaining ring includes a portion of the mouth and a spur on one side and may be the remains of a snaffle bit. A single bridle bit cheek was also recovered from the pit. The mouth has been broken away from the cheek very cleanly, probably along the original weld.

length of side cheek: 3.70 cm
width of snaffle bit (one side to center eye x 2): 16.44 cm

Harness buckles (Figures 75D-F)

Number of specimens: 14

All of the buckles charted in this group are considered to be common harness or utility buckles. All have single, side mounted tongues. Measurements were made on the interior of the buckles and these dimensions are given in inches to correspond with the strap widths that were used in the buckles. Metric equivalents are presented in parentheses. Other buckles are discussed elsewhere.

size	number of specimens with rollers	total number of specimens
1-1/4 in. (3.18 cm)	3	4
1-1/8 in. (2.86 cm)	2	2
7/8 in. (2.22 cm)	2	3
3/4 in. (1.91 cm)	1	1
5/8 in. (1.59 cm)	1	3
1/2 in. (1.27 cm)	0	1
3/8 in. (0.95 cm)	0	1

Bag clip (Figure 75E)

Number of specimens: 1

This brass bag clip is an attractively moulded specimen with a scale-like design moulded in. In general it has an Oriental cast, a decorative motif popular in the first half of the 1800s. This variety of clip has been found in numerous sites, but not in such a fine and polished form.

length: 6.42 cm
width: 2.99 cm

"D" buckles (Figure 76W)

Number of specimens: 2

Both of the "D" buckles recovered have white metal tongues side mounted over a small indentation in the straight portion of the brass buckle. One specimen is complete.

interior width: 2.32 cm (about 7/8 in.)
length: 3.16 cm (about 1.25 in.)

"O" rings (Figure 75F)

Number of specimens: 4

All of these are white metal rings.

diameters: 3.01 cm
3.76 cm
5.43 cm
5.68 cm

"D" ring

Number of specimens: 1

This is a standard white metal "D" ring.

width along axis of "D": 3.29 cm

Slotted wedges (Figures 75H-I)

Number of specimens: 3

These three specimens all appear to be the ends of similar objects, although the nature of the object is unknown. Each is a massive rod of white metal with a relatively short slot or eye cut into one end. All appear to be relatively crude and hand forged.

The only proposed function of these items is that they represent one end of the piece which holds the ring in the center of an ox yoke. Some kind of pin would be pushed through the slot to hold this piece and the ring in position.

1.71 to 1.88 cm width at slot
1.60 to 2.06 cm maximum length of slot

Spur (Figure 75B)

Number of specimens: 1

This is the remains of a common spur, consisting of one side portion where the boot straps were attached. The specimen is solid brass and moulded in one piece. A spur virtually identical to this but made of iron was recovered in the north parade ground structure at Fort Washita (Lewis 1975:52-53).

total length: 5.57 cm
length of buckle: 1.97 cm
width of buckle: 1.58 cm

PERSONAL ADORNMENT

Bone buttons (Figures 76C-G, J-N)

Number of specimens: 10

Three of the specimens have five holes each. Two of these have rounded edges and an interior decorative band around the inset area where the holes are placed. The other five-holed button has a gently curving back with an inset center where the holes are placed. None of the sets of holes in the five-holed buttons are well centered and on one of these specimens the holes have been placed outside of the apparent intended area.

Six of the bone buttons have four holes, including five that appear to be of the same variety. The four large and one small buttons have gently rounded backs with flat fronts and well centered indentations for the four holes. Holes are well spaced and well placed in the central indentation.

A single four-holed specimen has rounded edges and a decorative interior band. One bone button fragment with either four or five holes was also recovered.

diameter of rounded five-holed buttons: 2.00 cm
1.57 cm
diameter of flat five-holed button: 1.72 cm
diameter range of large flat four-holed buttons (4 specimens): 1.69 to 1.77 cm
diameter of small flat four-holed button: 1.35 cm
diameter of rounded four-holed button: 1.40 cm

Shell buttons (Figure 76R, lower row)

Number of specimens: 4

All of the shell buttons are small four-holed buttons. Three have carved

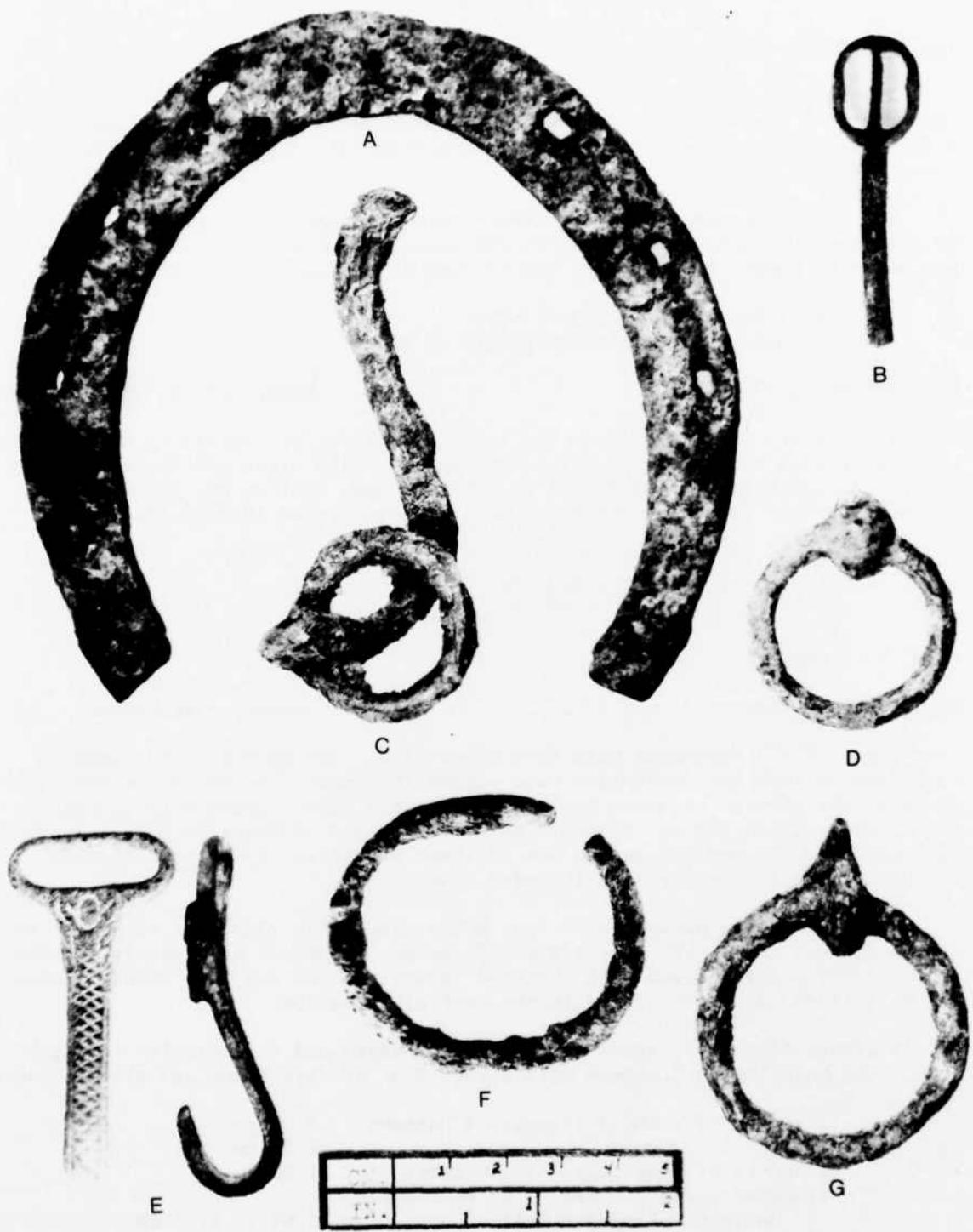


Figure 75. A) Horseshoe; B) spur; C-D) bridle bits; E) bag clip; F) "O" ring; G) bridle bit.

decorations consisting of curved marks or raised areas bordered by curved marks. One button does not have all of the holes drilled completely through, but rather the button appears to have slipped and two of the holes run together, both coming out on the opposite face at an odd angle. The fourth specimen is a small portion of an undecorated button.

diameter range: .08 to 1.00 cm

Pewter buttons (Figures 76 O, Q)

Number of specimens: 2

Although they are of different sizes, both are four-holed, cast buttons. Mould marks are present on both buttons.

diameters: 1.31 cm
1.77 cm

Uniform buttons (Figures 76H-I, P)

Number of specimens: 6

Five of the uniform buttons are one-piece cast military buttons of white metal; they are so badly corroded that virtually all detail has been lost. The remaining two-piece button is a relatively well preserved Dragoon button. The front has the typical eagle behind a shield on which is a large "D". The back is marked "SCOVILLS***" set around a row of dots, all centering around the loop.

diameter of complete one-piece button: 1.58 cm
diameter of two-piece button: 1.35 cm

Metal buttons (Figures 76A-B)

Number of specimens: 6

All six of the non-uniform metal buttons recovered are of different types. Two of them are of white metal and are corroded so badly that further description is impossible. Two large gilded buttons were manufactured by the same company and are marked "BENEDICT & BURNHAM EXTRA"; both have floral patterns and loops rather than holes.

Both of the remaining specimens are brass discs. One is plain with a hole in the center; it is interpreted as a button back. The second is a simple brass disc with a plain front and a loop and the lettering "EXTRA * COL-U-*" on the back.

diameter of gilded buttons: 2.23 cm
2.00 cm
diameter of plain brass disc: .94 cm
diameter of brass disc with loop: 1.12 cm

Glass buttons (Figure 76R, upper row)

Number of specimens: 13

Eleven of the glass buttons, with nine complete or nearly so, are of the same variety. These are plain four-holed buttons with a small central indented area where the holes are placed. These buttons are of two sizes with ten of the larger size and one of the smaller size.

One specimen is similar to those described above except that it has a rippled edge giving it a much more decorative appearance.

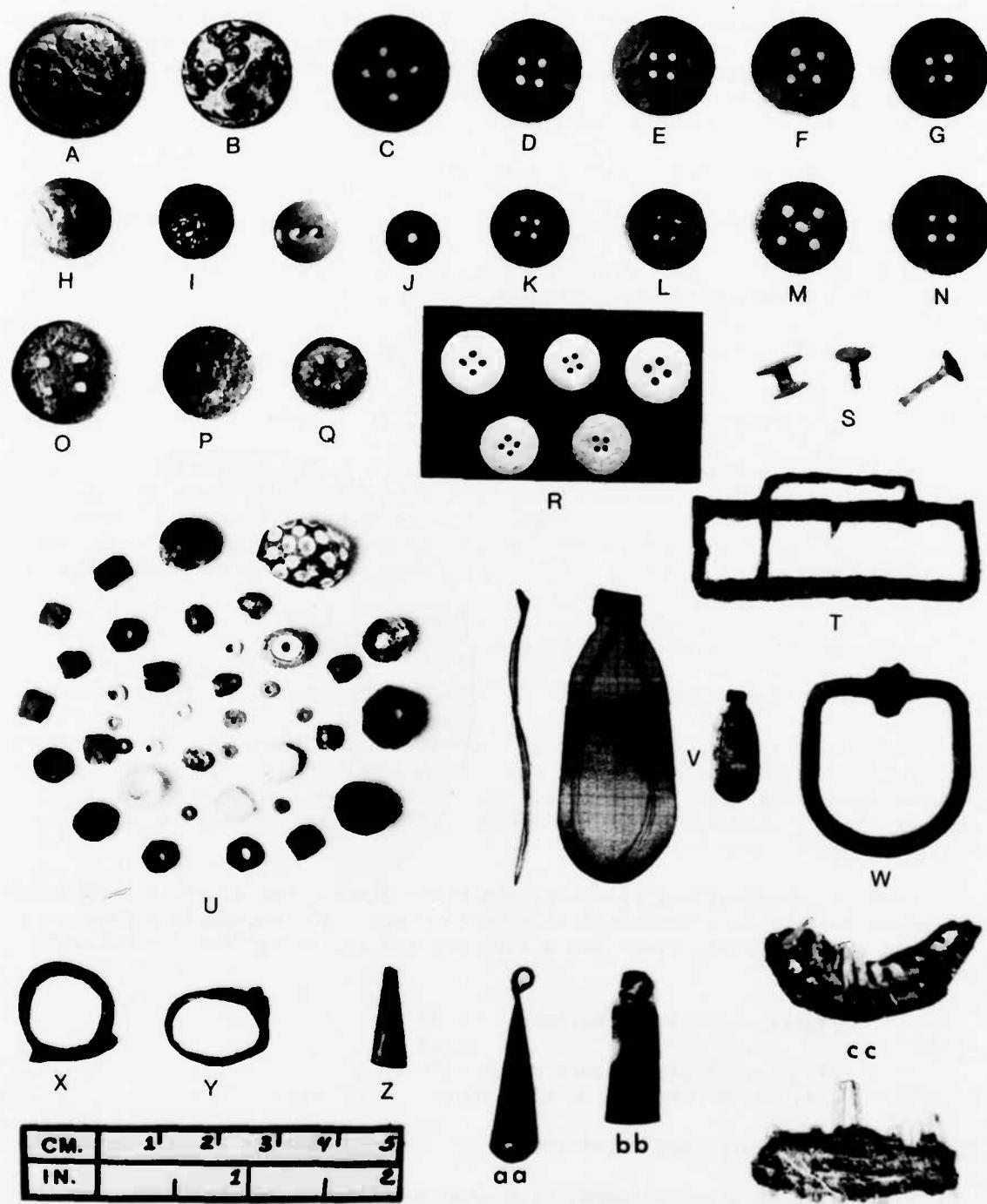


Figure 76. A-B) Metal buttons; C-G) bone buttons; H-I) uniform buttons; J-N) bone buttons; O) pewter button; P) uniform button; Q) pewter button; R) glass buttons, upper row; shell buttons, lower row; S) garment rivets; T) suspender buckle; U) trade beads; V) decorative silver; W) "D" buckle; X-Y) finger rings; Z-AA) decorative silver; BB) polished stone; CC) shoe heel; glass button, unmarked.

A single two-holed glass button was recovered. This is a plain biconvex button with a shallow groove between the holes. It is made of blue glass.

diameter range of large four-holed buttons (10 buttons): 1.05 to 1.12 cm
diameter of small four-holed button: .94 cm
diameter of rippled four-holed button: 1.08 cm
diameter of blue two-holed button: 1.10 cm

Garment eye Number of specimens: 1

This is a common brass garment eye. The edges are slightly rolled to hold the eye in place in the fabric.

diameter: .65 cm

Garment rivets (Figure 76S) Number of specimens: 4

One of the rivets is very well made with the burr and the rivet being very well smoothed. The remaining three rivets are more crude, with the peened ends of the rivet showing clearly on the outside of the burr. One of these three is similar to the well-made specimen in size and shape, while two are much lighter in weight.

width of burr on well-made rivet: .86 cm
width of burr on heavier crude rivet: .87 cm
width of burr on lighter crude rivets: .64 cm (2 specimens)

Loop hook eye Number of specimens: 1

This is a common and complete hook eye made of brass and virtually identical to those available today.

total length: .78 cm

Garment buckle Number of specimens: 1

This is a flattened center shank buckle of the type that commonly has no tongue but rather relies on friction to hold the strapping in place. As is typical, the specimen has a slight curvature to enhance its holding power. The buckle is incomplete.

Suspender buckle (Figure 76T) Number of specimens: 1

This incomplete specimen is a typical suspender buckle with only one remaining of the three narrow tongues designed to pierce the fabric of the suspender.

width: 5.16 cm

Shoe heel (Figure 76CC) Number of specimens: 6
(fragments from one heel?)

All of these consist of one or two rows of brass shoe nails through portions

of leather materials. Curvature is the attribute used to assign the fragments to a heel rather than to some other portion of the shoe.

Finger rings (Figures 76X-Y)

Number of specimens: 2

The specimens differ radically in condition, with one having very little corrosion and the other being virtually corroded away. The better preserved specimen consists of a small brass rod that had been flattened and then bent to form the ring.

The second specimen is also of brass, but is more slender and badly corroded. This specimen appears to be more sophisticated, possibly of commercial manufacture. Like the better preserved specimen, this one consists of a brass rod or wire bent to form the ring. Unlike the first specimen, there is no overlap to allow for sizing, but rather this specimen has enlarged areas at the point where the ends meet.

diameter: 1.30 cm (2 specimens)

Decorative silver (Figures 76V, Z, AA)

Number of specimens: 3

Two of the specimens have the same teardrop form. The complete specimen is a carefully made hollow teardrop formed by a conical shape with a rounded piece soldered on the open end to form a teardrop and a wire loop on top. The second specimen is similar in construction, with a portion of the wire attachment loop remaining but broken off level to the top of the cone. The wire loop on the broken specimen is of ferric metal.

The third specimen is an elongated oval of silver with a brass loop soldered on the rear to form a pendant. Three rows of fine engraving are visible along the edge of the piece on one side; they appear to have been created by a single tool, possibly with a rocking motion.

length of complete teardrop: 2.94 cm (less wire loop)
length of silver oval: 1.77 cm

Trade beads (Figure 76U)

Number of specimens: 40

Most of the bead types found have been described in other publications from sites both in and out of Oklahoma. This report will lean heavily on Good's (1972) work at the Guebert site where, with two exceptions, beads similar to those found have been recovered and described. Numbers of types refer to Good's (1972:105-129) bead descriptions. Length and ranges are measured from end to end along the axis of the hole.

Type 10: 2 specimens. These are translucent, dark blue faceted beads with 20 and 22 facets respectively. They measure .74 cm and .77 cm respectively.

Type 11: 6 specimens. These beads have two layers, with the inside being a pale opaque blue and the faceted exterior, a translucent blue. They are faceted in a manner similar to type 10 but with fewer facets, and they range in length from .41 to .53 cm.

Type 14: 5 specimens. These are similar to type 11 but lack the two layers of glass and are somewhat darker. None appear to be moulded. The beads measure

from .30 to .53 cm.

Type 21: 2 specimens. These two beads resemble type 10 except that they are colorless. They have 18 facets each and measure .58 and .77 cm respectively.

Type 23: 1 specimen. This deep magenta bead does not appear to be moulded, but rather is a mandrel-wound, pressed faceted bead. There are more than 21 facets on the specimen which measures .62 cm.

Type 54: 1 specimen. This bead has been assigned to type 54 in spite of the fact that it appears somewhat more opaque than those pictured by Good (1972: Color Plate 4). It is believed that the opacity is largely from weathering and was not an attribute of the original specimen. The bead is round and measures .74 cm.

Type 62: 7 specimens. These pale blue, small beads are of relatively consistent size with the exception of one which is somewhat larger. The large specimen measures .28 cm while the range on the small specimens is from .17 to .21 cm.

Type 107: 4 specimens. These beads are badly weathered, but the two layers (the white inner layer and the thin, clear outer layer) are clearly visible on three specimens and show on portions of the fourth. The specimens measure .23 to .33 cm.

Type 129: 2 specimens. These two brick red beads are wound and there is no evidence that there was more than one color of glass used in the bead, as was the case with some of this type noted by Good. The beads measure .76 and .96 cm.

Type 130: 1 specimen. This badly weathered specimen has the white interior and red exterior found in the type. The specimen measures .19 cm.

Type 131: 1 specimen. This compound bead consists of a white inner layer and a red outer layer. It is olive-shaped and measures .60 cm.

Three types of beads were recovered that are not described by Good. The first type includes six red barrel-shaped beads. They are made of one layer of red glass and appear to be of wound construction. The specimens measure .44 to .51 cm.

One aqua bead was recovered. This round specimen is constructed from a single color of glass and does not appear to be of wound construction. The specimen measures .45 cm.

The last specimen is a complex bead consisting of a reddish or purple base into which has been set small complex dots of other glass colors. These dots consist of a red or green core set into a white border with the entire color dot then set into the bead. It is shaped like a flattened football with blunted ends. There are thirty-nine color dots, the arrangement of which is roughly linear, parallel to the long axis.

length: 1.63 cm

Polished stone (Figure 76BB)

Number of specimens: 1

This is a cross sectional fragment of polished stone of unknown function.

The finished edge is double beveled and the grinding marks show clearly under a hand lens.

width: 2.72 cm
thickness: .42 cm

RECREATIONAL ITEMS

Smoking pipes (Figures 77A-I)

Number of specimens: 56

Many of the pipes found appear to be identical to those produced at Point Pleasant (a 19th century kiln in Ohio) and reported by Thomas and Burnett (1972). These pipes will be discussed first, utilizing Thomas and Burnett's style numbers.

AN-5: This anthropomorphic pipe form has a grey paste and a brown glaze.

AN-20: This is a nearly complete anthropomorphic pipe with a red-buff paste and unglazed finish.

GD-1 and GD-3: Five red-buff and three grey nearly complete specimens as well as two red-buff and three grey sherds have a very similar pattern to GD-1 and GD-3. The stem portions were similar to GD-3 but bowls (represented on only two specimens) more closely resemble GD-1 except that they have only one band at the top of the bowl. One grey paste specimen appears to be salt glazed.

GD-22: Four sherds with a feather-like pattern resemble most clearly this Point Pleasant type. Two of the sherds have a grey unglazed paste and two have a grey paste with a brown glaze.

GD-23: A single salt glazed bowl fragment with a brown glaze has been classed in this group.

GD-25: Three sherds with portions of GD-25 patterns all seem to represent separate pipes. The sherds have a grey paste and a light brown glaze.

GD-26: These three sherds represent two pipes, one with grey unglazed paste and one with grey paste covered with a brown glaze.

GD-29: This stem fragment has the band of decoration found around the stem of type GD-29. The specimen has a tan paste with a dark brown glaze.

GD-30: Two stems, both unglazed with grey paste, have the chevron pattern found on this type.

PL-2(?): A single plain sherd has been classed as PL-2. This specimen has a red-buff paste with a salt glaze but the spacing of the bands at the stem seems more open than shown on the specimen pictured by Thomas and Burnett (1972:27, Figure 8-h).

PL-7: One specimen with a grey paste and brown glaze closely matches the form of PL-7.

Six assorted bowl fragments appear to be from pipes similar to those described above but they cannot be tied to a specific type. Three are plain (two unglazed, tan paste specimens and one grey unglazed specimen) and three have



Figure 77. A-I) Smoking pipes; J) gaming piece; K) harmonica; L-O) marbles.

designs (one anthropomorphic with brown glaze and red-buff paste; one brown glazed with grey paste and a pattern similar to GD-25; and a rim banded specimen with grey paste and salt glaze).

Two stem fragments were also recovered which cannot be related to specific types. One is grey paste with brown glaze and the other is unglazed with tan paste. Seven body sherds (three with grey paste and brown glaze, one of unglazed red-buff paste, two of unglazed grey paste and one of tan glazed buff paste) were also recovered but could not be related to a specific type.

Four glazed pipes in unusual colors and paste were recovered that are not considered related to the pipes of Point Pleasant. The first of these is an anthropomorphic elbow pipe with a light cream paste and a green glaze. The figure has an Oriental cast with almond eyes and high cheekbones. The second large fragment is also an anthropomorphic pipe fragment; in this case a clear glaze, possibly lead, has been used on an orange or orange-buff paste. As with the green specimen the features of the face have a definite Oriental cast. This face has high cheekbones and a drooping moustache, typical of a stereotyped Oriental man. Two very small sherds, one of cream paste with orange-buff glaze and one of cream paste with dark brown glaze, were also found but are too small to allow additional description.

Seven kaolin pipe fragments were recovered: four bowl body fragments, two stem fragments, and one fragment from the bottom of a bowl. Hole size in the stem fragments indicates that at least two pipes are represented but beyond this there is little information to be gained from the fragments.

The single aboriginal manufactured specimen consists of roughly half of a pipe bowl. It has a grey exterior and a grey-buff interior. The paste ranges from a reddish-buff to a grey buff in color and is tempered with very fine sand. The bowl has a slightly flaring rim. In general the size of the specimen is consistent with the trade elbow pipes found in the pit.

Harmonica (Figure 77K)

Number of specimens: 1

The musical instrument is represented by a portion of the interior plate. This plate has small slots and the remaining portions punched from the slots. Only three slots are present on the recovered fragment.

Marbles (Figures 77L-0)

Number of specimens: 25

Marbles are divided by material: commercial ceramic, aboriginal ceramic, and stone. The only decorated marble is of commercial ceramic manufacture and consists of a faint "bull's eye pattern on the largest specimen. Aboriginal ceramic marbles are either clay tempered or untempered and red-buff or grey-buff in color.

diameters:

commercial
ceramic

aboriginal
ceramic

stone

1.84 cm

1.38 cm

1.34 cm

1.85 cm (two marbles)

1.77 cm

1.48 cm

1.90 cm

1.96 cm

1.52 cm

2.53 cm	four fragments	1.53 cm (two marbles) 1.55 cm 1.57 cm 1.66 cm (two marbles) 1.68 cm 1.71 cm fragments
---------	----------------	---

Gaming piece (Figure 77J) Number of specimens: 1

This gaming piece appears to have been shaped from a sherd of an annular vessel. A band of blue predominates with a small portion of white and black along one edge. The sherd appears to have been first broken to a rough shape and then ground to the finished round shape.

Gaming pieces such as this have not been recorded for Oklahoma but are noted as having occurred on earlier sites such as the Guebert site in Illinois which is dated to the 18th century (Good 1972:178).

diameter: 2.02 cm

MISCELLANEOUS METAL

Metal rods Number of specimens: 3

Three straight metal rods were recovered, one of brass and two of white metal. The brass rod has been slightly flattened on one end and cut partway through and snapped on the other to produce a nipple-like end. The longer of the white metal rods appears unaltered and the shorter of the white metal rods has a gentle taper.

length of brass rod: 36.90 cm
diameter of brass rod: .83 cm
length of long white metal rod: 35.10 cm
diameter of long white metal rod: .77 cm
length of short white metal rod: 18.40 cm
diameter of short white metal rod: .58 to .94 cm

Square bar Number of specimens: 1

This is a length of square rod of white metal. The rod has a gentle curve with a short portion of one end flattened and a segment of the other end bent perpendicular to the axis of the curve.

length: 87.00 cm

Wire Number of specimens: 1

The fragments are white metal wire in various diameters, lengths, and stages of bent.

range of diameters: .14 to .40 cm

Zinc fragment Number of specimens: 1

This specimen is a sheet of zinc from which several shapes have been cut. It does not appear to have ever served any other function.

Brass fragment

Number of specimens: 1

This fragment consists of a piece of brass of unknown shape folded in upon itself and then folded around a ferric metal item. The ferric metal item is badly corroded and any evidence of its original use has been totally lost.

Brass wire

Number of specimens: 1

This is a small piece of brass wire or a small part of a moulded brass ornament.

length: 3.70 cm
diameter: .41 cm

Rolled brass

Number of specimens: 1

This is a very small piece of rolled brass with a hole placed perpendicular to the long axis of the tube. A flattened area on the side of the tube appears to be the start of another hole.

length: 1.82 cm
diameter: .17 cm

Decorative lead fragment

Number of specimens: 1

One small fragment of lead has decorative moulding. The edge appears to have been cut and the extant fragment looks more like the rejected waste than the utilized portion.

Rolled lead

Number of specimens: 1

A rolled sheet of lead forms a small, badly distorted tube. The tube does not appear to have been formed around a wire rod because it is so uneven.

length: 2.26 cm
diameter: .72 cm

Unidentified metal objects (Figures 71B, E)

Number of specimens: 8

These eight objects have odd shapes and unknown functions. Although all are badly corroded they can be described.

Object 1: This specimen is a white metal "L" shaped rod which has the long arm of the "L" flattened with a hole in the center.

total length: 9.50 cm

Object 2: This is a stamped white metal disc with one squared side as if it were part of a larger item. There is a hole in the center.

diameter: 1.71 cm

Object 3: This is a white metal object formed by three parts. The first is a looped strap with one side longer than the other; the second is a two-armed, cross shaped piece; and the third is a rivet or pin holding the other two pieces together at the end of the long arm of the loop.

total length: 5.71 cm

Object 4: This is a small, spoon-shaped fragment of white metal with a tab bent over and broken off. The cross section is concave.

width: 1.06 cm

Object 5: This small disc is made of brass and has an appendage to one side. The impression is that it might have served as a spacer or intermediate washer on something that involved pivoting parts.

diameter 7.80 cm

Object 6: This specimen is a small hand forged "L" shaped fragment with no apparent function. The end of the "L" is wider and thicker than the other parts of the object.

length: 9.93 cm

Object 7: This is an "S" shaped strap with broadened ends. Two rivets remain in one end of the specimen and indicate that it was riveted onto relatively thin material.

Object 8: This tapered specimen is the remains of a larger item that was riveted to wood or metal. Since the rivet is relatively long, the material was probably wood.

length of rivet: 1.78 cm

Strapping

Number of specimens: 18

These fragments of metal strapping are probably originally from barrels.

width range: 30 to 32 mm

Metal fragments

Number of specimens: 85

All of these specimens are amorphous metal fragments. Seventeen are relatively large and flat., although none is over 30 cm in any one dimension.

CONCLUSIONS

The analysis of the trash pit materials had three major goals: 1) to date the deposit, 2) to offer if possible some information about the relative economic status of its creators, and 3) to determine if possible the ethnic origin of the people who contributed to the pit. The analyses were partly successful as described below.

Dating

The dating of the site is not extremely difficult. Ceramic marks are the most accurate indicators of age at the site, in particular the marks on the flow blue vessels. These vessels had no wear on either the inside of the cup depression or on any of the foot rings for any of the vessels. It appears that the vessels were broken in shipment and never used. Given this circumstance, the manufacturer's date for the mark as noted by Godden (1964:150) from the "1840s onwards" until 1864 reasonably brackets the trash pit from the chronological standpoint.

Two plain white sherds provide dates of 1845 and 1848, both from dated Davenport marks. On an incomplete Davenport mark, the period can still be firmly placed before 1860 when the practice of placing date marks on Davenport china was discontinued.

The cup-corner vessel as represented by several shell-edged sherds was also popular in the 1840s. Generally speaking, the more popular form before this time was an oval with relatively straight sides on the long axis. It should be noted that while the cut-corner shape was most popular in the 1840s, platters tend to have longer lives than plates and other more commonly used vessel forms.

Additional support of the pre-1860 date for the pit comes from a study by Price (1979) of the ceramics of the Ozark border region. In summarizing her ceramic sequence for the Ozark border land, Price (1979:30) considers brightly colored transfer printed sherds, sponge decorated vessels, bright polychrome hand-painted vessels and both blue and green shell-edged (edge decorated) decoration to be diagnostic of the period 1830 to 1860. This fits relatively well with the assemblage for the trash pit. The latter part of the period (post-1840 or 1850) is characterized by the addition of flow blue, stamped and plain embossed vessels (*Ibid*). This narrowing of the period also seems to fit the assemblage for the trash pit, as there are both flow blue and a small amount of moulded white ware in the assemblage, but not the large amount of plain white ware that characterizes the post-1870 period.

Other datable material includes the gilded buttons which are marked "Benedict and Burnham Extra". These buttons were manufactured in Connecticut between 1843 and 1849 (Luscomb 1967:174). The military buttons recovered all seem to date to the pre-1860 period but only one, the two-piece dragoon button, can be well dated. This button was specified in G.O. No. 31 A.G.O. 1851 which reads "Buttons for officers, -gilt, convex; devise a spread eagle with the letter D, for Dragoons, on the shield; large size, seven-eighths of an inch in exterior diameter; small size, one-half inch. For enlisted men - yellow; large size, three-fourths of an inch in exterior diameter; small size, fifty-five hundredth of an inch" (General Order quoted from Albert 1969:65). Dragoon regiments were authorized in 1833, 1836, and finally in conjunction with the war with Mexico (and for the duration only) in 1847. Both of the regular

regiments were designated cavalry in 1861 (Albert 1969:65). Dragoon buttons were utilized for the entire period, but after 1854 only officers used the pattern described above (Albert 1969:65).

Economic status

Although the material from the trash pit appears to be of better quality than is commonly found on Oklahoma sites of the period 1830 to 1860, the lack of certain comparative data (in particular, vessel form data) greatly inhibits the conclusions that can be drawn from the trash pit in terms of the relative economic status of the household(s). The problem is further complicated by the fact that only the trash pit was excavated. Information on the size of the related dwelling unit(s) and the relationship of the trash pit to other features were beyond the scope of the excavation, and probably material that would yield such information is inundated.

It was suspected that vessel counts from the trash pit would be somewhat reflective of the quality of material discarded. The assumption was that serving vessels and other odd pieces would be more common in a residence of higher economic status. A total vessel list was constructed for the trash pit (Table 1) but while the basic types of vessels found at other sites in Oklahoma are available in site reports, specific vessel counts are not. Thus vessel form was abandoned as a fruitful area for relative status differentiation, at least until more detailed historic site reports are available for Oklahoma.

Next an effort was made to determine whether or not the decorated ceramic frequencies differ significantly from those at other sites in the same time period in Oklahoma. Utilizing only the decorated types from four sites (Pate-Roden, Harvey, AT-50 and Vandever-Haworth (Posey was not included because flow blue could not be separated out in the descriptions), the percentages of decorated types were calculated utilizing the following categories: 1) edge decorated, 2) sponge and sponge stamped, 3) hand painted, 4) annular, 5) flow blue, 6) transfer printed, and 7) miscellaneous decorated ceramics (Table 2). These percentages were then averaged and the result was used as the "expected frequency" for the trash pit distribution. An unexpectedly high χ^2 value of 26.130 was obtained indicating that there is indeed a significant deviation for the trash pit sample from other sites of the same time period in Oklahoma.

Inspection reveals that the greatest deviation is in sponge and sponge stamped ware and transferware, both of which have lower frequencies in the trash pit than in other sites of the same period. Edge decorated ware, hand-painted ware and flow blue all have greater frequencies than expected when contrasted with other sites in Oklahoma.

While the overall assemblage from the pit fits Price's (1979:30) general description for the two ceramic periods 1830 to 1850 and 1850 to 1870, the datable material seems to fall largely into the period 1840 to 1850. At the same time, the frequency distribution of the decorated ceramics seems to resemble more the period 1850 to 1870. The operating assumption is that higher economic status allowed the purchase of items when they were just beginning to come into vogue. Thus the frequency of goods at these sites at any given point in time will be one that becomes more common at a later time. Given this assumption, it seems reasonable to assign a higher (or at least higher than average) economic status to the creators of the PS-212 trash pit.

Table 1. Identified vessels from PS-212 trash pit.

Vessel form	Number	Percentage
plates	15	20
bowls	16	22
mug	1	1
cups	15	20
pitchers	6	8
tureen	1	1
saucers	7	9
teapot	1	1
platters	2	3
small plates	10	14
	—	—
Totals	74	99

Still, different frequency distributions within Oklahoma (that is, in comparing this site with four others mentioned above) may be the result more of geographical placement than economic condition. This, however, brings the status argument full circle, since historical information (see DeRosier 1970 and Debo 1934) reveals that the better situated areas such as those near rivers were settled by economically more capable individuals who moved to Indian Territory ahead of the general removal and settled in these better locations.

Ethnic identity

Exact tribal identification of the residents of the site is difficult if not impossible. Indeed, simply determining whether or not the residents were Indian is difficult unless the presence of aboriginal pottery is accepted at face value as proof of Indian occupation.

At PS-212 the situation is particularly complex. The site is along Gaines Creek, an area close to the border between the Choctaw and Creek Nations. The site lies approximately 17.7 km within the border of the Choctaw Nation. Prior to 1855, the site was in the Chickasaw District of the Choctaw Nation. Thus there is the possibility that the trash pit is of Choctaw or Chickasaw origin.

Artificially, the only material recovered that can be specifically related to a tribe are the sherds of McIntosh Roughened and McIntosh Smoothed, types commonly found in Oklahoma Creek sites and recorded in various collections. Thus the possibility exists of a Creek origin for the pit.

Wright (1952) has noted that permission for other tribes to settle in the Choctaw Nation would have had to have been granted by the Choctaw Nation government. Wright (1952:413) notes that several prominent Creek families had married into Chickasaw families that settled, with permission, in the area of Gaines Creek. Thus the presence of Creek ceramics may indicate a relationship with the Chickasaw.

Finally, the possibility cannot be ruled out that the trash pit was not of Indian origin at all, but rather was created by one of the many whites known to have settled in Indian Territory.

Summary

The dating of the site was accomplished by utilization of both individual datable artifacts and by the general composition of the artifact assemblage. This was facilitated by the fact that studies in both Oklahoma and other nearby states have stressed chronological aspects and there was much comparative material available.

Statements concerning the economic status of the creators of the pit were only partly successful. These people probably enjoyed a better economic situation than many of the other settlers in the same time period in Oklahoma. Support for this statement comes from an assemblage which, while it fits into the established time frame, seems to indicate that goods were very "current". In general the artifact frequencies seem to reflect a time period near the more modern end of the projected range. Further support comes from the position of the settlement, namely along a major water course where historical evidence indicates settlement by more prominent and economically more capable people. Efforts at firmer statements regarding the status of the creators of the pit

were frustrated by a lack of data, both comparative material from other sites and data concerning how this particular pit related to the other features of the site.

Finally, efforts to determine the ethnic identity of the creators of the trash pit met with total frustration. Historical sources indicate that this part of the Choctaw Nation was not settled exclusively by Choctaws. The site's location near the border of the Creek Nation as well as its situation along a major water course increases the chances that it was occupied by non-Choctaws or possibly by non-Indians. Ethnic identification of archaeological remains in Oklahoma is not a new problem (see for example Rohrbaugh and others 1971:136; Lees 1975:103-104). It is a problem that will be resolved only by implementation of a broad based research design aimed specifically at this problem.

CEMETERY AREA AND SURFACE COLLECTION

INTRODUCTION

At the time of the excavation of the trash pit, an exposed and previously disturbed cemetery was eroding from the shore at the same location. Material described in this section of the report was collected from that area. All of the material was collected as a single unit in the field by the excavators of the trash pit, Gregory Perino and Jerry Caffey. Material was washed and basic processing was accomplished at the Museum of the Red River.

Interest in the material centers on the possibility that the vessels represented in the collection were placed as grave offerings at the time of interment and broken in the disturbance noted above or were used as vases or similar containers as long as interest in the cemetery persisted. According to the Corps of Engineers who moved some of the graves, the only surviving data concerning the graves are the names "B.E. Harper" and "Viola E. Sherrell". No dates are available.

In general, the objects from the cemetery area are smaller in size than the objects from the pit. Water wear on the cemetery area material ranges from very slight to very severe, frequently on specimens of the same class. An effort was made to cross match those specimens from classes that occurred in both the cemetery area and the trash pit; however, no matches could be found. Perino indicates that although the trash pit was nearly complete at the time of excavation, some of the material had washed out and mixed with the cemetery material.

ARTIFACT DESCRIPTIONS

Butt hinges

Number of specimens: 2

These are both common six hole butt hinges. Both are three knuckle hinges with fixed pins. The larger has five screws still in place and the smaller has four screws still in place. A portion of both sides of the smaller hinge has been broken away.

length of larger hinge: 7.62 cm (about 3 in.)

width of larger hinge: 5.00 cm

length of smaller hinge: 6.50 cm (about 2.5 in.)

width of smaller hinge: 5.00 cm

File

Number of specimens: 1

This is the handle insert portion of a common mill bastard file.

width of handle: 3.23 cm

Bridle bit

Number of specimens: 1

This portion of a bit was probably a mule bit, as indicated by the extra hole for a third strap and the very deep port. The specimen is broken in such a way that meaningful measurements are impossible to obtain.

"O" ring

Number of specimens: 1

This is a common "O" ring made of white metal. A short straight area may indicate that the ring served as a buckle but the specimen is too badly corroded to allow a definite conclusion.

diameter: 4.21 cm (about .65 in.)

Slotted wedge

Number of specimens: 1

This is a more crudely made version of similar items described from the trash pit. The stock of this specimen is round and the area of the slot has been much more flattened than on the specimens found in the pit.

width at slot: 1.55 cm
maximum width: 2.06 cm

Bucket handle mount

Number of specimens: 1

This three-lobed white metal specimen appears to be part of the handle system from a common bucket. The specimen has two rivets to hold it to the body of the bucket and a hole to receive the bale.

maximum length: 4.50 cm
width: 4.01 cm

Cast metal fragment

Number of specimens: 1

This relatively large cast metal fragment of unknown function may have been mounted along a wall or other flat surface. The casting is hollow but the slightly tapered hole is positioned in such a way that mounting of the specimen would hide that attribute.

Metal fragments

Number of specimens: 15

These are all amorphous, badly corroded specimens that did not warrant individual descriptions.

Cooking vessels

Number of specimens: 10
(minimum number of vessels: 2)

Although there were ten fragments of cast iron found that are considered to have come from cooking vessels, only two vessels, represented by one fragment each, could be discerned. The first was a rounded pot with a flaring rim and the second was a Dutch oven, as represented by a fragment of the distinctive lid for that vessel form.

Lead shot

Number of specimens: 17

Only five of the recovered lead items are measurable as shot, ball, or bullet. All of the others are either badly flattener (nine specimens) or sprues (two).

diameters: 1.27 cm
.98 cm
.75 cm
.44 cm (2 specimens)
.55 cm (1 bullet, about 22 caliber)

Container glassNumber of sherds: 141
(minimum number of vessels: 16)

As with the material from the trash pit, container glass was divided into color units for descriptive purposes. Dark green glass is represented by 83 specimens from at least five vessels. Four small base sherds are from four different vessels. Only one has a portion of a pontil and that is a sand pontil. The remaining vessel is a flat-sided bottle indicated by four fragments with embossed letters and six fragments with no lettering. If more than one vessel is represented, it cannot be discerned from these small pieces. Seven letters or parts of letters are visible, but only three, "S", "U" and "L" on three different fragments, can be translated with certainty.

One appliqued neck fragment was also recovered. The rest of the dark green glass fragments are body sherds.

Thirty-one fragments of clear glass were found. Of the seven vessels represented, only three are suspected to be bottles. The first bottle is represented by a complete base and the second, by two fragments of embossed glass. The pattern on the embossed fragments is unclear although on the larger fragment it appears to be a floral pattern. The third vessel is also represented by a single sherd, in this case one which has the script letters "glas" and the number "37" embossed on a textured surface. It is suspected that this is the remains of a relatively modern soft drink bottle.

Four of the vessels in the clear glass category are tumblers. Three of these (five base fragments and three body fragments) are typical thick bottomed, six-sided tumblers. Six-sided tumblers are relatively common at pre-1860 sites. Wyckoff and Barr (1968:30) have recorded both eight-sided and six-sided tumblers from Bright's Post; however, only five of 155 tumbler fragments were eight-sided.

The fourth tumbler is somewhat unique in that the exterior consists of a series of angular flutes which start at the base of the tumbler and presumably run almost to the top. Three base fragments (which do not fit together) and one body fragment are present in this pattern.

The remaining clear specimens are all body fragments.

Aqua glass is represented by 27 specimens from a minimum of four vessels. Five of the specimens have embossed geometric patterns but the specimens are so fragmentary that description of the patterns is impossible. Two plain base fragments show straight sides and these may well be the vessels represented by the five flat embossed sherds and the two plain flat sherds. Two body sherds have a rippled or columnar pattern. No pontils are present; however, one of the rippled pieces appears to have been manufactured in a snap-case. Five of the fragments are badly burned, with the remaining 11 fragments being miscellaneous body sherds.

Milk glassNumber of sherds: 11
(minimum number of vessels: 3)

All of these glass specimens are white in color but some variation in the relative translucency is present. Two vessels are postulated on the basis of two distinct patterns. One pattern consists of raised sets of lines that intersect to form sets of diamonds, and the other is a much larger, moulded, rippled

or columnar motif. The third "vessel" consists of two sherds from a canning jar lid. It should be noted that no milk glass was found in the trash pit.

Decorative glass (Figure 78A)

Number of sherds: 13
(minimum number of vessels: 7)

All of the glass in this category has a purple cast ranging from relatively dark in the case of the first vessel to very pale in the last two.

The most complete vessel consists of seven sherds, two of which fit together. The other three body sherds are probably from the same vessel since they share pattern elements with the two matching sherds. The vessel form seems to be a large pitcher with a pressed glass pattern featuring geometrics and stylized insects. Two handle fragments may be a portion of this vessel but cannot be directly tied by fitting or pattern overlap.

The second vessel is a goblet, indicated only by a single moulded stem with both the base and the glass broken away. The third vessel (represented by a single base sherd) is a flat bottomed moulded glass or similar vessel with a floral pattern on the sides and a geometric pattern in the bottom. The remaining four vessels are represented by one sherd each, all featuring geometric moulding on small fragments.

Undecorated ware

Number of sherds: 118
(minimum number of vessels: 14)

All but one of the sherds are relatively small. There are at least 13 different vessels represented by the 17 rim sherds. There are 11 different bases indicated by 25 sherds, but only one of these definitely could not have come from one of the 13 vessels mentioned above.

Rim sherds indicate that there are two cups present in the sample, one a straight sided cup with a slightly flaring rim (one sherd) and the other a faceted vessel (one sherd) resembling the cups recovered from the trash pit. Two bowls or saucers are represented by one sherd each. Both of these sherds have curvatures that are too tight for plates and too open for cups. All of the other rim sherds are from plates or plate-like vessels with at least one sectional rimmed vessel and one straight edged vessel represented.

Eighteen base sherds (forming seven different bases) have foot rings that are considered to have come from plates or plate-like vessels. Two other sets of sherds (three sherds and two sherds) have tightly curved foot rings that represent cups. One of these has the beginning of a moulded pattern on the side and may be related to the single cup rim sherd with the faceted sides. One sherd is a flat base. The single remaining base sherd has a massive base with a remnant of the vessel side indicating that it was a deep vessel, such as a tureen. The glaze is completely worn off the base. This is the single base that was considered to represent a vessel not possibly related to any of the rim sherds.

The two partial marks noted are both too incomplete for positive identification; however, both allow a relatively accurate prediction of what they are. The first mark is an impressed mark and is part of an anchor with several indecipherable letters over it. This is probably a Davenport mark of the type noted elsewhere in this report. The second mark is a printed mark and while

Table 2. Ceramic types from five selected Oklahoma sites.

Ceramic Types	PS-212, Trash Pit	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	Vandevert- Haworth #	%	Average % of P-R, H, AT-50, and V-H
Edge decorated	47	17	93	15	1.2	10	7	12	156	8	262	11	12.00	
Sponge/ stamped	7	2	1	<1	1.3	11	20	34	94	5	8	<1	11.25	
Hand-painted	90	32	121	20	63	53	2	3	261	13	455	19	24.00	
Annular	40	14	100	17	5	4	9	15	201	10	236	10	11.00	
Flow blue	36	13	73	12	0	-	0	-	*	-	520	22	8.50	
Transfer- ware	26	9	140	23	9	8	19	33	1214	61	743	32	24.00	
Misc. decorated	34	12	74	12	16	14	1	2	74	4	114	5	8.50	
White	195	-	704	-	213	-	84	-	2353	-	1830	-	-	
Totals	475	99	1306	99	331	100	142	99	4353	101	4168	99	-	
Totals of decorated only	280	59	602	45	118	36	58	41	2000	46	2338	56	-	

= number of sherd

% = percent of decorated sherd from that site

* Flow blue could not be separated from transferware at Posey.

it is incomplete, the remaining letters have a distinctive style similar to a recent Homer Laughlin mark. While this identification is tenuous, the possibility deserves mention.

Hand-painted ware

Number of sherds: 25
(minimum number of vessels: 3)

All of the hand-painted sherds recovered from the cemetery are small and all appear to be similar to those described from the trash pit. In all but two sherds, green is the predominant color followed by blue, red and brown. In two sherds, purple is the predominant color with blue also occurring.

The two groups of rim sherds (containing two sherds and one sherd respectively) appear to be from small plates or similar vessels. Three sherds are trimmed with red lines, two apparently from somewhere on the body of the vessel and one from near the rim of the vessel. Sherds with this type of red line in conjunction with hand-painting were found in the trash pit.

Shell-edged ware

Number of sherds: 20
(minimum number of vessels: 11)

All but one of the shell-edged vessels represented in this collection are plates. The single exception is considered to be a platter with a straight edge. As with the collection from the trash pit, there are no painted unmoulded shell edges and in general, the color seems to be well set in the moulding. All edges are blue.

Striped ware

Number of sherds: 1

This rim sherd is of the same blue striped ware reported from the trash pit and believed to be related to shell-edged ware. Although the sherds do not match, they may well have come from the same vessel. Very little if any water rounding is present.

Annular ware (Figures 78E-F)

Number of sherds: 18
(minimum number of vessels: 4)

Sixteen of the sherds in this class are banded ware with relatively soft earth tones of blue, white, black and grey-green. A single banded sherd has a rather bright brown band on it. Among these 17 sherds, three vessels are indicated by three shoulder sherds. These sherds appear to be from the rather standard vessel form, a straight sided bowl with outward sloping sides.

The fourth vessel is represented by a single engine-turned sherd in blue and white with curvature indicating it is from a mug.

Flow blue ware

Number of sherds: 6
(minimum number of vessels: 1)

The sherds of flow blue apparently all come from a single plate or sauce-like vessel. The floral pattern is less delicate than that found on the vessels in the trash pit.

Spongeware

Number of sherds: 10
(minimum number of vessels: 2)

All of the spongeware sherds appear to have come from two straight sided bowls with gently sloping sides. Colors are blue and red in shades identical to colors on spongeware found in the trash pit.

Transferware (Figures 78B-D, I-J)

Number of sherds: 35
(minimum number of vessels: 9)

Vessel count is based on the clustering of colors present in the collection. The only vessel forms recognized are a possible pitcher in blue transferware, a cup or small bowl in polychrome transfer and plates in the other colors. Blue transferware accounts for four vessels (17 sherds), black (five sherds) for one vessel, purple (three sherds) for one vessel and red (one sherd for one vessel). Polychrome sherds account for two vessels: the cup form in a pale purple and green transfer and a bluish purple and red in a plate form. Neither of the polychrome combinations is similar to those found in the pit.

Yellow glazed ware

Number of sherds: 2
(minimum number of vessels: 1)

These sherds are of the same type as those found in the trash pit. They have the same yellow-tan glaze on a pale cream paste. Both sherds show some rounding from water action, although one is much more worn than the other. Neither of the sherds matches those from the pit.

Copper lustre ware (Figure 78H)

Number of sherds: 1

This unique sherd is part of a vessel which was decorated with both copper lustre glaze and an appliqued scene of men and a beast of burden, possibly an ox. The appliqued portion of the design is clearly visible to the naked eye on a broken edge as the applique has a white or cream paste and the paste of the sherd is brown or reddish brown. The applique was painted a cream color and then glazed over with a clear glaze, much of which was applied in a sloppy manner so that it ran out over the white body of the vessel. The interior surface of the sherd has two colors present, the brown copper lustre and a white or cream.

Green glazed ware

Number of sherds: 2
(minimum number of vessels: 1)

These two sherds are characterized by a distinctive dark green or forest green glaze. The larger sherd has both surfaces present with the interior surface being white. No similar sherds were found in the trash pit.

Blue glazed ware

Number of sherds: 1

This specimen has a bright blue glaze on one surface and a white glaze on the other. The shape of the vessel is unknown although the high degree of curvature would seem to indicate that a relatively small vessel or a bottle are the most likely shapes, possibly with eight sides which are alternately flat and indented or fluted.

Banded ware

Number of sherds: 6
(minimum number of vessels: 4)

One sherd is a small rim sherd decorated with four narrow bands of color. Starting at the rim the colors are green, red, blue, and red. All colors are underglaze; however, the blue appears to have been affected by the firing and small bubbles appear on the surface above this color.

The second specimen is a rim sherd decorated with a single narrow black band. The sherd has a distinctive "ledge" to receive a lid and because it has very little curvature the most reasonable vessel form probably is a tureen or covered bowl of moderate size.

Four sherds are decorated with red lines near the rims. Three have the line on one side only and the fourth sherd has a line on both the interior and exterior surfaces. The sherds in this group are all small and may be portions of hand-painted vessels described with red lines from both this area and the trash pit.

Decalomania earthenware

Number of sherds: 1

This earthenware sherd is decorated with a Decalomania design consisting of a floral motif in pale green and reddish purple. The specimen is a rim sherd and appears to be from a small plate or saucer.

Porcelain

Number of sherds: 4

(minimum number of vessels: 1)

One sherd of white porcelain is decorated with a Decalomania floral design in green, purple and red. It is a rim sherd and appears to be a portion of a low bowl, somewhat larger than that for an individual serving. The remaining three sherds are undecorated white porcelain. No porcelain sherds were found in the trash pit.

Salt-glazed stoneware

Number of sherds: 14

(minimum number of vessels: 5)

There are two bases of separate straight sided salt-glazed vessels in the sample. Both are probably from jugs. Seven miscellaneous sherds may have come from these two salt-glazed jugs.

Three other sherds have a distinctive white paste and exterior. Although the distinctive "orange peel" texture is present on these three sherds, the surface is much more glossy and consistent than on any of the other vessels. One vessel of unknown form is represented by one rather thin salt-glazed sherd. There is a single sherd with a slip glazed brown exterior and an unglazed pale grey interior. The glazed surface has the "orange peel" surface of salt glaze.

Unglazed stoneware

Number of sherds: 1

A mug-like vessel is represented by a single unglazed sherd. It does not resemble either in color or paste the jug handle found in the trash pit.

China doll

Number of sherds: 1

This specimen is a portion of the face of a soft paste earthenware doll head. The interior is white; the exterior, flesh pink with reddened cheeks. A small part of the lips and one eye remain, with the pupil painted black and

the interior of the lips painted red. The overglaze paint is worn away on the cheek and chin indicating a relatively long and fruitful life before an unfortunate demise.

CONCLUSIONS

Material from the cemetery area covers a relatively wide time range, from ca. 1840 until ca. 1880. The early part of the period is represented by an assemblage of ceramics including hand-painted ware, shell-edged ware and annular ware. The latter part of the period is represented by decorative pressed glass and Decalomania earthenware. The glass fragment believed to be part of a soft drink container and the milk glass fragments interpreted as canning jar liners are considered to be modern and intrusive in the collection.

If the sherds are the remains of vessels places on graves of relatives, the practice was discontinued at this particular cemetery before the turn of the century.



CM.	1	2	3	4	5
IN.	1	2	3	4	5

Figure 78. A) Decorative glass; E-D) transferware; E-F) annular ware;
G) appliqued ware; H) copper lustre ware; I-J) transferware.

REFERENCES CITED

- Albert, Alphaeus H.
1969 Record of American uniform and historical buttons. Boyertown, Pennsylvania.
- Bareis, Charles
1952 Two historic Indian burials from Pittsburg County, Oklahoma. The Chronicles of Oklahoma 29:408-414.
- Baugh, Timothy G.
1970 The Vandever-Haworth site, WG-16, Wagoner County, Oklahoma. Oklahoma River Basin Survey Archaeological Site Report 17.
- Burton, Robert J.
1971 The archaeological view from the Harvey site, SQ-18. Oklahoma River Basin Survey Archaeological Site Report 21.
- Collins, Henry B., Jr.
1927 Potsherds from Choctaw village sites in Mississippi. Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences 17(10):259-263.
- Debo, Angie
1934 The rise and fall of the Choctaw republic. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.
- DeRosier, Arthur H., Jr.
1970 The removal of the Choctaw Indians. University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville.
- Godden, Geoffrey A.
1964 Encyclopedia of British pottery and porcelain marks. Bonanza Books, New York.
- Good, Mary Elizabeth
1972 Guebert site: an 18th century historic Kaskaskia Indian village in Randolph County, Illinois. The Central States Archaeological Societies, Inc., Memoir 2.
- Haag, William G.
1940 Pottery type descriptions. Southeastern Archaeological Conference Newsletter 1(2).
- Lees, William B.
1975 Historic settlement in Oklahoma: Indian settlement. In A preliminary archaeological assessment of the Central Oklahoma Project Area, edited by Annetta Cheek and Charles Cheek. Archeological Research Associates Research Report 1:80-103.
- Lewis, Kenneth E.
1972 1971 archeological investigations at Fort Towson, Choctaw County, Oklahoma. Oklahoma Archeological Survey, Studies in Oklahoma's Past 2.

- Lewis, Kenneth E., editor
1975 Fort Washita from past to present, an archeological report. Oklahoma Historical Society Series in Anthropology 1.
- Lopez, David L.
1974 Report on archeological field investigations, State Highway Project F-593, Wagoner and Muskogee Counties, Oklahoma. Letter report to Oklahoma State Highway Department dated April 10, 1974, from Oklahoma Archeological Survey.
- Luscomb, Sally C.
1967 The collector's encyclopedia of buttons. Bonanza Books, New York.
- Martin, Patrick E.
1977 An inquiry into the locations and characteristics of Jacob Bright's trading house and William Montgomery's tavern. Arkansas Archaeological Survey Research Series 11.
- Penman, John T.
1975 Hospital complex. In Fort Washita from past to present..., edited by Kenneth E. Lewis, pp. 145-198. Oklahoma Historical Society Series in Anthropology 1.
- Perino, Gregory
n.d. Probable Choctaw sites on the lower Mountain Fork and Little River, McCurtain County, Oklahoma. Paper presented at the 1978 Fort Towson Anthropological Conference.
- Price, Cynthia R.
1979 19th century ceramics...in the eastern Ozark border region. Southwest Missouri State University Center for Archaeological Research Monograph Series 1.
- Proctor, Charles
1953 Report of excavations in the Eufaula Reservoir. Bulletin of the Oklahoma Anthropological Society 1:43-59.
- Rohrbaugh, Charles L., Robert J. Burton, Susan Sasse Burton, and Lura Joseph Rosewitz
1971 Hugo Reservoir I: the description of the archaeological sites excavated during the 1970 field season including CH-1, CH-43, CH-70, CH-75, PU-82 and CH-90. Oklahoma River Basin Survey Archaeological Site Report 22.
- Schmitt, Karl and Robert E. Bell
1954 Historic Indian pottery from Oklahoma. Bulletin of the Oklahoma Anthropological Society 2:19-34.
- Sussman, Lynne
1977 Changes in pearlware dinnerware, 1780-1830. Historical Archaeology 11:105-111.

- Thomas, B.B., Jr. and Richard M. Burnett
1972 A study of clay smoking pipes produced at a nineteenth century kiln
at Point Pleasant, Ohio. The Conference on Historic Site Archaeology
Papers 1971, 6:1-31.
- Wenner, David J., Jr.
1948 Preliminary appraisal of the archaeological resources of the Eufaula
Reservoir (Onapa and Canadian Reservoir areas). Manuscript on file
at Oklahoma River Basin Survey, Norman.
- Wilson, Mike L.
1968 Two historic burials in the Three Forks locale. Bulletin of the
Oklahoma Anthropological Society 17:75-86.
- Wright, Muriel H.
1952 Appendix. In Two historic Indian burials from Pittsburg County,
Oklahoma, by Charles Bareis, pp. 413-414. The Chronicles of Oklahoma
29:408-414.
- Wyckoff, Don G. and Thomas P. Barr
1964 1963 archaeological activity in the Markham Ferry Reservoir area,
Mayes County, Oklahoma. Oklahoma River Basin Survey General Survey
Report 4.
- 1968 The Posey site, Three Forks locale, eastern Oklahoma. Oklahoma River
Basin Survey Archaeological Site Report 10.

NOTES ON THE ANIMAL FOOD RESOURCES
OF A CHOCTAW FAMILY IN EASTERN OKLAHOMA

Paul W. Parmalee

PRECEDING PAGE BLANK-NOT FILMED

NOTES ON THE ANIMAL FOOD RESOURCES
OF A CHOCTAW FAMILY IN EASTERN OKLAHOMA

Paul W. Parmalee

Occasionally archaeologists encounter aboriginal habitation sites or burials that are lacking in lithic, ceramic, or other diagnostic cultural materials. Other than knowing that man once inhabited a particular site, knowledge of who the people were or how long ago they occupied the area remains questionable. On the other hand, a site is found that contains large quantities of seemingly diagnostic artifacts, but, because these objects were in general use by peoples of various cultures, identification of the original owners cannot be determined with complete certainty. This is especially true in the case of early historic Indian sites, homesteads, and trading posts.

One such interesting site was located during an archaeological survey of the Eufaula Lake reservoir (South Canadian River, eastern Oklahoma) in 1978-79 by Perino and Caffey (1980) and provides an example of refuse accumulation dominated by a variety of European made personal and household articles. At first glance these goods and the faunal assemblage represented by the bone debris would suggest this homestead was occupied by white settlers. However, the site is located on land once belonging to the Choctaw Nation, of which many of the families were, for the times, wealthy and could afford European trade goods. With approval of the Choctaw leaders, some groups of Chickasaw were permitted to live within the boundaries of their nation, as were a few white settlers. Apparently no written records exist as to who established this particular homestead or the exact date when it was occupied. The occupants could have been either white, Chickasaw, Choctaw, or Creek.

Gettys (1980:317) summarizes the problem:

The site is along Gaines Creek, an area close to the border between the Choctaw and Creek Nations. The site lies approximately 17.7 km within the border of the Choctaw Nation. Prior to 1855, the site was in the Chickasaw District of the Choctaw Nation. Thus there is the possibility that the trash pit is of Choctaw or Chickasaw origin. Artificially, the only material recovered that can be specifically related to a tribe are the sherds of McIntosh Roughened and McIntosh Smoothed, types commonly found in Oklahoma Creek sites and recorded in various collections. Thus the possibility exists of a Creek origin for the pit. Wright (1952) has noted that permission for other tribes to settle in the Choctaw Nation would have had to have been granted by the Choctaw Nation government. Wright (1952:413) notes that several prominent Creek families had married into Chickasaw families that settled, with permission, in the area of Gaines Creek. Thus the presence of Creek ceramics may indicate a relationship with the Chickasaw. Finally the possibility cannot be ruled out that the trash pit was not of Indian origin at all, but rather was created by one of the many whites known to have settled in Indian Territory.

Although far from conclusive, evidence in the form of land ownership, the majority of occupants of the area being Choctaw, and the location of this parti-

cular homestead suggests that its inhabitants may have been Choctaw, and the following discussion is based on this assumption. Regardless, the large sample of animal bone recovered, plus the few plant remains (one charred peach seed and hickory nut, a few grains of charred corn), provides some insight into the subsistence of at least one family living in the "Indian Territory" ca. 1840-1850.

After the conclusion of a treaty between the Choctaw Nation and the United States Government in September 1830, to which the Indians ceded the remainder of their ancestral lands in Alabama and Mississippi for new land grants (in the "Indian Territory"), temporary annuities, and payments for property left behind (Debo 1934:55), the main removal took place during 1831-1833. There are several published accounts dealing with Choctaw subsistence (e.g. Bushnell 1909; Debo 1934; Foreman 1934; Swanton 1918, 1931, 1946; Campbell 1959) during their habitation in Mississippi, along the route at the time of their removal west, and in the new settlements in Oklahoma. Varied environmental and/or habitat conditions among these diverse regions effected, to some extent, the plants and animals that comprised the basic staples in their food economy. In general, however, "...the Choctaw had an annual economic cycle that involved hunting, fishing, food collecting, and horticulture" (Lincecum:Campbell 1959:10).

The role domesticated plants and animals played in the diet of the Choctaw prior to their removal from Mississippi is not known with certainty. Foreman (1934:19) provides some noteworthy remarks by the early missionary Rev. Cyrus Byington who stated that "the principal articles of food were corn, sweet potatoes and beans" and that "at times they had bear meat, venison, wild turkeys and pork for food." The fact that the removal of the Choctaw from their ancestral home in Mississippi brought about the death or deprivation of a great many individuals during the process has been well documented. However, the following comments by Debo (1934:59, 60) appear appropriate in light of the Choctaw faunal sample to be discussed:

The Choctaws were mainly an agricultural people. A few had been slaveowners in Mississippi. Some of the leaders who had received special land grants under the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek sold these farms and purchased slaves with the proceeds. These thrifty individuals brought their slaves to the new land and established extensive cotton plantations along the Red River. Along the Arkansas and Canadian rivers were prosperous farms with fine orchards and extensive corn-fields, well stocked with cattle, hogs, and fowls. The poorest citizens lived back in the hills, where they cultivated small patches of corn for their own food, while their cattle, hogs, and ponies, of which they owned a large number, were left to shift for themselves in the woods.

During a 1979 archaeological survey of the Eufaula Lake shoreline in McIntosh, Haskell and Pittsburg counties, Oklahoma, by Gregory Perino, Museum of the Red River, Idabel, and field crews, a large trash pit was found in association with a former Choctaw house and two outbuildings. These structures originally stood on the west bluff of Gaines Creek (now inundated by Eufaula Lake), approximately 8 km ENE of McAlester, Pittsburg County. The pit measured 160 cm (1.6 m) wide, 198.12 cm (1.98 m) long, and 71 cm deep; all of the fill was removed and water screened. In addition to the quantity of animal refuse encountered, over 1,000

artifacts including lead rifle balls and buckshot, glass and china fragments, conical brass and iron arrow points, buttons made from a variety of materials, tableware, horseshoes, gun parts, scrap iron, tool parts, scissors, and the like were recovered. Perino estimates, based on the presence of flow-blue chinaware (developed c. 1840) and other diagnostic European trade items, all of which pre-date the Civil War, that the homestead was occupied about 1845-1850. Some of the more expensive chinaware and other artifacts found in the pit suggest that this family was one of some means.

Animal remains from the trash pit also indicate that this family had undergone acculturation in relation to animal foods utilized; elements of domestic species, those of pig, cow, and chicken, dominated the faunal sample. Nearly 3,100 bones, representing at least 20 species, were recovered from the pit (Table 3). Although 2,250 mammal bone pieces were too fragmentary for specific determination, about 95% were from large animals such as cow and pig and undoubtedly were from these domestic animals (along with possibly a few deer bone pieces). Mammal bones comprised almost 90% of all the vertebrate remains recovered, with 90% of the elements of identifiable mammal species being those of cow and pig. The paucity of remains of native species such as squirrels, the raccoon, skunk, and the cottontail suggests that little effort was expended in obtaining these animals and, at best, they provided only a minor supplement in the diet.

Butchering marks were present on several cow and pig elements and, with but one or two possible exceptions, appear to have been inflicted with a knife. The complete butchering process could not be determined, but certain consistent steps in the disarticulation procedure seem to have been followed. In the case of the cow, all of the distal ends (six) of the lower jaw had been cut off near the symphysis and/or immediately anterior to the first premolar; the ascending ramus of one mandible had also been removed. One of the four hyoids recovered had also been scored, probably during removal of the tongue or the freeing of the lower jaws from the skull. Chop marks near the rim of the acetabulum of the one innominate section recovered would have been inflicted while separating the femur (upper leg) from the pelvis. A tarsal had been scored during removal of the hind foot. The thoracic cavity appears to have been opened (for removal of the heart and lungs?) by cutting through the ribs near the sternabrae; 12 rib sections exhibited shallow scored/snapped marks c. 10-12 cm from their sternal rib attachment.

Several pig elements had been scored during the butchering process, the most consistent noted were those on the paramastoid processes (six of eight) at the back of skull. In pigs, these downward projections of the occipital bone are considerably extended and would very likely be nicked during removal of the head. Two of eight fibulae shafts had been scored (removal of the hind foot?) and three pieces of innominate bone cut marks as a result of attempting to sever the femur head from the pelvis socket. Unlike the cow ribs, those of pig that did exhibit cuts (only four) had been scored on their inner surface near the proximal end. These may have resulted from either attempts to disarticulate the ribs from the thoracic vertebrae or simply removal of the lungs and other viscera. The only other butchering mark noted on a pig occurred across the neck of a scapula, inflicted probably during separation of the foreleg at the shoulder. Only one individual was less than one year of age at the time of death, the M_3 having not yet erupted. Judging by the cusp wear of third molars recovered as isolated teeth or those still in situ, and the various stages of eruption, all of the other pigs represented in the sample had been slaughtered at c. 18 to

24 months of age.

During prehistoric times and throughout most of the early historic period, the white-tailed deer provided the basic meat staple in the food economy of aboriginal man in eastern North America. However, the deer appears not to have been a major source of meat in the case of this particular Choctaw family. Probably deer were taken when the opportunity presented itself, as apparently was the case with other local native food animals, but if the species identified from this trash pit are representative of animal food resources used consistently by this Choctaw family, the endemic species were indeed of minor importance.

Distinguishing between gray and fox squirrels osteologically is extremely difficult without the skull; the determinations listed in Table 3 are based on size and are, therefore, somewhat tentative. One femur from a very large individual compared closely with those of several large male fox squirrels in the osteological collections in the Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville. The other *Sciurus* elements from the Choctaw pit were small and appear to be gray squirrel. The distal end of one squirrel tibia had been scored during removal of the hind foot. Similar cuts were noted on the lower tibia shaft of a raccoon; other scored raccoon elements included the distal ends of one ulna and one radius (removal of the front foot) and the rim of the acetabulum (severing the femur from the pelvis). Swanton (1946:289) comments that "they [the Choctaw] made more use than other peoples of small animals, particularly squirrels."

Perino reported quantities of bird egg shells in the pit fill. Approximately 88% of the identifiable bird bones were those of the domestic chicken and a similar percentage of the unidentifiable bird bone fragments were also probably chicken. There is little question, based on this sample, that these fowl were an occasional but doubtless important source of meat and very probably eggs (assuming the shell fragments are those of chicken). Only one bird, very possibly a hen judging from bone size and completeness of ossification, was a mature adult; all the others were juveniles of varying ages. Butchering cuts were present on only two elements, the distal end of a humerus (removal of the outer wing) and the distal section of a tibiotarsus shaft (removal of the lower leg). None of the turkey bones were cut, and it was not possible to determine on the basis of the pieces recovered whether or not the two birds represented were from domestic or wild stock. The two elements identified as goose were a humerus and ulna that lacked the diagnostic articular ends; they were from a large mature bird, but because of their fragmentary condition the species could not be determined. The presence of remains of only two other species of birds (teal and bobwhite) suggests, as does the previously mentioned paucity of endemic small mammals and deer, that at least this particular Choctaw family made little effort to secure native game to supplement their basic meat staples of pork, beef, and chicken.

The same may be said of turtles and fish, two other food resources that would have been easily obtainable in the immediate vicinity of their homestead (e.g. Gaines Creek). The importance of fish and fishing to the Choctaw seems somewhat uncertain. In one instance Bushnell (1909:19) comments that "curiously enough the people at Bayou Lacomb [Louisiana] do not care for fish or fishing," while Swanton (1931:55) states that "a fish diet was thought highly of by the ancient Choctaw." Campbell (1959:13) refers to Gideon Lincecum's manuscript in which the implication is made that "...the Choctaw were very fond of fish, for there are numerous references to fishing and eating fish." No doubt personal

food preference was always a factor as was the availability of more preferred foods. At least four species of fish were represented in the trash pit, but the total number of bones amounted to less than 3% of all elements recovered. It is of interest to note that the pectoral fin spines of the catfish had been cut off. Apparently Gaines Creek supported a varied fish population, but again little use was made of the potential food resources that could have been obtained from fishing and gathering efforts. A total of only seven freshwater mussel valves (one each of Ambleme plicata, Fusconaia, flava, and Quadrula quadrula, and four indeterminate shells) were recovered, another aquatic food resource that was apparently rarely exploited.

Table 3. Vertebrate Remains from a Choctaw House Pit,
Pittsburg County, Oklahoma

Species	No. of Bones	% of Bones	Minimum No. Individuals
FISHES	72	2.32	4
cf. Buffalo, <u>Ictiobus</u> sp.	10	.32	1
Catfish, <u>Ictalurus</u> sp.	3	.10	1
Bass, <u>Micropterus</u> sp.	1	.03	1
Crappie, <u>Pomoxis</u> sp.	2	.06	1
Indet. fish bones	56	1.81	-
TURTLES	17	.55	2
Pond terrapin or painted turtle, <u>Chrysemys</u> sp.	1	.03	1
Box turtle, <u>Terrapene</u> sp.	16	.52	1
BIRDS	235	7.60	17
Goose sp.	2	.06	1
cf. Green-winged teal, <u>Anas crecca</u>	1	.03	1
Bobwhite, <u>Colinus virginianus</u>	5	.16	1
Turkey, <u>Meleagris gallopavo</u>	8	.26	2
Domestic chicken, <u>gallus gallus</u>	115	3.72	12
Indet. bird bones (c. 85% prob. chicken)	104	3.37	-
MAMMALS	2,764	89.49	28
Raccoon, <u>Procyon lotor</u>	17	.55	5
Striped skunk, <u>Mephitis mephitis</u>	2	.06	1
Cottontail, <u>Sylvilagus floridanus</u>	2	.06	1
cf. Gray squirrel, <u>Sciurus carolinensis</u>	21	.68	4
cf. Fox squirrel, <u>Sciurus niger</u>	1	.03	1
Mouse sp.	1	.03	1
White-tailed deer, <u>Odocoileus virginianus</u>	9	.29	2
Domestic cow, <u>Bos taurus</u>	104	3.37	3
Domestic pig, <u>Sus scrofa</u>	357	11.56	10
Indet. mammel bones (c. 95% prob. pig)	2,250	72.86	-
Totals	3,088	99.96	51

REFERENCES CITED

- Bushnell, David I., Jr.
1909 The Choctaw of Bayou Lacomb, St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana. Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 48. Washington.
- Campbell, T.N.
1959 Choctaw subsistence: Ethnographic notes from the Lincecum Manuscript. Florida Anthropologist 12:9-24.
- Debo, Angie
1934 The rise and fall of the Choctaw Republic. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.
- Foreman, Grant
1934 The five civilized tribes. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.
- Swanton, John R.
1918 An early account of the Choctaw Indians. Memoirs of the American Anthropological Association, 5:53-72.
1931 Source material for the social and ceremonial life of the Choctaw Indians. Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 103, Washington.
1946 The Indians of the southeastern United States. Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 137, Washington.

THE LAKE EUFAULA PROJECT

ERRATA

- Page 7, paragraph 6, line 3, for began read begin.
Page 8, paragraph 5, line 3, for artifacct read artifact.
Page 16, line 5, for in tact read intact.
Page 29, paragraph 6, line 5, for distence read distance.
Page 34, paragraph 3, line 6, should read: existed there whereas much of the rest of the shoreline was prairie.
Page 38, paragraph 3, line 4, for drift read dirt.
Page 40, Site MI-130, line 6, should read: a late .32 caliber bullet;.
Page 61, Site MI-167, line 7, for in read or.
Page 66, Site MI-180, line 7, for gragment read fragment.
Page 70, paragraph 2, line 2, for that read what.
Page 110, line 3, for PS-219 read PS-210.
Page 147, from line 3 should read: points; F,G,H) small to medium size points with expanding stems; I,J,K,L) medium to large points that resemble the Agate Basin type when shoulders have been removed in the sharpening process. All were outlined from points in private collections.
Page 150, Kaskaskia Point, line 3, for 40 mm read 80 mm.
Page 153, Clear Fork Gouge, line 2, for dart point knife read dart point or knife.
Page 153, paragraph 4, line 5, for Oilahoma read Oklahoma.
Page 153, paragraph 5, line 3, for reshrapening read resharpening.
Page 153, paragraph 5, line 4, for nade read made.
Page 159, paragraph 5, line 6, for sups read cups.
Page 164, line 4, for desing read design.
Page 171, paragraph 2, line 2, for sporatic read sporadic.
Page 173, paragraph 4, line 8, for Franchmen read Frenchmen.
Page 180, paragraph 6, line 6, for Wouthwest read Southwest.
Page 227, paragraph 3, line 2, for approval read disapproval.
Page 248, line 4, for retires read retired.
Page 249, paragraph 9, line 2, for eatablished read established.
Page 259, paragraph 2, line 2, for probably by unauthorized excavation, read disturbed by the Corps of Engineers.
Page 265, Arrow points, line 1: it should be noted that Gettys has used the term "white metal" to refer to iron.
Page 268, paragraph 2, line 4, for telatively read tentatively.
Page 281, paragraph 3, line 2, for work read word.
Page 283, Appliqued ware, for (Figure 62F, G) read (Figure 78G).
Page 324, Flow blue ware, line 1, for sauce-like read saucer-like.
Page 335, paragraph 1, line 4, for now read how.

**DAT
FILM**

Figure 78. A) Decorative glass; B-D) transferware; E-F) annular ware;
G) appliqued ware; H) copper lustre ware; I-J) transferware.

Lewis, Kenneth E.

1972 1971 archeological investigations at Fort Towson, Choctaw County,
Oklahoma. Oklahoma Archeological Survey, Studies in Oklahoma's Past
2.

339

Domestic pig, Sus scrofa
Indet. mammel bones (c. 95% prob. pig)

2,250 72.86 -

Totals 3,088 99.96 51

340

341

Page 324, Flow blue ware, line 1, for sauce-like read saucer-like.
Page 335, paragraph 1, line 4, for now read how.

DTIC